"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, continued cold today; Thursday, increasingly cloudy, warmer; west winds, becoming variable.
☞For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,144. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALLIES TO DEMAND A FULL INDEMNITY FROM GERMANY

Semi-Official Hint That This Will Be One of the Chief Terms of Peace.

BLOCKADE TO ENFORCE IT

Washington Hears the Kaiser's Merchantmen May Be Bottled Up Till It Is Paid.

INVASION BEFORE PEACE

At Any Rate, a Nearer Approach to the Austro-German Frontiers Is Counted Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — Several newspapers have received tonight from what may be described as a semi-official source an intimation of one argument the Allies expect to use in getting satisfactory terms from the Teutonic Empires once commissioners meet about the council table to discuss peace. This information confirms private suggestions that the Allies, in spite of their recent reverses, mean to carry the war to the point where they can demand a large indemnity from Germany and Austria.

This intimation is conveyed in the following statement:

"One of the main points of the Allies' peace terms is that on no account will the German mercantile marine flag be permitted to be seen upon the high seas until full indemnification has been paid. The Allies have the power to do this and mean to use it to the full extent."

It is doubted if this pronouncement has any immediate application to the situation in Europe. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, told the Reichstag on Thursday that when the enemies of Germany came forward with peace proposals compatible with the dignity and safety of Germany and her friends these proposals would be listened to. The day before Premier Asquith said that if serious proposals of peace were received from the Allies' enemies they would be considered by the allied Governments. Neither of these statements promised overtures in the near future.

One suggestion as to the Allies' attitude toward peace is that the statement comes just at the time when the remarks of the German Chancellor and the British Prime Minister are in the public mind. The statement, it is pointed out, may give German officials food for thought as to the loss to German trade, even should German arms continue for the time being their far-flung successes.

Whenever peace rumors have floated over Europe—and many have seemed to come from Germany—the Allies have made it plain that they were not ready to talk peace. This reticence on the part of the allied Governments was taken to mean that they intended to press the war to a successful conclusion, and that they felt nothing could be gained by lending an ear to peace proposals while German armies in all directions were far outside German frontiers. The suggestion today seems to look to the time when Germany will be fighting on her own territory, or at least within striking distance of German soil.

Talk of indemnity has always been coupled with the idea that it would be needed for the rehabilitation of Belgium, and more recently of Belgium and Serbia. But an indemnity is difficult to collect. Japan, though she had driven the Russian armies at will, finally withdrew the demand for payment in gold. The Allies, however, once the question of peace brought up the subject of indemnity, would be in a better position to enforce their demands. If the war came down to a formal siege in all theatres, the British Navy could hold the German merchant fleet indefinitely in pawn. The indemnity might be asked in the way of redemption for the merchant fleet.

LIEBKNECHT DEFIES HOSTILE REICHSTAG

Hurls Queries as to Peace, Food Distribution, and Belgium at von Jagow.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.—The sitting of the German Reichstag today was a stormy one, owing to the refusal of the Government to answer questions put by Dr. Liebknecht, the Socialist Deputy, as to whether the Government was prepared by the regulation of production and confiscation to bring about uniform distribution of foodstuffs, and whether it intended to make a serious beginning looking to the reorganization of the internal political régime in the course of the present session.

The President of the Chamber, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, refused to allow a number of supplementary questions, submitted by Dr. Liebknecht, whose protests were drowned in the applause and general commotion.

Dr. Liebknecht, among other questions, wanted to know whether the Government was prepared to publish official material concerning "the origin of the world war, especially relating to the diplomatic preliminary history of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, including the official and semi-official negotiations between the German and Austrian Governments since the Sarajevo assassination, and the preliminary history of the breach of Luxemburg's and Belgium's neutrality."

He inquired also whether the Government would appoint a committee to investigate these matters.

The German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Herr von Jagow, replied that such diplomatic material had already been published and would continue to be published as was found necessary; but the Government opposed the demand for a committee of investigation. He added: "The responsibility and atonement will fall only upon our adversaries."

House Hostile to Liebknecht.

The House displayed the greatest indignation at Dr. Liebknecht's persistency in putting supplementary questions, and finally the President cut short further questions by accepting one as to whether the Government would present a bill providing for the abandonment of secret diplomacy in favor of lasting control by the public and leaving the decision of peace or war to the representatives of the nation.

To this Herr von Jagow replied by a curt negative.

Replying to another question by Dr. Liebknecht, as to whether the other belligerents were prepared to enter at once upon peace negotiations on the basis of renunciation of annexation of the conquered territories, Herr von Jagow said, after a reference to the debate on Dec. 9, "I decline to answer."

Dr. Liebknecht then asked what attitude the Government would take toward proposals made by neutral countries. He was interrupted, however, by the President of the Chamber, who declared that this was not a supplementary but a new question.

WARNS THE REICHSTAG OF HIGHER WAR COSTS

But Helfferich Boasts That the German Nation Can Meet Them.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (via London, Wednesday, Dec. 15.)—In the Reichstag today Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, pointed out that the previous credits totaled 30,000,000,000 marks, (at normal exchange $7,500,000,000,) of which the last 10,000,000,000 were voted in August. He said he had then estimated the monthly demands at about 2,000,000,000 marks, and as four months had since passed and the fifth month was being entered upon, the necessity for a new vote of credit was self-evident.

The increase in the war expenditures compared with those of last Spring, which in March were approximately 2,000,000,000 marks, Dr. Helfferich said, was not very material, despite the fact that not only had there been a growth in the army and in field operations, but an increase in the price of almost all necessities for the army and navy.

The authorities, the Imperial Treasurer said, had exercised the greatest economy, but even economy had its limits, and in consideration for the comfort and safety of Germany's brave soldiers, Germany, therefore, must reckon with continued and probably increasingly high expenditures. Against the credit votes of 30,000,000,000 marks three loans had yielded 25,500,000,000, and the balance had in part been covered by short term Treasury certificates. This method would be followed until the issue of the next war loan. Through the great success of the third war loan the Government, the Treasurer concluded, could wait with the next loan until March.

To give his hearers a comparative idea of the extent of the war credits, Dr. Helfferich pointed out that the valuation of the entire railway system of Germany, including equipment—20,000,000,000 marks—was only half of the 40,000,000,000 marks to which the new estimates would bring the war appropriations.

Dr. Helfferich paid a high tribute to the patriotic sense of duty and sacrifice of the Germans which had enabled Germany to raise such sums. More than 4,000,000 out of 13,000,000 Germans, he said, with incomes of more than 900 marks, had subscribed to the third loan, or almost every third man, and of the 4,000,000 subscribers nearly 3,000,000 must have been in possession of incomes under 3,000 marks, since the number of incomes above that figure in Germany did not exceed 1,400,000.

The loan, therefore, the Imperial Treasurer said, was a people's loan in the truest sense of the word. The payments on the third loan and the financial situation in Germany, he added, justified the expectation that the next appeal would have the desired and necessary success.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam reports Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, speaking in the Reichstag on the first reading of the bill for a supplementary war credit of $2,500,000,000, as saying:

"Security for our existence as a nation and empire had still to be wrested from our enemies, who, after sixteen months of military failures and defeats, still indulge in fancies of crushing or crippling Germany. The war must and will be prosecuted at all risk until this security is gained.

"Your credit will prove that all calculation on Germany's weakness, disunion, weariness, and famine is, and remains wrong. The great success of the September loan enables us to wait until March and manage till then with Treasury bonds. We had to convince the enemy of our strength in the field of finance. On the first installment day 70 per cent. of the subscribed loan was paid. Today the payments of 10,600,000,000 marks ($2,650,000,000) are 4,500,000,000 marks ($1,125,000,000) in advance of those due. This proves how easily German political economy manages to bring up such capital. Only 580,000,000 marks paid in the third war loan came from loan societies.

"The savings banks show a highly satisfying picture. After paying out for the first and second war loans deposits were still 1,250,000,000 marks ($312,500,000) higher than at the beginning of 1914. Among the 4,000,000 subscribers to

Continued on Page 2.

VON PAPEN NAMED IN DYNAMITE PLOT AS CHIEF ADVISER

Price of Explosion at Pinole, Cal., Put Up to Attache, It Is Alleged.

TWO BLASTS THERE LATER

Outrages in Three Other Towns Discussed, San Francisco Cases Disclose.

FOUR SEIZED ON TRANSPORT

Masters at Arms and Bakers on U. S. Sheridan Accused of Trying to Smuggle in Aliens.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The name of Franz von Papen, recalled Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, was drawn into the Government's investigation of pro-Germans' alleged bomb plots, it became known today. Federal officials said telegrams in the Government's possession showed that the question of the price to be paid for the destruction of an explosive plant at Pinole, Cal., was "put up to" von Papen.

Plans for the destruction of munition plants at Aetna, Ind., and Ispheming, Mich., were revealed today when there were made public the details of indictments returned yesterday against three alleged conspirators in German plots. Bary, Ind., and Pinole also were suggested to an alleged agent of the conspiracy as fertile fields. Two fires and explosions occurred later at the plant of the Hercules Powder Company in Pinole.

The letters containing these plans were three, alleged to have been written to Louis J. Smith, who is a witness for the Government against Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken; Charles C. Crowley, a detective employed by the German Consul General here, and Mrs. Margaret Cornell, Crowley's employe, the three persons indicted. All appeared today for arraignment on the two counts of each indictment and were released on a bail bond of $10,000 each.

The indictments charged conspiracy to interfere with and destroy commerce with the Allies and use of the mails to incite arson, murder, and assassination.

Charge Misuse of Mails.

Specific charges were made that the three alleged plotters conspired by sending a letter from here Aug. 8 to Smith at the Normandie Hotel, Detroit, Mich., in an attempt to incite him to arson, murder, and assassination by burning certain buildings at Aetna, Ind., owned by the Aetna Chemical Company, and works and buildings at Ishpeming, Mich., owned by the Aetna Explosive Company of New York.

The indictments allege that the letter was of a character to incite Smith to destroy employes in the buildings. The conspiracy was alleged to have had its inception here May 1, 1915, and numerous dates and incidents and the contents of letters were set forth.

Smith was alleged to have been engaged by the defendants at $300 a month to further the conspiracy, on May 8. The following day Crowley was alleged to have paid Smith $250 to go to Tacoma, Wash., to obtain information concerning the sailings of vessels from Northern ports for Vladivostok, Russia, and other ports of the Allies. The vessels under scrutiny included the Hazel Dollar and the Talthybius.

Two $50 money orders were sent to Smith on June 4, when he was at Tacoma, and Aug. 1 von Brincken, at the Palace Hotel here, paid Smith $845.80, according to the allegations. A ticket to New York was bought for him by Crowley, June 11, it was alleged. Aug. 12 the defendants, as alleged, put in the mail a letter of a nature to incite Smith to burn buildings of the Hercules Powder Company at Pinole.

There were negotiations concerning the destruction of the Pinole plant, according to the Federal officials, who said that letters and telegrams in the possession of the Government showed that Smith fixed a price for the "job," and that the matter was "put up" to von Papen.

Letter on Negotiations.

A letter in which reference was made to these negotiations was included in the indictments. It was dated Aug. 31, and read:

> Dear S.: Your last letter, with clipping, to hand today, and note what you have to say. I have taken it up with them and B. (which Federal officials said stood for Franz Bopp, German Consul General here,) is awaiting decision of P, (said to stand for von Papen,) in New York, so cannot advise you yet, and will do so as soon as I get word from you; you might size up the situation in the meantime.

The last half of the letter referred to arrangements for aiding Smith in obtaining from German authorities in Germany his father's military records.

One of the letters set out in the indictments, and signed "C.," was dated here Aug. 12, 1915, and contained a clipping telling of a 50 per cent. wage increase to employes of the Aetna Works. The letter was without punctuation and read:

> L. J. S.: Enclosed find clipping, this stuff goes to the ——, I am sure they here will give five hundred for each and newspaper clippings and despatches to show what do you think Ishpeming and outside Gary, Indiana, let me hear from you, nothing else new.

In all about 300 letters and telegrams passing between the alleged conspirators are said to have been obtained by Federal officials.

Mrs. Cornell was alleged to have been

Continued on Page 3.

Bonar Law Rebukes Carson Factionists; Threatens to Resign if Revolt Continues

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, told Sir Edward Carson and a few Unionist dissenters, in an outspoken warning in the House of Commons this evening, that further signs of revolt would lead to his retirement from the Government.

Mr. Bonar Law was opposing a motion backed by the dissenting Unionists for the rejection of the Parliament bill introduced on Thursday last by Sir John Simon, Secretary for Home Affairs, providing for the continuation of the present Parliament beyond the five-year period and the postponement of a general election during the war. This would keep alive the Plural Voting bill.

The objecting faction took exception to the prolongation of the life of the Plural Voting bill, and urged the desirability of a general election. Mr. Bonar Law, after stating that the present compromise bill was his own proposal, dealt with the Unionist criticism of the Government.

"I would say to my Unionist friends," said the Secretary, "if the time comes—and I think it has not come yet—that they honestly think the war is not going to be won by this country without a change of Government, it would be better for them to go openly into opposition and move a vote of no confidence. We Unionists are members of the Government as the representatives of our party, and if I thought that in this position we had lost the confidence of our party, I would feel that I was of no further use to the Government. If my party lost confidence in me, I would not dream for a moment of continuing in the Government."

Premier Asquith also participated in the debate. He declared, regarding the criticism of the Government's secrecy, that it was no gratification for the Government to sit silent day after day under imputations and suggestions which could easily be refuted and blown into the air if it were not their bounden duty as the trustees of the nation to maintain reticence.

Dealing with the bill, the Premier declared that a general election at the present time would be a national calamity, but, he added, the Government was not inflexibly wedded to the precise period of postponement named in the bill and would be prepared to consider reasonable suggestions for an alteration of the term suggested.

After a short debate the bill was given a second reading.

REPUBLICANS PICK CHICAGO AND JUNE 7

National Convention to be Held There a Week Preceding That of the Democrats.

PLAN AN AGGRESSIVE FIGHT

Committee Sees an Advantage in Getting Defense and Other Issues Before the People First.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Chicago was selected by the Republican National Committee tonight as the meeting place of the 1916 Republican National Convention, to be held June 7, one week before the Democratic convention in St. Louis. The vote was Chicago, 31; San Francisco, 13; St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 2.

Earlier in the day the committee had determined upon the convention date, a much-discussed problem, with sentiment for and against meeting before the Democrats pretty evenly divided. The decision was reached without a roll call and some said a record vote might have brought a different result.

Advocates of an early convention date argued that now was the time for the Republican Party to take the offensive against its political enemies without regard to the ancient customs of allowing the party in power to meet first and announce its candidates and principles. It was urged that the party should not consider a defensive campaign, but should blaze the trail and give its story to the country first, without waiting to see what the Democrats intended to do.

Technical objection raised to an early date by representatives of West Virginia and South Dakota, where primaries to elect convention delegates are held June 6, was swept away by adoption of a resolution which will permit placing the names of the candidates from these States on the temporary roll of the convention, with the agreement that certification by telegraph from the proper State authorities after the primaries would be valid authorization for the seating.

Chicago Wins Easily.

The fight for the convention proved to be more one-sided than friends of the cities which lost had believed it would be. The fact that the Democrats meet in St. Louis June 14, and that many thousands who would attend had made reservations at the hotels there for several days ahead, undoubtedly had its influence against St. Louis. After the committee had decided upon June 7 as the date, San Francisco made a strong showing, but the combination between St. Louis, San Francisco and Philadelphia, which was talked of yesterday, failed to materialize. It would have made no difference, for Chicago had a majority over all.

Representative J. Hampton Moore made the principal argument for Philadelphia, Henry R. Rathbone and Mayor Thompson for Chicago, Representative Julius Kahn for San Francisco, and ex-Mayor C. P. Walbridge for St. Louis. After the vote was taken the contest apparently was forgotten, and all sides went to work on campaign plans. Every one of the four cities had its check ready, and before the ballot was taken Chairman Hilles held paper worth $400,000. All was returned except the $100,000 from Chicago.

The committee officially took no cognizance of candidates, although the lobby of the hotel where the meetings were held was well filled with Republicans who have been mentioned as Presidential possibilities and their supporters. About 600 of the 985 delegates to the convention are to be chosen at primaries, and by the time most of these elections are held the leaders expect to have a good line on what the different States think of candidates.

Defense a Chief Issue.

The Republican fight, it was said, would be waged on a few plain principles: Defense of American commerce and industry and defense of American lives. One of the points of attack will be that the Democratic Party in Congress did not advocate an adequate plan of preparedness until events across the Atlantic forced them to change their position.

One of the last things done by the committee today was the selection of a Committee on Arrangements. This body will select a temporary Chairman for the convention and name some of its important temporary committees. Chairman Hilles is head of the Arrangements Committee, and the other members are Ralph E. Williams of Oregon, Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, E. C. Duncan of North Carolina, Fred W. Estabrook of New Hampshire, Fred Stanley of Kansas, Charles B. Warren of Michigan, Alvah H. Martin of Virginia, James P.

Continued on Page 8.

THREE DIE IN STORM; COLD WAVE IS NEAR

Twentieth Century Limited Was "Lost" for 10 Hours in Snowdrift Up the Hudson.

NEW ENGLAND WIRES DOWN

W. H. Taft Spends Night in Car Seat—Snow Removal Held Back by Scarcity of Labor.

The task of restoring this city to something like its normal condition was taken up yesterday with renewed vigor when the storm which wrought such havoc on Monday and early yesterday morning passed along the seacoast to Maine and other points to the north. Much colder weather was predicted for today and tomorrow by the local Weather Bureau, and this caused the officials to bend every effort to clear away the snow and improve traffic conditions before the cold wave arrived. Lower temperatures, it was admitted, would provide still another serious problem. A drop to 20 degrees was predicted.

While somewhat better conditions were obtained by late last night, the work of putting railroad and telegraph systems on a working basis was very slow. All trains arriving here over the New York Central and New Haven lines were hours behind schedule, and the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies received messages only subject to many hours delay in delivery to such points as Boston and Washington.

Another thing which added to the seriousness of the situation was the fact that New York, because of the crippled railroad lines, was unable to get its usual great milk supply, and the big companies were powerless to make anything like the deliveries called for. The morning's supply of milk did not begin to arrive in this city until late in the afternoon.

Of the three big railroad lines whose trains run directly into this city only the Pennsylvania was able to maintain anything that might be called a schedule. Its tracks take a more southern course, just outside the storm area, and its trains from Washington and the West were, for the most part, practically on time—none being more than fifteen minutes late.

Limited Train Was "Lost."

A good illustration of the situation on the Central lines was supplied by the story of the Twentieth Century Limited, the fastest of the Chicago fliers. It was due here at 9:40 o'clock yesterday morning, but was "lost" somewhere between Albany and New York. Late in the afternoon it was reported at the Grand Central Station that the pet train of the system had been heard from near Poughkeepsie, but at 8 o'clock last night it rolled into the Grand Central Station, ten hours and twenty minutes behind time.

Even worse conditions were experienced by some of the trains which attempted to make the trip over the New Haven lines between Boston and this city. A Boston express was due here at 7:05 o'clock yesterday morning. At 6 o'clock last night no report about it had been posted. Suddenly an announcer picked up a huge megaphone and hurried to the main waiting room.

"The Boston express due here at 7:05 o'clock in the morning will arrive on Track 23," he shouted.

At just 6:12 o'clock the train pulled in, and the passengers, a gloomy and tired lot, hurried through the station. The train was eleven hours and seven minutes late.

The New York Central sent out most of its fast trains on time, after warning the passengers that no assurance could be given that they would get through for many hours even as far as Albany. The New Haven, which, like the Central, found all wires down and the signal system, out of business, did not try to operate its "pets." The Bay State Limited, scheduled to leave for Boston at 10 A. M.; the Knickerbocker, at 1 P. M., and the Merchants' Limited at 5 P. M., all extra-fare trains, were canceled. A local service was maintained last night as far as Stamford, Conn., but all trains were hours behind time.

Taft Sleeps in Car Seat.

Ex-President Taft was among the thousands who were inconvenienced by the interruption in traffic. He delivered a lecture at the Hotel Martinique on Monday night, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning went to the Grand Central Station to get a train for New Haven. He was warned that the electric system was out of order and that there was no telling when he would get home. Mr. Taft smiled, and, using his coat for a pillow, made a bed of two of the seats of a local train.

"Oh, never mind," he said. "I'm very comfortable here and I'm a good enough New Englander not to mind being snowbound."

Mr. Taft came pretty near getting left here, for it was after 5 o'clock in the morning before his train pulled out of the station and plowed its way into the great unknown. Mr. Taft took the precaution to lay in a big supply of sandwiches. At the New Haven offices in the terminal it was said last night that

Continued on Page 6.

BULGARS OCCUPY GREEK FRONTIER, BUT THEY REFRAIN FROM CROSSING IT; BERLIN RENEWS PRESSURE ON ATHENS

GIEVGELI LEFT IN FLAMES

Allied Armies in Retreat Destroyed Everything of Use to Their Foes.

SUPPORTS REACH SALONIKI

Italian Army Again Reported to Have Been Landed in Albania.

MONTENEGRINS FALL BACK

Austrians Capture 2,500 While Bulgars Follow Serbs Into Albanian Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.—The Bulgars have invaded Greek soil in following the retreat of the Anglo-French Army toward Saloniki, according to some late messages. The Paris Temps asserts that this news, which comes from several sources, is "confirmed," but on the other hand the tone of finality in the latest Sofia bulletin seems to imply that the Bulgars are inclined to think their military operations against the Allies are at an end.

References are made to "the last fights against the British and French," and it is declared that "Macedonia is free."

Furthermore, the communiqué reports that the pursuit went only to the Greek frontier, where, Sofia adds, "the pursuit was immediately stopped."

Last night's Paris bulletin also says that no Bulgarian soldier has "yet" crossed the Greek frontier.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.—With the Bulgars occupying the territory bordering on Greece and the allied troops retiring toward Saloniki, which they are now approaching, the position of the Athens Government has been complicated diplomatically by a request of Germany to know whether the Greek Cabinet does not look upon the use of Greek territory by the Entente Allies as a breach of her neutrality. This inquiry is thought by some to foreshadow German participation in further operations against the Allies.

However, it is not believed here that the Germans have many troops in that part of the Balkans, their main forces having been diverted to Rustchuk when the Russian threat of an invasion of Bulgaria seemed likely of early fulfillment, and that, therefore, the Entente troops for the present only have to face the Bulgarians, as the Austrians are still being occupied in Montenegro and Albania, where the Montenegrins and Serbians are keeping up a stubborn resistance.

It has again been reported that the Italians have landed an army on the Albanian coast to go to the assistance of the Serbs and Montenegrins.

Allies' Losses Small.

Reviewing the past week's operations of the allied forces, Reuter's correspondent at Saloniki says the fighting did no serious harm to the allied forces, the Bulgarians having shown no desire to come to close quarters since Monday of last week.

"The British casualties on that day," says the correspondent, "although severe, totaled less than a thousand, but during the rest of the week a few dozen would sum up the total casualties along the whole Franco-British front.

"During the week the Allies retired about fourteen miles by gradual stages, removing all their own stores and absolutely denuding the country of everything valuable to the enemy. An unusual sight that was witnessed was herds of cattle and sheep being driven ahead of the allied soldiers, who greatly enjoyed this novel fatigue duty. On Saturday the rearguard of the Allies was only two miles from the Greek frontier, and the town of Doiran had been completely stripped. The British recognized numerous German uniforms among the Bulgarian troops.

"Meanwhile reinforcements continue to pour into Saloniki, including several Scottish regiments, and on the semicircle of hills surrounding the town the fortifications are rapidly nearing completion. The soldiers are confident and many of them express the hope that they will soon be able to test the strength of these works against the enemy."

Telegraphing from Saloniki yesterday The London Times correspondent says:

"The reported concentration of large enemy forces south of Monastir today is authoritatively denied, and, therefore, the Doiran-Gievgeli sector is the only quarter from which an enemy advance may be expected at present.

"The exclusion of Bulgarians from the civil administration of Monastir is now clearly seen to have been a pretense intended to allay Greek suspicions until the Serbian resistance was completely broken and the line of the Greek policy definitely known. It now must be discarded. Monastir has been officially declared by the German Minister at Sofia to be in the irrevocable possession of Bulgaria, while a purely Bulgarian administration is being installed in that coveted town. One of the first acts of this administration has been to close the frontier to travelers from Greece."

Berlin yesterday issued the following official statement concerning the operations on the Montenegrin front:

To the southwest and south of Plevlje (in Northern Montenegro,) Austro-Hungarian troops again forced the enemy to retreat. Here, and in the Eastern Montenegrin Mountains, about 2,500 prisoners were brought in.

"At 5:30 in the afternoon we occupied Gievgeli. The French, before re-

Allies' Casualties in Retreat Given as 1,700; Bulgars Hold American Woman at Monastir

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Dec. 13.—This morning's local papers are of the opinion that, while the Bulgars will not cross the border, the Germans and Austrians will make a direct drive toward Saloniki. Many inhabitants of the richer class have applied for passports. Some, more timid, have already packed their trunks.

Yesterday British transports disembarked reinforcements of artillery and infantry. Owing to this port being neutral, a peculiar condition exists which makes it possible for Turkish and German spies freely to watch these landings. Every horse, man, and box of ammunition is counted, and the information forwarded to the enemy, now not more than forty miles distant.

This morning the train to Doiran was denied to civilians, but passenger traffic probably will be resumed as soon as the reinforcements have been sent to the front.

At Military Headquarters it is stated that the losses during the retreat from Krivolak were, for the French 700 and for the British, who were in the direct line of attack, 1,000. The military situation is regarded with confidence and equanimity. Evidence of this is that General Sarrail has invited the correspondents to visit the front, which does not look as though an immediate withdrawal was considered probable.

Walter Farwell of Chicago and Texas, brother of Mrs. Chatfield Taylor and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, left here three days ago to bring his wife out of Monastir, where she went as correspondent of a Chicago paper. Since the city has been occupied no word has been received from her.

Tonight Mr. Farwell arrived here, turned back by the Bulgars, ten miles from Monastir, in spite of the fact that he was accompanied by Mr. Loughlin, agent of the American Red Cross Sanitary Corps, and was bearing credentials from our Consul. Mr. Farwell was held one day while his request was telegraphed to Sofia, during which period he assisted in burying Serbian dead. His request that he be permitted to send a note to his wife was refused.

He will not attempt to get her out from Sofia.

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AUSTRIA PLEADS SHE DIDN'T KNOW

Never Officially Told of Lusitania Case, Apparently Inspired Vienna Dispatch Says.

CALLED A FLIMSY PRETEXT

Official Reports Sent to Embassy — President and Cabinet Discuss Ancona Note.

VIENNA, Dec. 13, (via London, Dec. 14.)—The American note to Austro-Hungary concerning the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona is regarded here as weak in one important point, which may deprive the note in general of its foundation. This concerns the standpoint taken that the Austro-Hungarian Government should be familiar with the attitude of the American Government regarding the freedom of the seas, because President Wilson had explained this to the German Government, thus implying that Austria, as Germany's ally, should be acquainted with the principles laid down and desired by Washington.

Against this stand of Washington the objection is raised in responsible quarters here that the Government has knowledge of the negotiations in the Lusitania case only through the newspapers, that it could give to these reports no diplomatic value, and that it has not concerned itself in any way with the Lusitania case.

It is pointed out by the same authority that the American Government can scarcely demand that the Imperial and Royal Government base its policy upon newspaper reports, and it is suggested that in any case it would have been better if Washington at the time had communicated the memorandum of its standpoint to all belligerent Governments, in which case the present note would seem more justified.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung, accoridng to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, says that not until after the close of the investigation will it be decided whether or how the American note on the Ancona will be answered. At present, the dispatch adds, it can only be stated that the note has created an unfavorable impression.

Politics, Says Vienna Paper.

ZURICH, (via London,) Wednesday, Dec. 15.—Discussing the American note on the Ancona, The Vienna Neue Freie Presse contends that everything in connection with the sinking of the steamer was done in strict accordance with international law. The ship was warned to stop and given ample time for the passengers and crew to take to the boats. In the confusion and panic which ensued many persons, including some presumably American citizens, lost their lives, but, the paper adds, "even the stories of hostile passengers show that the Captain of the submarine kept strictly within the rules of international law."

"All these were even punctiliously observed," continues the Neue Freie Presse, "leaving no occasion for special diplomatic action in this case. President Wilson has no justification for such a repetition of the Lusitania note exchange with Germany. Probably this demonstrative proceeding is not unconnected with American internal political considerations. Mr. Wilson, as a candidate again for the Presidency, desires to secure supporters for his campaign."

The Budapest newspaper Pester Lloyd raises the question as to whether the American people really will stand behind the United States Government in the matter of the Ancona note. The paper remarks regarding the question of in-

Continued on Page 2.

PROTEST TO FRANCE AGAINST SEIZURES

Removal of Six Teutons from American Ship Illegal, Lansing Asserts in Note.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE ASKED

Vigorous, but Friendly—Contest Expected, as Cruiser Probably Had Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The United States Government today cabled Ambassador Sharp at Paris for presentation to the French Foreign Office a note vigorously protesting against the removal by boarding parties from the French cruiser Descartes of six persons, Germans or Austrians, from the American steamships Carolina, Coamo, and San Juan. Immediate release of the men is asked on the ground that the seizure of citizens of any nation from an American vessel on the high seas is without legal justification and constitutes a flagrant violation of American rights.

The note was dispatched by Secretary Lansing with the full approval of President Wilson. It is understood to have been discussed by the President with his Cabinet at today's meeting.

Couched in friendly terms, the communication states the American point of view emphatically and cites the precedent presented in the case of August Piepenbrink, a German, who, removed from the American ship Windber by the French cruiser Conde in November of last year, was released after representations had been made by the United States.

Attention is directed to the fact that the men removed from the ships were not embodied in "the armed forces of the enemy"—the term used in the Declaration of London. It is asserted, however, that there is no justification for the removal of citizens of a nation which is an enemy of France from an American vessel on the high seas bound to a neutral port, even if they could properly be regarded as military persons.

To support this position, it is understood, the note points to the rule set down by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in a note sent during the civil war to the French Minister to the United States in regard to the removal of the Confederate Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from the steamship Trent. This note, considered especially applicable to the present situation, said:

"She [the Trent] was carrying her cargo and her passengers to a neutral country, and, moreover, she had taken them on in a neutral port. If it were admissible that under such conditions the neutral flag did not completely cover the persons and merchandise which it was transporting, its immunity would no longer be anything but an empty word; at any time the commerce and navigation of third powers would have to suffer from their harmless or even indirect relations with one or the other of the belligerents. The latter would no longer be entitled merely to require entire impartiality of a neutral and to forbid him from interfering in any way in the hostilites, but they would place upon his freedom of commerce and navigation restrictions the lawfulness of which modern international law has refused to admit."

The text of the American note, which is said to be brief, probably will be made public when word of its delivery to the French Foreign Office is received by the State Department.

Officials of the State Department apparently think the French Government may see fit to contest the contentions of the United States and that the men will not be released until further communications have passed between the two Governments. This opinion is based on the assumption that the commander of the Descartes was acting in accordance with instructions.

The French Ambassador here is believed to have been advised of the intentions of the United States during a conference held late yesterday with Secretary Lansing.

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treating, set fire to the Barracks and the town, together with two hospitals and blew up the railway bridge across the Vardar, south of Gievgeli. The number of prisoners and trophies is not yet ascertained.

"General Sarrail's Army, (French,) was thrown back from the Doiran-Gievgeli line upon the Greek frontier. It must be stated that the French troops fought much more bravely than the British.

"In the ten days' operations, which history will call the operations on the Vardar and Karassu, our troops were opposed by 97,000 French and 75,000 British, with 600 field guns, 130 mountain guns, and eighty heavy howitzers.

"The remnants of the Serbian Army, which retired from Bitolia by way of Ochrida and Struga toward Albania after their defeat near Ochrida, retreated upon the left bank of the Drina, destroying all the bridges on the river. Early today our troops crossed the Drina near Struga. South of Struga they attacked the Serbians vigorously, and took 400 prisoners and a number of guns. The pursuit continues toward Elbasan.

"The mobilization of the Bulgarian Army was announced on Sept. 23; concentration began six days later. Fighting against the Serbians began Oct. 14. Forty days later, on Nov. 23, the Serbian Army was definitely beaten near Pristina and Mitrobitza and thrown upon Albanian territory. On Nov. 29, near Prisrend and Kulaluma, the last remnants of the Serbian Army were captured.

"On Dec. 3 fighting on the Vardar and Karassu began against the British and French. In the course of ten days General Sarral's expeditionary force was beaten and thrown back on neutral territory. On Dec. 12 the whole of Macedonia was freed.

"Not a single hostile soldier is on Macedonian soil. This was the day of its liberation. The pursuit of the enemy was immediately stopped."

The Austrian War Office made public the following:

Southeast of Plevlje our troops stormed Montenegrin positions on Vrana Gora. In the sector of Berane we captured 2,300 additional prisoners.

NO ALLIES LEFT IN SERBIA.

Were Pursued to the Greek Frontier, Bulgarians Announce.

SOFIA, Dec. 14, (via London, Wednesday, Dec. 15.)—"Dec. 12 will remain for the Bulgarian Army and nation a day of great historical importance," says an official communication issued from general headquarters. "On that day the army occupied the last three Macedonian towns still in the hands of the enemy—Doiran, Gievgeli, and Struga.

"The last fights against the British, French, and Serbians took place near Doiran and the Ochrida lakes. The enemy everywhere is beaten. Macedonia is freed. Not a single hostile soldier is to be found on Macedonian soil. After yesterday's defeat of the British and French on the right bank of the Vardar River they retired upon neutral Greek territory. Our troops pursued them to the Greek frontier.

"The town of Doiran was captured at noon. The population received our troops with cheers, and decorated them with flowers. They also cheered King Ferdinand.

"The prisoners and dead and wounded belong chiefly to the Tenth and Twenty-second British Divisions, composed of the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-seventh infantry bridages, which were definitely beaten, and in their retreat abandoned guns and rifles. The whole field was covered with equipment. Up to the present 200 British prisoners have been counted.

"A column, pursuing the French on the right bank of the Vardar, drove them, after a courageous attack, from their positions toward the Greek frontier."

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Bulgarian troops have broken through the Anglo-French line and cut off the French forces from the British, according to an official statement, dated Dec. 12, received here today from Sofia, as given out by the Overseas News Agency. The statement follows:

"The Bulgarians continued pursuit of the Anglo-French troops on both banks of the Vardar, in the direction of Gievgeli and Doiran.

"On the right bank of the Vardar the Bulgarians stormed the whole French front between Milektovo and Smokavitza, southwest of Kovanetz. French regiments No. 45, 84, 145, and 284 suffered heavily. Near Nebortzi our cavalry routed a French battalion and captured its commander.

"On the left bank of the Vardar we ejected the French and British from fortified positions on Raba Mountain. The defeated British withdrew to the southeast, toward Karauglarlar, and the French to the southwest, toward Bogdantzi. A Macedonian division broke through the front, captured Bogdantzi, and cut off the French from the British.

"The French killed or captured belonged for the most part to General Dailloud's division, composed of Regiments Nos. 175 and 176 and the Second Regiment of Zouaves.

"The pursuit continues."

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The version of the Bulgarian official statement of Dec. 12 received here from Sofia, says that the City of Gievgeli, in Southwestern Serbia, near the Greek border, is in flames.

BERLIN QUESTIONS ATHENS.

Wants to Know if Favors to Allies Compromise Greek Neutrality.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Germany apparently has no intention of permitting Greece to grant any further concessions to the Allies without a vehement protest.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says it is announced unofficially there that Germany has asked Greece "whether the new facilities afforded the Allies compromise Greek neutrality in any way."

It is expected that a demand will be made for free passage over Greek territory for the Bulgarian and German forces which are pursuing the allied troops. It is said unofficially in Athens that the Germans, if they aspire to the enjoyment of the same rights as the Allies in Greek territory, probably will be allowed a free hand, but that if Bulgarians cross the frontier the situation immediately will assume a different aspect in the view of the Greek Government.

The Athens newspaper Neon Asty attributes the following statement to an official source:

"In any event, the Bulgarians and Germans cannot demand disarmament of the allied forces. Greece can not and does not wish to disarm the Allies. German diplomacy, which hitherto has displayed perspicacity and common sense, will not demand of Greece what it is impossible to give."

Italians Still Distrust Greece.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 14.—Despite all the appearances of an understanding between Greece and the Allies, public opinion here generally continues to distrust the attitude of the Hellenic Kingdom.

It is believed that Greece consented to withdray her troops from the frontier and along the region leading to Saloniki because this was agreed upon with the central empires. In this way, whatever happens, Greece will be safe.

BULGARIA'S NEW TERRITORY

Is 31,000 Miles, It Is Announced—Chambers to Meet Dec. 28.

SOFIA, Dec. 14, (via London.)—It is announced here that the Sobranje will meet Dec. 28. The Government will ask a credit of 150,000,000 francs, ($30,000,000.) The Government will be supported by all the parties except the Socialist.

At the meeting of the Ministry, at which it was decided to convene the Sobranje, it was announced that Bulgaria had enlarged her territory by 50,000 kilometers, (over 31,000 miles.)

GREECE REQUISITIONS SHIPS.

Will Seek to Supply Deficiency in Food and Coal.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.—The Greek Government has commandeered all Greek shipping in British and American ports in an effort to supply the deficiency in food and coal which exists in Greece as a result of the Entente Allies' restrictions.

The Greek vessels will be loaded with cargoes purchased by the Athens Government, which does not expect the same trouble as is experienced by the regular owners of the ships in getting these necessary commodities to Greece.

A dispatch to The Central News from Cardiff says the object of the Greek Government is to use the vessels to carry foodstuffs from the United States to Greece. All Greek vessels of over 1,500 tons net, loaded or empty, have been ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads immediately, according to the dispatch.

There are six Greek cargo steamers of 4,000 to 5,000 gross tonnage in the Port of New York at the present time, either loading or waiting for frieght to the Mediterranean. Four vessels are said to be on their way to Philadelphia from European ports. The total of Greek shipping which uses American ports is small.

BRITISH GUNS ARE ACTIVE.

Bombard German Trenches Near Souchez and Ypres.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports that today our artillery bombarded Dommecourt, enemy trenches east of Givenchy, and the village of Le Mesnil. Hostile artillery showed considerable activity east and northeast of Ypres, to which our artillery replied with vigor.

Last night we bombed one of the enemy trenches at Le Touquet, just west of the River Lys, with hand grenades, causing great confusion in a trench which appeared to be strongly held.

The weather continues bright and cold.

FORD PARTY SEASICK AND MUCH DELAYED

Oscar II. Met Storm That Would "Blow Peace Doves Off Any Ship."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Henry Ford's peace ship, the Oscar II., is battling against heavy seas somewhere, presumably getting on as fast as she can toward Christiania. Only fragmentary word as to the vessel's progress has reached London today, and this indicates that the party are having a rough voyage, which has made them seasick.

Travelers arriving today on the American liner New York say they had a terrific time in the last four days, with mountainous waves and the wind blowing a sixty-mile gale. They did not see anything or hear of the Oscar II., but from the way the New York behaved, even with a heavy cargo in her hold as ballast, they are certain that the Oscar II., having no freight on board, must have fared much worse.

The Oscar II., having taken the northern track, gets the brunt of the storm that has been sweeping the Atlantic. The wind has been howling enough, the Captain of the New York said tonight, to blow the peace doves off any vessel.

It was thought that the peace ship would be sighted by tonight, but wireless reports failed to give her whereabouts. While she has been expected to reach Kirkwall tomorrow, it looks as if she would be twenty-four to forty-eight hours late.

No information was ventured by the authorities here tonight regarding the Oscar II. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent understands, however, that the disposition is to detain her for only the briefest time at Kirkwall unless an inspection of her papers shows some reason to keep her. The authorities are frankly hoping that no occasion will arise to hold her. In fact, the Government might be embarrassed to know what to do with Mr. Ford and his fellow-pacifists if they are found to be carrying contraband.

At the Ford offices here today it was stated that no message had come from Mr. Ford since the ship left New York, and none was expected.

While the wireless reports have it that Mr. Ford sent word to his office from the Oscar II. to ship a motor car to Christiania for the Captain of the vessel, officials here say they received no such message. "It's piffle," said one.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The steamer Oscar II., which has on board Henry Ford and his peace advocates, has not been reported. Following out the policy outlined recently by Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons, that the Government hardly will take any steps which will bring the passengers any nearer the English coast than is necessary. So she may not be brought into Kirkwall.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from its correspondent at Zurich, Switzerland, says:

"I am assured that local pacifists have asked Germany to permit the Ford peace party to reach Switzerland by way of Germany without passports or any formality, in order that they may co-operate with the peace colony here."

The International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, through the President of the Swedish section, has issued an official communication which says that neither the Swedish section nor the headquarters of the committee at Amsterdam will have any connection with the Ford peace mission.

AUSTRIA PLEADS SHE DIDN'T KNOW

Continued from Page 1.

demnity that the Washington State Department has always refused to recognize the claims of foreign countries whose subjects have been killed or injured during strike proceedings, as in Pennsylvania or Colorado recently.

In conclusion, the newspaper expresses the hope that few Hungarians or Austrians will be left in America to have their self-respect as subjects of the monarchy injured by a reaction of public opinion.

Ignorance Plea Called Filmsy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—President Wilson and his advisers are awaiting advices from Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador at Vienna, regarding the attitude of the Austro-Hungarian Government toward the demands of the United States Government for disavowal and indemnity in connection with the sinking of the Ancona, and punishment of the offending submarine commander. The crisis between the two Governments was discussed at today's meeting of the Cabinet.

It is understood that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have no definite information, aside from cabled newspaper dispatches, as to the attitude of the Vienna Government. Nevertheless, the impression prevails, based on unofficial advices, that the Vienna Government is inclined to meet the demands of the United States, but will make only a partially satisfactory response.

Late press dispatches from Vienna indicating that officials there were surprised at the sharp tone of the American note; that intense anger had been caused in Government circles, and that a diplomatic rupture was considered probable failed to shake the determination of the Washintgon Government in the position it has taken. A dispatch from Vienna that the American note is regarded in Vienna as weak in taking the stand that the Vienna Government should be familiar with the attitude of the American Government in the German submarine controversy was brought to the attention of high officials of this Government, who failed to manifest any concern.

It appears to be the contention of Viennese officials that the Washington Government should have communicated to all the belligerent Governments copies of the notes it sent to Germany in the submarine controversy. In a responsible quarter tonight the statement was made that if such an excuse were offered by the Vienna Government it would be regarded as a flimsy pretext and that there was no foundation for the position which Austrian officials are represented as having taken.

The officials here point out that, while copies of the notes to Germany were not formally communicated direct to other Governments, the correspondence has been officially published, first in formal statements issued to the press by arrangement with the German Government second in printed copies of the notes, which have been available at the State Department for months and have been distributed by thousands, and finally in the compiled White Books, two of which have been issued by the United States Government.

Copies of these official prints of the diplomatic correspondence with Germany and other belligerent countries, as well as of the White Books, have been furnished to every embassy and legation in Washington. Copies of the notes sent to Germany were furnished to representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington, and it is assumed that any embassy receiving these documents, particularly one representing an ally of Germany, that failed to forward them to its Foreign Office would be derelict in its duties. By no stretch of the imagination are officials here able to conjecture the possibility of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office not being in possession of official copies, published over the imprint of the United States Government, setting forth its position in the German submarine controversy.

The theory was advanced here tonight in an unofficial quarter that the submarine that attacked the Ancona was actually a German vessel flying the Austrian flag, and that the note was addressed to Austria for the purpose of forcing the Vienna Government to bear the burden of responsibility for the attack or shift it to Berlin. In the note to Austria Secretary Lansing did not assert that the Ancona was sunk by an Austrian submarine, but by "a submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag." The Austrian Admiralty statement did not admit that an Austrian submarine attacked the Ancona, only that a submarine, the nationality of which was not stated, made the attack.

It is pointed out that if the submarine that made the attack was in reality German this would explain the difficulty of the Vienna Government in obtaining a report from the commander on the case; also that, since the Government has demanded the punishment of the officer who perpetrated the act, it would be difficult for the Austrian Government to comply with this demand unless it could produce an Austrian officer, and that it may be for that reason that Austria is endeavoring to make it appear that the submarine has been lost. The submarine that made the attack was described as very large, or of a type Austria is not known to have possessed.

From no official source could comment be obtained on this theory, or any admission that, while sending the note to Austria, the United States Government had in the back of its head the suspicion that it was a German submarine flying the Austrian flag that attacked the Ancona.

GERMANS COMMENT SARCASTICALLY ON NOTE

Some Berlin Papers Hint at a Defiant Austrian Answer to Wilson.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Commenting on the recent American note to Austria, the Berlin Gazette restates Austria's original version of the Ancona case and compares it with the version in the Wilson note, laying special stress on the adjective "apparently," and expressing wonder that President Wilson did not take the trouble to make sure of his facts before making his demands and expecting prompt compliance, and also why, before making such demands, he did not ask the Austrian Government for fuller information on the facts of the case. Concluding, The Gazette says:

"So far as the question of law is concerned, Washington could quite rightly refer to its copious interchange of notes with Germany on the submarine war. This question has been cleared up, even though in the process of the settlement of the disputes the German side didn't always insist on its strict rights, but in the interest of good relations repeatedly made the greatest concessions. But in every individual case the facts must be determined reliably by both parties. The American Government has not done this in the Ancona case. The Austrian Government will undoubtedly find a 'prompt' answer."

Reventlow Calls It Politics.

Count Reventlow in The Tageszeitung says:

"We may expect that the Austrian Government will once again in its answer give prominence with sharpness and clearness to the real facts of the case, even though Wilson and Lansing must know them themselves just as well.

"The American note, according to its letter and spirit, is only explainable on political grounds. It emanates from the same motives and purpose as Wilson's attitude toward German-Americans and the recall of the German attachés."

The Germania prints this telegram from Vienna:

"Well informed circles here, commenting on the note, state that in the Ancona case all the rules of international law were most scrupulously observed, and that there was absolutely no ground for any special diplomatic step in the matter. They hold that the American note is explainable only as due to purely political considerations."

The Reichsbote says:

"The American note leads us to suspect that we again have a sample of President Wilson's own handiwork. The incorrectness of the statements made, and the substitution of high-sounding rhetoric for strict judicial argument, sufficiently betray that.

"The standpoint of the note is absolutely untenable. The steamer did not seek to escape because it was fired on, but the submarine fired because the steamer tried to escape. The American interpretation of the law in the case has mighty insecure ground under it."

Hostility Voiced in Verse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.—The Daily Mail says:

"It is evident from the latest German papers that feeling in Berlin is rising against the United States in conseuqence of President Wilson's action against the German conspirators and Austrian pirates. Count Reventlow testifies to that effect in the Deutsche Tageszeitung. Apparently on the present occasion there is no official desire, as there was during the submarine controversy, to stifle popular indignation against Americans. In fact, an 'inspired' campaign against the United States seems to have been inaugurated.

"Under the heading of 'Wilson's Policy,' Count Reventlow says:

"'What is going on in the United States? What are the intentions and objects of the policy which Wilson is pursuing? On these points feelings of profound astonishment prevail in this country. We cannot refrain from recalling that hitherto Germany has met American complaints and wishes in an extremely generous manner. One need only remember the temporary abandonment of submarine warfare against Great Britain, and the various assurances which the German Government gave after the Arabic affair. If, as the New York dispatches indicate, American demands are still to be made in the Lusitania affair, we are unable, in view of past events, to repress our surprise.'

"He ends with the assertion that President Wilson, having hopelessly lost the support of the 'hyphenates,' is now cleared for action against Germany in order to capture Pro-Ally votes.

An Anti-Wilson Jingle.

"In Der Tag, the illustrated daily supplement of the Government-controlled Lokalanzeiger, the prevailing hostility to the United States is voiced in a bit of rhyme entitled 'Wilson,' of which the following is a rough translation:

How you roar your will oration!
  How splenetic is your curse!
How you shriek and foam damnation!
  Words the winds at once disperse.

Must we stifle blood by reason?
  Germans on an alien strand,
Must we weakly count it treason
  To avail the Fatherland?

German souls you seek to bridle
  In the shackles that we spurn.
You would hold us mute and idle,
  Fiddling while our campfires burn.

Ruddy shame would flood our faces
  Did we suffer all such slurs.
Fools may talk in "neutral" places;
  Were we silent we were curs.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (via London.)—The text of the American note to Austria-Hungary on the Ancona was published in the Berlin morning newspapers. The Lokal Anzeiger, the Tageblatt, the Vossische Zeitung, and other leading journals refrain from any comment which might be regarded as tending to complicate the situation. Only the Kreuz Zeitung and the Post indulge in any extended discussion of the document. The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"The language of the note is remarkable. The Ancona, through its attempt at flight, had, even in accordance with the stand earlier taken by the United States, forfeited every right to consideration, and it was for the commander of the submarine to decide whether to sink the steamer by artillery fire or torpedo her. The United States can therefore hold as responsible for the loss of life only the Captain of the Ancona, who did not obey the submarine's orders, or, rather, those upon whose instructions he so acted. The Cabinet at Vienna will therefore probably reject the claims of America as directed to the wrong address."

The Post, after commenting on American celerity in sending the note, as contrasted with weeks and in the case of the British blockade note even months of delay in inaugurating negotiations with other governments, says:

"The reasons for the acceleration may perhaps be sought in the fact that Congress is now in session and President Wilson, with a new Presidential campaign at hand, wishes to garner as much success as possible for his policy. Whether he will be successful in this is another question. The contents of the note offer nothing new in the realm of note exchanges and reiterate the references to the violation of international law and humanity. The note, however, is not so sharp in its predictions as the cabled reports seemed to show, for it leaves open, despite its very clear mode of expression, a very good possibility for an understanding satisfactory to both sides."

The Lokal Anzeiger, refraining from extended comment, says:

"We can see that Mr. Wilson this time, as in general, in his relations with the Central Powers, has not minced matters. The answer of the Austro-Hungarian Government will, it is hoped, leave nothing to be desired."

The Zeitung am Mittag, discussing the Ancona note, finds the American version of the facts materially divergent from the Austrian official report. The paper thinks it remarkable that the United States Government "has not given a more careful examination to the facts before seeking prompt satisfaction for the American demands."

COLOGNE, Dec. 14, (via London.)—The Cologne Gazette prints the American note on the Ancona without extended comment. It merely maintains that the American statement of facts does not correspond with the Austrian official report, which asserted that the Ancona was fired upon only after attempting to escape, and that she was torpedoed only after fifty minutes grace for saving passengers had been allowed.

"According to this," says the Gazette, "the measures adopted by the submarine were adequate to insure the safety of the lives of non-combatants, and the high phrases of the note regarding humanity and international law are directed to the wrong address."

ESSEN, Rhenish Prussia, Dec. 14, (via London.)—The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette finds two weak points in the Ancona note, first, that arrangements with one belligerent, Germany, have no validity for Austria-Hungary; secondly, that firing upon the Ancona was the only measure to prevent the already attempted flight and was, therefore, perfectly justified according to the recognized rules of war The Gazette expresses the conviction that Austria-Hungary will never disavow the sinking of the Ancona or punish the commander of the submarine, adding:

"The demands addressed by the neutral American Government to Austria are as unexampled as the tone of the note is arrogant, and the only conclusion possible is that the union wishes at all costs to bring about the same conflict with Austria-Hungary as with Germany.

"In general, since two American notes are awaiting answers, we may wait to see how the game of notes comes out. The Austrians need not make more haste to reply than the British."

ZWIEDINEK CASE TO WAIT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Chargé d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary, will be immune temporarily from action by the United States on account of the letter he wrote to the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York suggesting that "passports of neutral countries" be procured to enable Austrian reservists to return from the United States to their own country; he will be immune until after the differences between the two Governments over the sinking of the Ancona have been disposed of.

PRINCE RUPPRECHT GREETS SCRIBES

American and Other Correspondents Presented to Heir to Bavarian Throne.

LIKE A COLLEGE PROFESSOR

Pleasant and Unassuming in Spite of His Heavy Responsibilities of Command.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 11.—We were all lined up like small boys in the mirrored drawing room of a château and we stood there ten minutes trying to appear easy and casual, and looking, I am sure, extremely self-conscious and foolish. We were grouped according to nationalities so that it would be easier for the officer who was to introduce us to the commanding General to remember the country from which each man came.

During the ten-minute wait everybody tried furtively to remove with the moistened end of a handkerchief some of the more conspicuously placed soil of France that he had accumulated in the course of a day's riding in the coal country. A compatriot of mine edged himself a little behind a gold screen and whispered, "You've got the only comb, and for Heaven's sake fix my hair." It was no use, though. Nobody could have made any member of that begrimed and wind-burned party presentable.

The whole party was very still. Doors opened and shut softly and a majordomo and some servants who looked more ducal than any duke I ever saw did not seem so much to walk as to glide from room to room. In the dark garden outside men in civilian clothes, who were very suave but very watchful, moved to and fro, mostly avoiding the white shafts of light that streamed from the arched doorway.

The whole atmosphere of the place suggested that somebody was lying very ill in the house and that the doctors had ordered absolute quiet. The only sound that was not suppressed, however, was the distant pounding of artillery.

Looked Like College Professor.

Finally one of the double doors at the end of the drawing room was swung wide and a man in field gray, who nevertheless looked like an elderly, kindly college professor, walked quickly to the group of dirty-faced correspondents. His face was touched with shrewdness and placid good nature. One would say at first glance that he was an equable man—a man easy to get on with. There was a nice twinkle in his eyes. He spoke in a low tone, but with cordiality. His manner was much more simple than that of some of the gentlemen who were trying to appear at their ease before him.

The officer who was acting as master of ceremonies directed his glance at the first man in the line and said, "Herr van L—— aus Holland." Herr van L—— bowed and the man with the twinkle in his eyes nodded, smiled, and began saying pleasant things in German—whether his guest of the moment had had an interesting trip, whether this was his first time on the front, whether he was to remain long, and so on.

As he passed down the line he spoke in a similar strain of casual greeting and question to each man, but he never duplicated any of the questions. There was a little touch of individuality in all his agreeable commonplaces. Everybody smiled much in response to his words because his knack of saying tactful things and the easy way in which he said them was quite irresistible, for he bore himself like a simple gentleman. When he reached me he said: "You speak German also?"

"My German is very bad, sir," said I. "However bad it is," said he, "it could not be worse than my English." He did not laugh when he said that, but the twinkle grew really lively and a little bit rueful, as if he were making fun of himself.

The correspondents who had been officers in the armies of their native countries observed an etiquette in which they had long since been schooled for such occasions as we were participating in. As a consequence they answered the questions of the twinkling gentleman only by yes and no when that was possible. Their scrupulousness seemed rather to dishearten him and he did not twinkle so much when he talked with them. While he was chatting with the others I watched him closely and it struck me that he looked older than the familiar pictures of him, and that behind the twinkle was the mind of a pensive man.

And that is all I know or surmise about Rupprecht, future King of Bavaria.

Carrying Huge Responsibility.

One might say that the little incident had no significance aside from expressing the good nature of an extremely busy and preoccupied gentleman who has for more than a year been carrying an enormous weight of responsibility. But in a way it meant more than that, for it provided a very telling illustration of the amazing equanimity with which the German warriors face life when life itself is hanging in the balance.

In many a château and prefecture in northern France Princes and Generals of the empire hold brief levees or give very long dinners when they come in from the field at nightfall. The business of war they seem to put to one side for an hour or two, and to their guests they talk about their children or about their travels in America or about the Panama Exposition. And they ask whether you have had time to go into the art gallery of the little obscure town where you happen to be, "for," they add, "you must do that because there is an extraordinarily good specimen there of the work of a seventeenth century master who was born here. You must not miss that. We will ask an officer to accompany you to the gallery in the morning."

The nearest they come to talking the politics of the war at dinner is when some blunt speaking old officer will grumble, "What has come over your Teddy, who used to be our friend?"

And the amount of what looks like routine business and manufacturing that they transact within sound of the big guns is incredible. In one place where the barking of the German guns was so near that it made the ear drums crackle I saw German pioneers operating enormous sawmills that were fed from lumber yards covering several acres. They were cutting logs into trench timber. At many points behind the front German troops receive their regular drill of three hours a day on new made drill grounds that are as smooth as a floor.

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FRENCH PORT CLOSED; GOVERNMENT BLAMED

Ships' Cargoes Rotting at Rochelle, While Thousands of Idle Trucks Are in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Temps tonight joins the press campaign against the Public Works Department, whose alleged carelessness and mismanagement are said to be responsible for the present high prices of coal and other principal commodities.

The Journal's articles dealt chiefly with the thousands of idle trucks and locomotives at various depots. The Temps prints a letter from a correspondent at La Rochelle, showing the effect of the truck scarcity on operations at La Palice, the port of Rochelle.

The Palice station ought to receive 800 to 1,000 trucks daily. Since September the supply has been hopelessly restricted. During the last three weeks several days passed without the arrival of a single truck. The result is that all the quays, yards, and warehouses are so choked with merchandise that the local authorities have been compelled to close the port.

The correspondent gives specific instances of ships whose cargoes—many thousands of tons in each case—lie rotting and exposed to the weather. Merchandise is thus literally being destroyed, apart from the stagnation imposed on the factories unable to receive materials ordered.

La Rochelle's Chamber of Commerce addressed a petition to the Ministers of Commerce and Public Works on Dec. 6, but has received no reply. Its President, Christian Moerch, sent nine telegrams to the Minister of Public Works on the same subject between Nov. 22 and Dec. 9, which also brought no reply. Yet, as Le Journal points out, every freight yard around Paris is full of idle trucks. The Temps concludes:

"Other facts as well as these could be cited to show the carelessness and waste, if not the incapacity, of the administrative services. When will they decide to do what is needed? Will they wait until the national commerce and industry are completely ruined?"

Neither Minister Sembat nor the Public Works Department has as yet replied to the critics or done anything to ameliorate the situation beyond closing various freight stations. The Journal mentions half a dozen important ones—and proposing to purchase fifty freighters and a law to give the State a coal-selling monopoly.

The Temps says editorially about this proposed law:

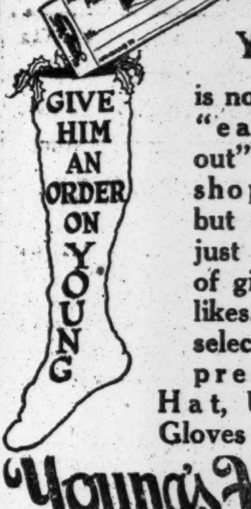
"It is a perfect model of a fantastic measure conceived on the theory that the State, as an all-perfect entity, can undertake anything perfectly."

PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES NOW TOTAL 2,244,248

Does Not Include Bavarian, Wuerttemburgian or Saxon Losses, Nor Those in Navy.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 14.—Prussian casualty lists, Nos. 380 to 389, according to the Rotterdamsche Courant, contain the names of 65,340 killed, wounded, and missing, making the total 2,244,248

This total is exclusive of the names on 237 Bavarian, 310 Württemburgian, 233 Saxonian, and the naval and Turkish lists, says one newspaper.


GIVE HIM AN ORDER ON YOUNG

An "Order on Young"

is not only an "easy way out" — saves shopping— but it is also just the sort of gift a man likes. He can select his own present of Hat, Umbrella, Gloves or Cane.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

6, 169, 231, 605, 849, 903, 1197-9, 1361 B'way
37 Nassau St.—371 Fulton St., B'klyn

Taking The Hook(?) Out Of Christmas

WHAT to give for Christmas is an Island of Doubt entirely surrounded by question-marks. Let me take that hook (?) out of Christmas for you.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery for Men packed 1 in an individual gift box 50c; 2 in a box, $1; 4 in a box, $2.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery for Women packed 1 in an individual gift box, 75c, and 2 in a box, $1.50, $2 or $3.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery is pure silk from the Laboratory of Nature, not bathed in glue, nor loaded with tin.

Men's 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50
Women's 75c, $1, $1.50, $2

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

One of the very largest department stores of Pittsburgh, Pa., desires to negotiate for the purpose of renting out a Sporting Goods and Automobile Accessory Department in all its branches. Only parties of absolute financial responsibility and experience in that line are invited. The opportunity, to the right parties, to enter the Pittsburgh field in this line is unequaled. Only principals invited to correspond.

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To Stop Cold in the Head
Get Ahead of the Cold
25c a tube—all druggists.
Write for free booklet on colds.
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If You Are DEAF

The HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will enable you to hear perfectly. Free demonstration. 305 5th Ave., cor. 31st; 294 Washington St., Boston.

WARNS REICHSTAG OF HIGHER WAR COST

Continued from Page 1.

the third war loan there were 3,000,000 of less than 30,000 marks income. This, in fact, is a national loan, which England tried to raise, but failed."

SAYS BERLIN POLICE BROKE UP PEACE PARADE

British Story of Sabre Attacks on Marching Thousands—German Denial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—According to a correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, news which reached Switzerland a few days ago from a trustworthy Berlin source suggests that peace currents are certainly flowing in the high governing and directing spheres of Berlin, but that it is impossible to speak of them with any degree of precision. It seems the financiers are becoming specially restive, not because they are less patriotic than the other classes in Germany, but because they see more clearly that any prolonged continuance of the war means, in the words ascribed to a prominent Berlin banker, "hideous bankruptcy."

All the evidence available seems to indicate also that General von Falkenhayn, Chief of the General Staff, shares this comparative moderation of tone. For the discussion of the peace terms the military element, it is predicted, will adopt a chastened rather than an arrogant attitude. That of the German working classes toward the war seems to have become one of uncompromising hostility. Hardly a day passes without some example of this new spirit of revolt being quoted in the Swiss Socialist newspapers. The Berne Tagwacht and the Zurich Volksrecht, which are not subject to the German censorship, are regarded as reflecting German Socialist opinion more accurately than Vorwärts is able to do.

The Tagwacht prints, as the latest and most startling instance of popular discontent, a description by one of the participants of a peace demonstration which took place in Berlin on the evening of the Reichstag opening. This account supplements the brief reports hitherto telegraphed to England. The Tagwacht's correspondent says:

"Ten thousand men and women took part in a peace demonstration which marked the opening of the Reichstag Nov. 30. A crowd collected toward 8 o'clock in the evening in Unter den Linden. One section of the demonstrators came from the Schloss, [the Imperial Palace.] The crowd sang the 'International' outside the Opera House, and as this section passed through Unter den Linden in the direction of the Brandenburger Tor a squad of police, which had been specially stationed in the neighborhood, rushed out and drove it back along the Friedrichstrasse and Charlottenstrasse. At this point the demonstration became congested, and loud were the cries in favor of peace. The crowd began to sing the 'Socialist March' in front of the Café Bauer, while 'Wohlan wer Recht und Wahrheit achtet' [Forward, lovers of right and truth,] was sung in front of the Victoria Restaurant.

"After they had driven one section of the demonstrators into the side streets the police tried to drive off those who had congregated in the Charlottenstrasse and Friedrichstrasse. Mounted police began the attack, using their sabres in many directions and cutting at the demonstrators.

"'Look out, or we'll polish you off!' cried a mounted policeman.

"'Our men are bleeding yonder, so you can slaughter us here,' replied a war wife.

"The aim of the police seemed to be to clear the Wilhelmstrasse, where the Imperial Government buildings and the foregin embassies are situated.

"Gradually, under pressure of the police, the crowd dispersed north and south. Cries in favor of a speedy termination of the war were everywhere heard, and cheers for Liebknecht were raised. The demonstration lasted several hours, and at the close the demonstrators marched through the city in military formation, amid cries for peace.

"The demonstration was not organized by the Socialist Party. As a matter of fact, the organizers apprehended police opposition, and so no public notification of the demonstration was made. The people simply turned up themselves, and every one was highly pleased with the result.

"Soldiers took part in the demonstration, and some of them were arrested. Many people received sword wounds in the police charges."

German Denial of Demonstration.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Among the items given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The English Poldhu Wireless Station once more tells gruesome stories of street riots in Berlin last Thursday after the opening of the Reichstag. But Poldhu desires to shift the responsibility and quotes foreigners as its source of information.

"Thus it reports that, according to Amsterdam news, 2,000 persons raised the cry in the main streets of Berlin, 'We starve!' It adds that, according to a Copenhagen report, the crowd numbered 50,000, and that many persons were killed by the police.

"Since Poldhu conveniently withholds names it is impossible to say who was the inventor of this nonsense. The only thing certain is that on Thursday not even the traditional crowds gathered. Berlin's main streets were empty."

DOESN'T WANT WILSON TO "PATCH UP" PEACE

Berlin Paper Says the Ancona Note Bars Him as a Mediator.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (via London, Wednesday, Dec. 15.)—The Lokal Anzeiger, discussing today a brief dispatch received here concerning President Wilson's recent speech at Columbus, Ohio, says that Germany also is not desirous of a patched-up peace.

The newpaper also discusses the question of mediation and expresses doubt whether there would be an opening for the United States to act as a mediator.

"If mediation is wanted at all," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "only States could be considered which not only have shown true neutrality, but also such a measure of mental calmness and dignity as might inspire some confidence in their unselfishness and freedom from prejudice.

"How matters stand in this respect with President Wilson and his country is adequately shown by the latest pronouncements, like the President's message and the Ancona note. President Wilson can be considered neither as an official nor a spiritual mediator by the Central Powers, and must content himself, so far as they are concerned, with hindering the conclusion of peace a while longer by the continued toleration of shipments of arms and ammunition by his countrymen.

"Perhaps this intention is the real motive for his whole attitude. In that case we must beg all the more urgently that he give himself no anxiety about patching up peace, but leave this business to our armies."

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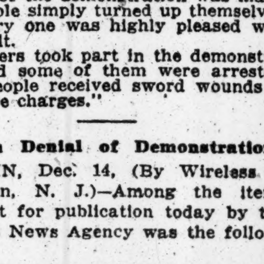
Size 9"x12"
Model 12 only desk calculating machine that prints.

"The Recognized Standard"

the accuracy of every figure transaction in any line of business is guaranteed and the saving of time and labor is enormous.

There is a BARRETT Portable Adding and Calculating Machine for the small and large business at a moderate price.

Relieve that mental strain in your office today.

Be sure and get a demonstration of the Barrett today. Call Cortland 2445.

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220 BROADWAY, N. Y.

If only Someone would tell him about *Sanatogen*

THE chances are someone *will* tell him about the mighty health and strength promoting powers of Sanatogen—how it re-energizes the nerves, how it improves digestion, how, by giving fresh tone to the entire system, it will enable him once more to perform his arduous duties without fear of nervous break-down.

Everywhere, men and women who are compelled to overwork—find in Sanatogen a wonderful source of renewed strength and endurance.

Let this be a message of CHEER to YOU. When excessive effort has sapped your vitality—don't get merely "some tonic." Get the *one* tonic constructed on scientific principles, the tonic that has the endorsement of the medical profession and the world's leading thinkers, the *food*-tonic, Sanatogen.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes, from $1.00 up.

Richard Le Gallienne, the poet-author writes: "I have made two extended trials of Sanatogen during periods of mental fatigue, and each time derived great benefit from its use."

Arnold Bennett, the novelist writes: "The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the novelist-statesman writes from London: "Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

SANATOGEN
RECOGNIZED BY OVER 21,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for "The Art of Living."—a charming little book by Richard Le Gallienne, the popular poet-author, touching on Sanatogen's kindly help and giving other interesting aids in the quest for contentment and better health. This book is free. Tear this off as a reminder to write THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, N. Y.

ASSERTS PLOTTERS FELL INTO A TRAP

Von Koolbergen, in an Affidavit, Says German Consul Hired Him for Dynamiting.

NEWSPAPER STORIES FALSE

Used as Proof of Explosions on the Canadian Pacific—Baron von Brincken Accused, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14.—The Providence Journal will print tomorrow morning the text of an affidavit made by Johannes Hendrikus Von Koolbergen in San Francisco on Aug. 27. This affidavit goes into much circumstantial evidence with regard to the alleged German conspiracy organized on the Pacific Coast with the object of blowing up munitions plants, on which indictments have been returned by a Federal Grand Jury in San Francisco against Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, C. C. Crowley, and Mrs. Margaret Cornell.

The affidavit states that Franz Bopp, German Consul General at San Francisco, personally supervised the activities of Koolbergen and directed the attempt to hire him and blow up tunnels on the Canadian Pacific Railroad last May. The affidavit also asserts that Bopp ordered the money for this work, $1,500, to be paid to Koolbergen under the impression that the work had been accomplished, when, as a matter of fact, Bopp was misled by Canadian Pacific officials. The complete text of the deposition follows:

My name is Johannes Hendrikus Van Koolbergen. My occupation is civil engineer. I live in Mill Valley, Marin County, Cal.

I was born on the 2d day of March, 1875, in the City of Rotterdam, Holland. I lived for seven years in Canada, and I am a naturalized British subject. I graduated from a polytechnic school in Holland.

Meeting with von Brincken.

Some months ago, in 1915, I do not remember the exact date, probably five months ago, say about April, I met a nam named Wilhelm von Brincken in the Heidelberg Café in San Francisco, Cal. His address was 803 Piccadilly Apartments in San Francisco, and he asked me to call on him there. I told him that I intended to go on a trip to Canada, so that I did not think I would have occasion to do that until I came back. I spent about five weeks going up to Canada, and when I came back I was informed by the people at the house where I lived that von Brincken had called me a couple of times by telephone, asking me to come up and see him.

Not knowing what he wanted, I went to see him at the Piccadilly Apartments about the beginning of April. He was very pleasant and told me that he was an officer in the German Army, and at present working in the secret service of the German Empire, and worked here under Mr. Franz Bopp, the Imperial German Consul. He then told me that he was informed that I was in Canada and that my nationality and personality had been inquired into by detectives on behalf of the English authorities in Canada and said, "therefore, I know you could do something for us in Canada."

"I have a friend there who I would like to visit to assist him in some business matters—would you be willing to let me have your papers and I will remunerate you if it goes through?" I answered that I was willing to do so—if it was for an innocent purpose I would have no objection—but that he should first name his price, and he said that it would be worth $1,000. I told him that I was too well known in Canada—that he could hardly use my papers, but that if it were worth $1,000 to see his friend that I would have no objection to go myself and act for him.

So he said, "Well, you had better come over some day to the German Consulate and I will introduce you to the German Consul." I went to the German Consulate and met Franz Bopp, the Imperial German Consul, but as I had previously seen in von Brincken's room a picture of von Brincken as a Lieutenant in the German Army, and also saw a German flag and part of von Brincken's uniform on the wall, and also considering his statement that he was in the Secret Service of the German Empire, I became suspicious, and upon different questions being asked me by Mr. Bopp, the German Consul, I became very pro-German in the expression of my sentiments.

Suggested Dynamiting Bridges.

I left the German Consul and was admitted into one of the other offices on the fifth floor of the Royal Insurance Building in Sansome Street, corner of Pine Street, San Francisco, and there von Brincken came to me again and asked me if I would do something for him in Canada, (the peculiar part of it was that von Brincken came out of the Consul's office after I arrived in the other office—he had probably talked to the German Consul before,) and I answered: "Sure, I will do something, even blow up bridges, if there is money in it."

This struck my mind because of what I had read in the papers of what had been done in Canada of late—something about a bridge being blown up—and he said, "You are the man. If that is so, you can make good money." Von Brincken then asked me to come to his room in the Pica[illegible] Apartments the next day. Von Brincken told me that he had a flower-pot in front of his window, the upper part of which had three different colors, red, blue and white. That if the red was turned toward the street I would come up, but that if the blue was turned toward the street I should wait until the red was turned, but if the white was turned toward the street I should not come up at all, but wait until next day.

So the next morning when I came in front of his building, (he always asked me to come about 11 o'clock in the morning.) So when I came in front of his building the red part showed outside and I went in; then von Brincken told me that they were willing to send me up to Canada to blow up one of the railroad bridges on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, or one of the tunnels or any thing at all, he said.

I asked him what was in it, and he said he would talk it over with the German Consul, Bopp, but he wanted to know what I approximately wanted for it. I answered by saying that I did not know what such a thing was worth, and that he had better make some proposition to me. I don't remember now the exact amount of remuneration that he did offer at that time, but I said I would think it over, and about a week and a half after that I went to see Mr. Carnegie Ross, the British Consul General in San Francisco, and told him personally what I have stated heretofore.

Mr. Carnegie Ross advised me to get into communication with one of my friends in Canada, which I immediately did, and wrote a letter to Wallace C. Orchard, who is one of the assistants of the General Freight Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. I addressed this letter to Mr. Orchard at the general freight office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Vancouver, giving substantially the same facts as hereinbefore stated.

Sent to Canada.

I received a telegram from Mr. Orchard in reply of the following tenor: "Come immediately to Vancouver. Your traveling expenses will be paid." I wired back that I didn't have the cash at the time, and asked him to arrange for a pass to Vancouver, which he did. I received a telegram from the Canadian Pacific Railway office to the following effect: That a first-class passage to Vancouver was waiting at their office, and the ticket was delivered to me by the Southern Pacific Railway Company at the Palace Hotel Building.

In the meantime I had accepted von Brincken's proposition to go to Canada, and he offered me $500 to defray my expenses. As at that time I did not know whether the acceptance of that money would bring me into any trouble, I told him that I had sufficient funds to get along until I came back. On different occasions in his room von Brincken showed me maps and information about Canada, and pointed out to me whereabouts he wanted the act to be done. This was to be between Revelstoke and Vancouver on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and I was to get $3,000 in case of a successful blowing-up of a military train or bridge or tunnel.

There are many tunnels and bridges there, and military trains pass every three or four days; he also knew when a cargo of dynamite would pass. He then explained to me how I could get ahold of dynamite, and explained to me that on the other side of the river on which the Canadian Pacific ran (I believe it was the Fraser River) the Canadian Northern Railway was in course of construction, and they had at intervals powder and dynamite magazines and that it would be very easy to steal some of the dynamite.

In the month of May I went to Canada, and arrived in Vancouver on a Sunday morning somewhere around 8 o'clock, and immediately 'phoned Mr. Orchard. He came to visit me about 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the Elysium Hotel, and I spent the most of the day at Mr. Orchard's home. Next morning he took me up to the office of the intelligence officials, and I met Mr. Tweedale there, where I made the statements as made herebefore. Mr. Tweedale was introduced by me to a man by the name of W. H. Henderson, General Engineer of the Great Western Permanent Loan Company, who had known me for a couple of years in Canada, so that I was identified there by Mr. Orchard, who had known me three years in Montreal, and by Mr. Henderson, who had known me two years in Calgary, Alberta.

On Monday night Mr. Tweedale and I went to Victoria, B. C., to see the commanding district officer, Mr. Ogilvie, where the statement made by me was read, and the following scheme was agreed upon: that with the assistance of the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a statement should appear in the papers of the fact that a tunnel was caved in on one of the curves of the Selkirks. In order to prove the blowing up of this tunnel I at the same time sent a letter to von Brincken stating that something was going to happen in a couple of days.

Story of Accident.

Then Mr. Peters of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company agreed to this plan, and in the papers appeared a news item substantially as follows: The headline was "Trouble on the Railroad—A report was received this morning that one of the tunnels in the Selkirks had caved in and railway traffic had been considerably delayed. The cause of it is unknown to the railway official, but the officials are investigating. Mr. Peters, the General Superintendent, and the divisional engineer and other officials left last night for the mountains."

So when this appeared in the papers I wrote a postcard to von Brincken of which the contents were about as follows: "On front page of Vancouver papers of such a date (I think that it was the 10th of May) news appears of a flood in Japan. Our system may be in trouble, so wire here at the Elysium Hotel."

The intention was to get von Brincken to send on an answer. The meaning of this postcard was to show him that on the same page also was this report of a cave-in in the tunnel. I sent this postcard to Jesse J. Miller. I was paid by the Canadian authorities my expenses as promised in the telegram. Von Brincken always signed his letters "Jack" and they were mostly forwarded by C. C. Crowley, a former detective for the Southern Pacific Railway Company, but he is now and at the time was employed as a secret agent by the German Consul in San Francisco.

As I understand it, Crowley had orders to send these telegrams from Oakland, and as a matter of fact I received one telegram from Oakland. When I came back to San Francisco it was on Sunday night. I saw von Brincken next morning, and he told me that he had answered by telegram my postcard as follows: "Would like to send some flowers to your wife, but do not know her address," meaning that he wanted the address of my wife to send there a letter which would have been forwarded to me, and he then and there handed me two hundred dollars ($200) in United States greenbacks and told me to come up to the office of the German Consulate and get the balance, as he wanted Mr. Bopp, the German Consul, to take some responsibility in this matter himself.

German Consul Indignant.

When I came up to the office of the German Consulate I was let into the private office by Mr. Bopp, the German Consul, where were present Mr. von Shack, the German Vice Consul; the said von Brincken, and Franz Bopp, the German Consul himself. They asked me to tell my story, showing me a map of British Columbia. I made objection to doing that in the presence of three people, and Mr. Bopp, the German Consul, indignantly rose up and said all three were sworn in, and that I could really without any fear tell what I had done for the Consul of Germany and the Fatherland.

I then told him what I had done in Canada. Our conversations with the Consul were always in German. I related my story as it was written out for me by the divisional engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and, not satisfied with my story, they wanted to get some further proof. I had already given them the four copies of the different Vancouver papers, which I brought with me, and, as I am slightly acquainted with the Dutch Vice Consul, Mr. van Roggen, in Vancouver, B. C., I wrote a letter to this gentleman of the following tenor: Asking him to inquire of the General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company why a car of freight which I expected from the East had not arrived yet, and to kindly wire me at my expense.

In the meantime I wired Mr. Orchard to send me the following telegram: "Superintendent refuses information. Found out, however, that freight has been delayed eleven days on account of accident. Signed V. R." I received this telegram at the Palace Hotel via Postal Telegraph Company, and, armed with this telegram, I went to see the German Consul. It must be here stated that Mr. Bopp, the German Consul, wrote himself to Mr. van Roggen, I only furnished the address.

With this telegram, I went to see the German Consul, Mr. Bopp, who ordered the Vice Consul, Mr. von Schack, to pay me the additional expense of three hundred dollars ($300) traveling expenses, which made five hundred dollars ($500) total. Mr. Bopp, the German Consul, ordered Mr. Von Schack to get the money from the safe, and it was paid to me in greenbacks in the presence of Mr. von Schack, the Vice Consul of Germany; Mr. Bopp, the German Consul, and Mr. von Brincken.

Agreed On His Price.

I agreed that I would be satisfied with seventeen hundred and fifty dollars ($1,750) for my services in blowing up the tunnel instead of the three thousand dollars ($3,000) as was first agreed upon, and I was promised the money the next day. Von Brincken did not pay me, however, the seventeen hundred and fifty dollars ($1,750) the next day, so I wrote a little note to the German Consul in which I stated that it would not be in his interest to let me wait any longer and that unless I got settlement before next day at 4 o'clock our relations would not be any more friendly.

Then von Brincken the next day handed a letter to a man by the name of Eisenhuth, which man handed the letter to me at the Palace Hotel. The contents of this letter was substantially as follows: "Will settle this afternoon. Jack," written in von Brincken's handwriting. This letter I sent to the authorities in Canada. I know von Brincken's handwriting very well and have seen him write frequently. I met von Brinckn that afternoon, and he brought seventeen hundred and fifty dollars ($1,750) in greenbacks. Von Brincken had made arrangemets before that with me that he should get a certain portion of the money from me, and I was paid fifteen hundred ($1,500) and two hundred and fifty dollare ($250) he got himself—he retained that amount.

This took place in the Palace Hotel on the mezzanine floor in the lobby. Von Brincken stated that I had to sign a receipt, but that as the amount was rather high they put it at seven hundred dollars in the receipt for Secret Service work and traveling expenses, and the receipt was for seven hundred dollars, ($700.) When I asked about this he said they could easily account for the other amount, and that if anybody wanted to prove our relationship (their relations with me) we could say I was in the Secret Service.

Von Brincken also told me that a man with one of the steamship companies by the name of Capello was trying to find out about the extent of the damage done to the tunnel, but that he could not get any information. Von Brincken said that this man was agent for one of the big steamship companies. I have some of the greenbacks given me by von Brincken now in my possession.

IMPEACH MARSHALL, BUCHANAN DEMANDS

Accused Illinois Representative Says Prosecutor Here Neglects to Pursue Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Rising to a question of high privilege in the House today Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois demanded the impeachment of H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, for alleged neglect of duty and subservience to "the great criminal trusts."

Mr. Buchanan's resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which has jurisdiction over impeachment proposals. The committee has made no plans for an immediate inquiry—it may even determine that an inquiry is unnecessary.

Representative Buchanan is a "small-navy" Democrat, and a former President of Labor's National Peace Council. The alleged activities of Labor's National Peace Council in connection with strikes in munitions factories are now being investigated by the Federal Grand Jury in New York and it is reported that indictments will be returned.

Ordinarily impeachment resolutions contain a bare recital of charges, but after listing the alleged failings of the New York District Attorney, Mr. Buchanan added to his resolution this statement:

"I call the attention of this House that any attempt on the part of Mr. Marshall's political or financial masters to shield or whitewash him or to interfere with or obstruct the processes of law and justice in this case will be sufficient to warrant the prompt and drastic action which I shall ask this House to take against any such interference."

Charges Against Marshall.

The resolution read by Representative Buchanan in the House today was:

By virtue of the power conferred on me by the Constitution of the United States, as a member of this House, and to the end that justice may be restored in the administration of the office of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, I impeach H. Snowden Marshall, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, for the following specific offenses:

1. He has corruptly neglected and refused to prosecute gross and notorious violations of law by the most powerful and dangerous criminal trusts and monopolies in the United States within his judicial district.
2. He has prostituted the great office intrusted to him by the people to the service of the great criminal trusts.
3. He has used the powers of his said office for the purpose of publicly defaming, slandering, and libeling the good name of peaceful and law-abiding citizens of the United States to their great injury.
4. He has violated persistently the eight-hour laws of the United States and of the State of New York.
5. He has corruptly neglected and refused to prosecute men who have made the port of New York within his said district a naval base for foreign belligerent powers.
6. He has corruptly neglected and refused to prosecute violators of the Federal statutes prohibiting the loading and shipment of explosives on ships carrying passengers.

And for other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Representative Buchanan declined to comment on his resolution, saying he did not intend at this time to go into details concerning his charges against Mr. Marshall. He will seek an early hearing before the Judiciary Committee.

In impeachment cases it is customary for the Judiciary Committee to hold first a preliminary meeting at which it considers ex parte evidence and such affidavits as the complaining member of the House may have against an accused public official. If the committee determines that the charges are not sufficiently serious or sustained to warrant impeachment, the proceedings are dropped. If the Judiciary Committee decides upon a further investigation, the parties are notified and testimony taken from both sides under oath. The committee then votes whether an impeachment resolution shall be brought into the House.

United States District Attorney Marshall, when told yesterday that Congressman Buchanan of Illinois had introduced a resolution in Congress calling for his impeachement, said he had no comment to make.

The case of the peace council is now in the hands of the Grand Jury and action is expected to follow as soon as Samuel Gompers and several other labor leaders have appeared before that body and told what they know about the alleged activities of the council. Mr. Gompers has been working hand in hand with the Government in its investigation. He is now in Atlantic City, and may come to New York today to confer with Mr. Marshall and to appear before the Grand Jury.

SMITH-DORRIEN'S NEW POST

General to Command Army of Conquest of German East Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 14. — General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been appointed to the supreme command of the forces operating in East Africa.

The appointment means that steps are being taken to clear the Germans out of the only colony that remains to them, except a small part of the Kameruns. The Germans are in strong force in East Africa, but General Smith-Dorrien, with the army that is being raised in South Africa, the troops already there, and those who are going from home, hopes to complete his new task in short order. The commander, like the men under him, is experienced in African warfare.

MILLION ARMENIANS KILLED OR IN EXILE

American Committee on Relief Says Victims of Turks Are Steadily Increasing.

POLICY OF EXTERMINATION

More Atrocities Detailed in Support of Charge That Turkey Is Acting Deliberately.

In a statement issued yesterday from the offices of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief at 70 Fifth Avenue further atrocities committed by Turks upon Armenian Christians were detailed and additional evidence was given to support Lord Bryce's assertion that the massacres are the result of a deliberate plan of the Turkish Government to "get rid of the Armenian question," as Abdul Hamid once said, by getting "rid of the Armenians."

Professor Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the committee, said:

"According to all of the best evidence which the American committee has received, it is probably well within the truth to say that of the 2,000,000 Armenians in Turkey a year ago, at least 1,000,000 have been killed or forced into Islam, or compelled to flee the country, or have died upon the road to exile, or are now upon the road to the deserts of Northern Arabia, or are already there. The number of victims is constantly increasing. Surely there can be no greater need of immediate help, even in these troublous times, than the desperate need of the Armenian refugees. The American committee has already done much in collecting and sending funds, as has also the English committee, but there is still the direst need of generous contributions. All contributions should be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue."

Walter H. Mallory, Executive Secretary of the American Committee, said that the committee was in close touch with the Lord Mayor's committee of London and that "daily authentic reports of almost unbelievable atrocities" were received. In the statement made public there was an excerpt from a letter received by the American committee from the English committee, which read:

"The committee knows that there are 180,000 refugees still in the Caucasus besides 30,000 who have died there, and 70,000 who have returned to parts of Turkey and Persia."

A large part of the statement is taken up with a letter received by the American committee from a missionary stationed in Konia. In part, the letter read:

"Soon after the great deportation that preceded the arrival of the new Vali Miss C. and I drove out to Kachin Han, the first station of the railroad toward Eregli, just to follow the crowd, as a large number had been driven off on foot with the expectation of taking the railroad later on. Kachin Han is about three hours from here by carriage, and even so near to Konia as this we found about one hundred people, sitting and lying about the station in utter desolation. They had been there three days; most of them had eaten up all the provisions they had and looked haggard and emaciated, veritable famine victims such as one sees in pictures of a scene in India.

"The train from Konia arrived while we were there, and the greater number of the people dragged themselves to the cars in an effort to get on board, but were pushed back by the gendarmes, partly because they had no tickets and partly because there was no room; so the poor people were forced to turn back to where they had been sitting or lying about the station.

"Among the hundred people there were not half a dozen tents, and the half dozen were improvised and of the flimsiest character. Most of the people were lying out in the open day and night, many of them without even blankets or quilts. Half a mile from the station I found two old women who were crawling off on hands and knees, too weak to walk; they had been carried off on a wagon ostensibly to go to a village, but once out of sight of the gendarmes, the driver had dropped them in the field and hurried away. Without exception, all of the people looked forward to certain death by starvation, nor was there any other future to be seen for them."

SEES GERMAN DESIGN FOR DESCENT ON EGYPT

Defense Preparations and Dutch Decision to Send Ships Around Cape Called Signs.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.—The announcement that Dutch East Indies liners and mail boats will abandon for the present their usual course through the Suez Canal and will follow the Cape route, in conjunction with the Cologne Gazette's report of British trench digging and gneral defensive preparations on both sides of the canal, is taken by the Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily News as confirmation of rapidly maturing German designs on Egypt.

The Dutch steamship companies explain the change of route by the increasing uncertainty of obtaining the necessary amount of coal at the appointed stations, but as the change of route will prolong the voyage twelve or fourteen days, The Daily News correspondent asserts that the change could not have been dictated by any but the most serious reasons.

From various other sources come hints of the rapid completion of German plans for a projected attack on Egypt.

AVIATORS BATTLE OVER SEA.

German Aeroplane Destroyed by British Foe, Which Also Is Winged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.—A British official communication just issued here says:

"Flight Sub-Lieutenant Graham, in an aeroplane with Flight Sub-Lieutenant Ince as observer, while on patrol off the Belgian Coast Tuesday afternoon, sighted a large German seaplane and gave chase.

"After a severe engagement the German machine was hit and fell. Before reaching the water it burst into flame, and at the moment of striking exploded. No trace of the pilot, passenger or machine could be found.

"Sub-Lieutenant Graham's machine was severely damaged by machine gun fire and fell into the sea, but both the officers were picked up and safely landed."

SHIP PURCHASE BILL FAILS.

France Not to Buy Fifty Vessels from British Firm.

PARIS, Dec. 13, (Delayed in Transmission.)—The bill authorizing the State to purchase a merchant fleet of fifty ships from a British firm has been withdrawn from the Chamber of Deputies, according to the newspaper Liberté. The measure has been criticised as both useless for the purpose designated and too costly.

Minister of Finance Ribot and Minister of Marine Lacaze, whose counter-signatures to the measure were necessary, are said to have pronounced against it after a careful examination. It is stated that in place of this bill they have sent circulars to the leading shipowners, inviting suggestions as to the best means to increase the French mercantile fleet and decrease freight rates, and promising the full support of the Government.

GERMAN MAXIMUM PRICES A FAILURE

Public Now Demand Legislation Forcing Producers and Dealers to Sell.

STOCKS ARE HELD BACK

Farmers and Middlemen Hope That the Government Will Have to Raise the Maximum Figures.

Maximum food prices, unaccompanied by legislation compelling producers and dealers to sell at the prices fixed, seem likely to prove a failure in providing the poorer inhabitants of Germany with war rations, according to reports appearing in recent issues of leading German newspapers. That the system of "cards" which has now been extended to cover almost all food products, except meat, fish, and potatoes, will, it is expected, include these before long, is hardly disputed. Meantime the German people, particularly those living in cities, are up in arms against the farmers and wholesale dealers who are holding back their stocks in the hope of seeing the Government raise the maximum prices, to their profit and to the despair of the working classes.

Demands that the Reichstag and the Imperial Council immediately take steps to force the holders of food supplies to put them on the market in sufficient quantities to cover the people's needs are being voiced, more or less vigorously in the press and in public meetings, according to the temper of the military commanders of the districts in which the protest meetings are held, if permitted at all.

In the meantime, local divisions of the various political parties in the empire continue to pass resolutions, beginning with the declaration that Germany has plenty of food and concluding by demanding relief from the extortioners who are fattening upon the need of the people, and the semi-official press is filled with exhortations to the housewives to economize in every way possible, especially in the consumption of butter, lard, and all kinds of fat, the shortage of which is being felt very severely. In this connection Vorwärts remarks:

"This warning is being impressed upon every housewife by the high prices charged for every kind of fat, and scores of thousands of families need no other admonition, as their income forces them to economize in every possible way."

The inauguration of two "meatless" days a week has met with considerable opposition in some quarters, but the public is rapidly accustoming itself to the order, and the consumption of meat is being somewhat reduced, although not to the extent looked for by the promoters of the "meatless" days regulation. That some of the well-to-do citizens are inclined to dodge the rule is indicated by the following appeal issued by the Housewives' League of Hamburg:

"In the hotels the order is being strictly obeyed—but what is the condition in the individual families? Every housewife ought to know how important it is in this time of war that the means of life be rightly distributed. The supply of meat is small, but even the poorer classes should not be obliged to live on potatoes and other vegetables alone, but should have a piece of meat a few times during the week. But there are families who do not wish to put their own comfort second to the needs of the people, and who say: 'We are accustomed to having meat once each day!' So they order on the days before a big roast, which they can eat cold on Fridays and Tuesdays, or serve in other ways.

"Housewives of Hamburg! We must make it a point of honor to observe the two meatless days! What an example for our children if we are not able for once to give up something for the good of the community! We should make this single sacrifice gladly and freely!"

The question of feeding the animals in the Berlin Zoological Garden is worrying the custodians considerably, but so far there has been no attempt to restrict the carnivorous captives to a vegetable diet, although the lions and tigers are compelled to do without the juicy horse steaks of peace times and get along with the rather tough old beef provided by the city slaughter house.

Fish has become very popular in Berlin and other large cities, and in order to supply the demand the Central Fishermen's Society of Schleswig-Holstein has issued an appeal to its members recommending that all the ponds and streams within its jurisdiction be thoroughly fished out and the product placed on the market, in an attempt to reduce the high cost of living. The appeal admits the difficulty of carrying out this advice, due to the shortage of men, and suggests that prisoners of war might be used to help.

Even salt, a necessity, which is produced in Germany in practically unlimited quantities, has been forced up to such a price by speculators and big producers that the Government has begun an investigation of this hold-up of the poor.

So far cakes and several kinds of pastry may be purchased without showing a "card," but their prices have been limited in Berlin, only those bakers who agree to follow the price regulations being able to obtain flour at the imperial supply stations.

GIVE PLAYS OF WAR VICTIM.

Matinee in London for Harold Chapin, American Dramatist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A matinée performance was given at Queens Theatre today in memory of Harold Chapin, a young American dramatist, who was killed on the British front in France while serving as a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Chapin thought he heard the voice of a wounded comrade crying for help. He left the trench with the idea of rescuing him, and was shot through the head.

As a memorial to him it is proposed to build a Young Men's Christian Association hut at the front.

Today's matinée, which was for the purpose of raising necessary funds, consisted of four of Chapin's one-act plays.

Releasing German Goods.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Cargoes of German and Austrian goods, destined to the United States and delayed by the British blockade, are being released at the rate of eight and ten a day. Within a month most of these goods will have been freed.

VON PAPEN NAMED IN DYNAMITE PLOT

Continued from Page 1.

the go-between for von Brincken and Crowley.

GARY, Ind., Dec. 14.—Secret Service men have been working on a munitions plot crew which involves two men of Jackson, Mich. The investigation started when Chief of Police Heintz received an anonymous letter asserting these two men were implicated in a plot with the persons indicted at San Francisco. The Jackson men, the letter said, were working out plans to destroy the powder plant of the Aetna Chemical Company at Aetna, Ind., four miles from Gary. Gary has no real munitions plant, although the Steel Mills do produce a chemical by-product which ultimately figures in the production of explosives.

A. W. Phillips, Superintendent of the powder works, said that he had heard nothing further of a plot since the receipt of the letter except what he had read in newspapers.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Dec. 14.—Nelson Van Brunt, manager of the Ishpeming branch of the Aetna Explosive Company, said today that there were no grounds for conspiring to cause an explosion in the Aetna mills, as the plant had no war orders, but only made powder for mining purposes.

SMITH'S CAPTURE IN DETROIT.

Federal Agent Got Evidence That Made Plotter Confess.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—L. J. Smith, informer against Baron von Brinken, J. J. Crowley, and Mrs. Cornell in the Government's German plot inquiries, made Detroit the centre of his activities during part of last Summer, and only his willingness, when secretly arrested here a fortnight ago, to go to California without extradition saved him from indictment here.

Details of the way Smith used the Normandie Hotel, where he lived, as a clearing house of dynamite plots which menaced not alone the shipment, but the entire copper production, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, became known tonight. His mail was watched, presumably on a "tip" from San Francisco; his numerous trips from Detroit tallied definitely with activities of Western plotters, and his visitors from the copper mining centres like Houghton and Marquette were in line with revelations already at the Government's disposal. J. Herbert Cole, special agent of the Department of Justice, confronted Smith with the Government's evidence and succeeded in making him confess.

Detectives in automobiles today, on receipt of advices from San Francisco, made several trips to the farm district east of Detroit to find a cache of dynamite made by Smith. Two objective points for Smith's work in this territory were determined by Special Agent Cole here. One was the factory of the Aetna Explosives Company at Isphening, Mich., and the other was the shipment of copper to munitions makers from Houghton and Marquette. Letters received by Smith here referred to a proposed explosion of dynamite at the Hercules Powder plant at Pinole, Cal. In a manner which they will not reveal, Government Agents learned the contents of the letter about the same time as did Smith.

FOUR ARRESTS ON TRANSPORT.

Charged with Trying to Smuggle In Aliens Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 14.—Wearing United States Army uniforms and passing as discharged soldiers returning from a tour of foreign duty, three Germans and an Austrian were taken off the army transport Sheridan, which docked here today, and were turned over to the Immigration authorities for investigation.

Immediately following the seizure N. Peterson and George King, masters at arms on the transport, and Emil Gering and Jacob Klanhaus, ship's bakers, were arrested charged with trying to smuggle undesirable aliens into the country. Later, charges of accepting bribes may be placed against the men.

Both the military and civil authorities are working on the investigation into how and why the foreigners got aboard the transport. The plot to smuggle them into the United States was unearthed in Honolulu, and the arrests followed cabled advices from Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, commanding the Hawaiian Department of the army, that the men were aboard the transport.

When the transport touched at Honolulu two Germans, Paul Simbach and Lynatz Tobolski, also wearing United States Army uniforms and professing to be discharged American soldiers, were seized by the military authorities and thrown into jail as men fraudulently wearing the uniform.

Closely questioned after the transport cleared Honolulu for the United States, the men said that they were German sailors who had been interned at Manila. They said they had bribed men on the transport to smuggle them into San Francisco. It is stated that they declared that the men on the transport were to receive in all $5,000 to get them in safely on American soil. Before the transport was 200 miles from Honolulu the men said that four others were on board.

The men gave the names of the four arrested as the ones who had engineered the project of getting the men into the United States. General Wisser cabled to the Western Department here and on Monday wireless advices were sent to the transport.

Then began the work on board of finding the refugees. There were more than 1,400 troops on board. Every man aboard had to either show his papers or be identified by an officer, and after several hours the bogus soldiers were detected.

The aliens held here and in Honolulu asserted they were sailors from German merchant ships interned for the war at Manila. The alleged big bribe for smuggling them in here leads the authorities to think the men are not simply common sailors. Peterson, King, Gering, and Klanhaus are held in $1,000 bail each.

REPORT MELOY CONFESSED.

Lamar's Advice, Not His, Guided Franz von Rintelen.

The Federal authorities first knew of the activities of Franz von Rintelen, the German agent, who came to this country to instigate strikes in munition works and otherwise injure the cause of the Allies, when the British authorities arrested him at Falmouth, in August last, and found incriminating papers in his possession. When Andrew D. Meloy, who was traveling with von Rintelen, was returned to this country by the British authorities and charged with violation of the passport laws, von Rintelen's activities began to come to light.

Meloy, it was said yesterday, had made a complete statement to the Government, which had been checked up and found to be true. In his confession he laid bare the von Rintelen conspiracy and told of his efforts to get von Rintelen to take his [Meloy's] advice and not that of David Lamar. Lamar's advice, according to Meloy, was to instigate strikes in munition plants in all parts of the country. Meloy thought it a better plan to corner certain chemicals and other essential things, and in that way lessen the output of ammunition and other munitions to the Allies.

Meloy and von Rintelen were on their way to Berlin to lay the scheme before the proper authorities when they were arrested at Falmouth. Meloy's plan required the expenditure of so huge an amount of money that it was thought advisable to place the matter before certain persons in Berlin. Lamar's scheme on the other hand did not require so large an outlay and it is said to have been looked on with favor by von Rintelen.

"Long before I started for Germany with von Rintelen," Meloy is quoted as having said to a Government agent, "I argued with von Rintelen to drop Lamar's plan and adopt mine. Mine, I argued, was safer and not illegal, like that was in the hands of a lot of suckers, and that the result was that he was not accomplishing anything."

Meloy in his statement to the Government agents told much about Lamar's dealings with von Rintelen. Apparently of Lamar. I told von Rintelen that he the arguments advanced by Lamar carried more wegiht than did Meloy's, so far as von Rintelen was concerned, and the result was that munition strikes were planned and several of them actually started.

Agents of the Government have found several of von Rintelen's bank accounts in this country, besides that of $500,000 made with the Transatlantic Trust Company, the use made of which is known, almost to the smallest detail, by the Department of Justice. The new accounts were in various German banks in this country.

A New York agent of one of the allied Governments said that late last Saturday night or early Sunday morning a meeting of German and Austro-Hungarian Government agents was held in a club in this city much frequented by Germans. The situation that would arise in the event of a break in the relations between the United States and the Teutonic powers was discussed, and plans for carrying on the secret service work in the event the Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans find it advisable to leave the country were taken up.

In addition to the representatives of the Central Powers there were present at this meeting, it was said, one representative of Turkey and one of Bulgaria.

The secret services of the Teutonic Governments, it was stated, had sent men to various cities in this country within the last ten days to consult with Consular and other agents as to the employment of reliable agents in the event of a break, and to make tentative preparation for the turning over of much of the work to Turks and Bulgarians. These agents, it was stated, investigated the situation in Philadelphia last Friday.

BERLIN DISOWNS PLOTTERS.

No Connection with Schemes for Mexico, They Assert.

BERLIN, Dec. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Official circles here disclaim any connection with activities of so-called German agents who, according to American and English press reports, are said to have tried to foment a new revolution in Mexico.

"The German Government, following the lead of the United States, more than a month ago authorized the German Minister to Mexico to recognize Carranza as the head of the Government."

MINNESOTA INQUIRY OPENS.

No Evidence of a Plot Divulged at the First Session.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—"So far we have learned nothing which indicated that there has been any tampering with the boiler of the Minnesota."

This statement was made tonight by District Attorney John W. Preston at a recess in a Federal inquiry aboard the disabled Hill liner Minnesota, which was held soon after the arrival of the vessel in San Francisco Harbor late today. The inquiry was attended by Mr. Preston, who presided, and Joseph P. Doland and James Guthrie, United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers.

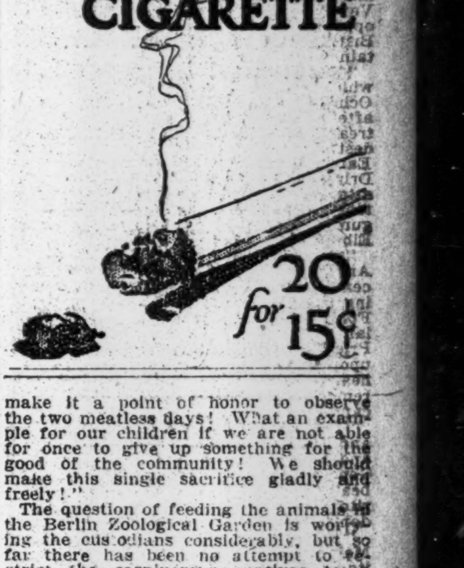
NO SAFE CONDUCTS YET.

Britain Delays Instructions in Cases of Boy-Ed and von Papen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The British Government has not yet given instructions to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, its Ambassador at Washington, to give safe conduct papers to Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen.

The delay is probably due to the necessity of first making arrangements with the French Government.



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CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
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FINDS 56 TOO MANY KINDS OF CITIZENS

Ex-Senator Lafayette Young Denounces the Hyphenates Before Security League.

THINKS PACIFISTS A DANGER

And Dislikes "Perfumed Notes"—Choate and Stimson Want Preparedness Directed by Experts.

National preparedness and a demand that all citizens of the United States, whether born here or abroad, be unswervingly loyal to the United States were the themes of the speeches delivered at a meeting of the National Security League, held in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. The speakers were Joseph H. Choate, ex-United States Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa, Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, and Henry A. Wise Wood of the Naval Consulting Board. Mr. Choate presided and made the opening speech. His was a plea for adequate military and naval preparation—a preparation that he said should to a great extent be directed by the experts of the American Army and Navy. Mr. Stimson and Mr. Wood spoke along the same lines, while Senator Young gave most of his time to a denunciation of the disloyal class of citizens to whom President Wilson referred in his recent address to the Houses of Congress.

"I was recently in Europe," said Senator Young, "and I want to say that the meanest man I saw over there was a naturalized American citizen waving his naturalization papers to keep out of trouble, and who, as soon as he gets back to the United States spends 365 days in the year denouncing and cursing the United States of America. For such as these I want to say that there never was a steer big enough with hide enough to make a pair of boots big enough to kick them far enough."

The meeting was called to discuss the program of the coming National Security Congress which is to be held in Washington Jan. 20, 21, and 22. At that meeting the subjects to be discussed will be America's relations to world politics, the obligation of the individual to the nation, and the whole scheme of national defense.

Choate on "Domestic Enemies."

Mr. Choate in his opening address said that the national preparedness movement was the result of a knowledge on the part of Americans that the country was not prepared to defend itself by "land, sea or air." The National Security League, he said, was organized to stimulate a deep interest in the people on this vital question.

"I do not think, after President Wilson's recent address," said Mr. Choate, "that any one can doubt that there is a great deal that is required to be done. Nobody feels certain now that at some future time we may not find enemies to attack us, and, according to the last message of the President, he at least seems to be satisfied that we have domestic enemies that need to be looked after. He has the means, I hope, of discovering who and where these plotters are and of bringing them to justice without the resort to arms.

"My idea as to the coming Security Congress is that it should try to find out what is best to be done. Whatever is done should be done under the guidance of the most skilled experts in both branches of the American service, as well as by others who are recognized by the world as qualified to give advice on this all-important matter to Congress. It is evidently high time that this question be taken in hand."

Mr. Stimson, who followed Mr. Choate, said that in recent months defense societies and organizations had sprung up in all parts of the country, and it seemed that each particular society had a special idea, all its own, as to what should be done to place the country in a state of adequate military and naval preparedness. If matters were permitted to continue along these diverging lines, he added, nothing would be accomplished.

"Let us turn," said Mr. Stimson, "to the trained experts of our army and navy for guidance. Let us follow the advice of those who know; I mean the trained officers of the army and navy of our own country."

Ex-Senator Young spoke next.

"I am glad," he said, "to see so many good Americans present. I was beginning to fear that we did not have so many left. You know we have about fifty-seven varieties of American citizens, representing, I sometimes think, about as many kinds of patriotism. I find a lot of people as I go about the country who come to these United States and become affianced to the Goddess of Liberty and at the same time never forget the fact that they have left a real soul-mate on the other side.

"I do not believe that there has been a time since the days of Abraham Lincoln when our country was in so much danger. There are so many churches shouting for peace that if Villa invaded the country I would not be in the least surprised to witness an effort to pray him back into Mexico.

"I am one of those who firmly believe that there ought to be just one variety of citizens in this country. The foreigner who comes to America owes more to the flag than I do. I was born here and couldn't help it, while he came here knowing what awaited him. One hundred million people cannot govern themselves properly unless they are interested in the job. If some of these are more interested in some King or Queen they have left behind they can't help us very much. If these foreigners within our midst did not come here to spread and grow and become better men and better women it would have been much better had they remained in their fatherlands.

"We must rapidly learn to speak but one language. Germany permits only one, and why shouldn't we? Differences of language have caused a lot more wars than have differences of religion. Belgium and Holland divided because of differences in language. Denmark, Sweden, and Norway would be one country today had they spoken the same language. The idea of America is to blend her citizens and that's why I am against colonies.

Wants the War Fought to a Finish.

"I am in favor of peace. I join all the peace societies I can find provided, of course, they are formed for the purpose of helping some job on the other side. It is a big job to convert this world to peace. I am in favor of this war in Europe going on until somebody is licked to a complete finish. I don't want any half-done job, and I don't care what the Jane Addamses and the William Jennings Bryans, or any of the other good sisters say to the contrary, including those on the dove of peace ship now approaching the shores of Scandinavia.

"I have no desire for war, and I don't want anybody to put a war into this country in the shape of spies and propagandists. Sometimes I also disfavor the policy of a perfumed note. The only language nations sometimes understand is what I might describe as a tongue of flame. I want every man in America to be for the United States, for America is good enough for anybody.

"I would rather be a free American and not so everlastingly efficient as they are in some countries that I know about. I would prefer to be a little slipshod than own half the world and be driven by some King."

"Why not be free and efficient at the same time?" Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer interrupted to ask. "We are never going to get anywhere with this spread-eagleism," she added.

"That's why I favor all the ladies voting," responded Senator Young. "They always know so much more than we men."

"But I am an anti-suffragist," said Mrs. Meyer, to which information Senator Young did not reply.

The meeting closed with the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Stimson approving the Administration's policy of preparedness and recommending that in the work to get the country prepared the advice and views of the Naval and Army Staffs be followed.

A resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to confer with school authorities with a view to having five minutes a day set apart in the schools for patriotic exercises.

Local branches of the National Security League will be formed immediately in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Queens, as the result of action taken by the national organization at its meeting yesterday. The officers of the national body will be chosen officers of the Manhattan branch, but for the Bronx and Queens branches the officers will be selected from those boroughs.

SAYS OUR NEUTRALITY AIDS PEOPLES AT WAR

British Relief Official Praises the Humane Work of American Representatives Abroad.

The United States, by maintaining its present status of neutrality, has been able, through the efficient and humane work of its representatives abroad, to render an inestimable service to all the countries engaged in the European war, according to a declaration made last night by W. A. M. Goode at a dinner given by the British Schools and Universities Club at the Hotel Brevoort.

Mr. Goode is the Honorary Secretary of the National (British) Committee for Relief in Belgium, of which the Chairman is the Mayor of London, and which includes among its members the Duke of Norfolk, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Bryce, and Lord Rosebery.

Besides touching on the part this Government was playing in the struggle, Mr. Goode spoke of the relation of the British-born citizen of America to his adopted Government, and declared that there would never be anything but loyalty to this country from him.

"It is scarcely humanly possible," said Mr. Goode, "for any man trained in a British school or university to attain to complete neutrality in these tragic days, but I venture to say of those who have become citizens of the United States that there are none more loyal to the true interests of their adopted land. I will go further and say that those Britishers in this country who still maintain their original nationality are just as law-abiding, just as self-respecting, and in every way just as good citizens as those thousands of Americans whom we are proud and glad to have as residents in the United Kingdom.

"It may interest you to know that several members of Parliament have at various times since the outbreak of the war mentioned to me the possibility of a counter-propaganda to what they believed to be a pro-German publicity campaign in this country. I am glad to say that nothing of the kind has ever been done, and that even those who suggested it tentatively are now convinced that the people of the United States do not allow their judgment to be swayed by any such means. We are content to rest our case on the democracy, the good horse sense, the civilization of the American people. The wisest heads in England realize that the American Administration will take no steps which are not consonant with the highest principles of honor among nations.

"In all this discussion as to the part played by and to be played by the United States in this war, I think there has been one overwhelming human factor overlooked. In New York you can scarcely appreciate the nameless dread with which the millions of British women open the papers every morning to scan the casualty lists; and by far the worst terror of all is inspired by the word 'missing.' If you have seen, as I have, during the last fifteen months scores of anxious families besieging the doors of the American Embassy in London just for one word that will bring hope or end the agonizing suspense, you would understand what the neutrality of this country means, and it must mean the same to German and Austrian women.

"It is hardly invidious to say that not one of the few nations still at peace could perform these services with the same tenderness, the same efficiency, and the same wonderful humanity as has been shown by the diplomatic representatives of the American Government."

BOARD OF MISSIONS ACCUSED BY BISHOP

Charged with Suppressing Protest from Head of the Panama See.

AGAINST CONGRESS THERE

Officers Deny Any Intention to Deal Unfairly with High Church Party.

Suppression of a telegram, in which the Right Rev. Albion W. Knight, resident Protestant Episcopal Bishop, had protested against holding the proposed Protestant Congress at Panama, was charged yesterday against members of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions at a luncheon held at the City Club by the New York Catholic Club. The club is largely composed of High Church rectors.

The luncheon speakers included the Right Rev. G. Mott Williams, Bishop of Marquette; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, and the Very Rev. Selden P. Delaney, now of the clergy staff of St. Mary the Virgin, all of whom had resigned from the Board of Missions because that body would not rescind its decision to send delegates to the Panama Congress.

Bishop Williams, in his speech at the luncheon yesterday, declared that, although the fact was not then revealed, except possibly to a few, the Knight telegram had been received on Oct. 25, the day before the board meeting.

As Bishop Williams made that statement, there were cries from all over the room, "Have you a copy?" and "Read it to us."

The telegram, Bishop Williams said, was sent by Bishop Knight to Sewanee, Tenn., where he was stopping at the University of the South. The text, as read by Bishop Williams, was as follows:

> John W. Wood, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
>
> I am convinced that missions in Latin America are ecclesiastically and morally justified, but, to be successful, our missionaries in the field must have the consciousness of undivided sympathy of the Church, and, when they come, they should have a sympathetic and whole-hearted hearing. When it is remembered that for two years the American flag has floated over the palace in Nicaragua, I think that the holding of a congress at Panama would be disastrous. In behalf of many of our fellow-workers, native and foreign, who cannot speak for themselves, but who love the Church, and who would be put in an embarrassing political position, I urge the abandonment of the proposition to send delegates to any congress which can be held in Latin America or the Canal Zone.
>
> A. W. KNIGHT,
> In charge Panama and Canal Zone.

The Bishop also said a letter had been received from the Right Rev. Henry D. Aves, Bishop of Mexico, declining to take part in the congress. Bishop Williams said he had also been informed by Bishop Knight that Bishop Colmore of Porto Rico had declined to attend.

Members of the Board of Missions said last night, however, that Bishop Colmore was expected.

It was not until last week's meeting of the Board of Missions in this city, Bishop Williams said, that the delayed telegram from Bishop Knight was read. Bishop Williams, although he had resigned from the board, was present in an ex officio capacity. He now has no vote, but still has a voice in the board's deliberations.

"I told the board," continued Bishop Williams, "that the suppression of that telegram was indefensible. If that is the kind of officers the board has I don't want them to run my bank or my business. I used to practice law and, if I remember the law correctly, when an officer of court is found to have concealed anything material to a case, one usually gets a new trial. This Panama case has got to come up again, and it will keep on coming up until the people get their rights."

Bishop Williams said the Knight telegram was in a sheaf of other messages and that a secretary had asked at the meeting of the board if any of the messages should be read, but had withheld the important fact that one of them was from the Bishop of Panama.

The luncheon was attended by representatives of the Catholic Clubs of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston.

The Rev. Franklin J. Clark, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Missions, said last night there had been no intent on the part of the board officials to conceal the Knight telegram. He remembered that he had had the message himself, and had offered to read telegrams, but was told this was not necessary.

Women in Preparedness Campaign.

A campaign to organize the women of the country in a fight for preparedness will be started at the regular weekly meeting of the Special Relief Society to be held at its offices, 597 Fifth Avenue. Committees willl be appointed and a petition will be drawn asking all women to take part in the Congress of National Defense to be held by the National Security League in Washington, Jan. 20, 21, and 22.

DATA ON ROYALTY LACKING.

New Almanach de Gotha Shows the Kaiser's Heir as British Colonel.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14, (via London.)—The 1916 edition of the Almanach de Gotha has just been published, written in French as usual.

In the preface complaint is made of the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy data. This difficulty is shown by the fact that the German Crown Prince still appears as Colonel of a regiment of British Hussars.

ACQUIT DUTCH EDITOR.

His References to War Scoundrels Justified, Jury Finds.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14, (via London.)—Herr Schroeder, editor of the Telegraaf, was acquitted today on the charge of having made improper utterances in his newspaper. The Public Prosecutor demanded that he be sentenced to six months' imprisonment for saying:

"There are in Central Europe a number of scoundrels who are responsible for the war."

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FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

A Special Sale of Corsets and Brassieres

has been prepared for to-day in the Department, on the Second Floor, presenting desirable styles, at prices much below their value.

Corsets of imported broche, in white, pink and white, or blue and white (sizes 19 to 28 inches) $1.95

Brassieres of crepe de Chine (bandeau model), lace-trimmed; pink or white (sizes 34 to 46 inches) $1.15

Women's and Misses' Hats

in the newest styles, are now displayed in the Millinery Department, on the First Floor, featuring a number of chic straw models, or of crepe combined with straw, particularly fetching and appropriate for the sojourn at the Winter resort.

UNTRIMMED SATIN HATS
with velvet facings, are now being offered at $3.50

TRIMMED WINTER MODELS
have been reduced to . $3.75 & 5.50

A Pre-holiday Sale of Attractive Aprons

will present to-day several favorite styles, at prices much below their value.

Bretelle Aprons, embroidery-trimmed, at . . . 50c., 65c., 85c. & $1.10

Princess Aprons, trimmed with embroidery, at . . . . 85c., $1.10 & 1.35

Tea Aprons . . . . . 28c., 50c.

A Special Offering of Blankets and Bed Furnishings

for to-day and Thursday, will present decidedly superior qualities, at the following very low prices.

White Blankets
per pair . . $4.50, 5.50 & 6.50

A limited quantity of exceptionally fine Blankets, bound separately with silk, will be on sale, specially priced per pair $11.50

Satin-finish Bedspreads, with scalloped edges:
Single size . . . . each $3.00
Double size . . . . each 3.75

Satin-finish bedspreads, plain hems; sizes 80 x 100 inches . . . . each $2.65

Comfortables
Cotton-filled . . . . each $1.65
Cotton-filled, with figured mull tops and plain border . . . . each $2.50

Muslin Sheets
Plain hems . . each 72c. to $1.10

Muslin Pillow Cases
Plain hem . . each 19c. to 28c.

(Fourth Floor)

An Unusual Sale of Decorative Linens

has been prepared for to-day and Thursday, affording a favorable opportunity for the selection of appropriate gifts, or of replenishing the linen collection for the Yuletide hospitalities. Considering the qualities offered, the following quotations are exceptional:

Madeira Hand-scalloped Tea Napkins, one corner ornamented with Madeira hand-embroidery . . . per dozen $4.75

Madeira Hand-scalloped and Hand-embroidered Luncheon Sets, consisting of 13 pieces (24-inch centerpiece, six 6-inch and six 10-inch doylies), per set $4.25, 4.75 & 7.25

Luncheon Sets of Hand-made French Cluny Lace, consisting of 13 pieces (centerpiece, six tumbler and six plate doylies)
per set . . . . $9.50 & 10.50

Luncheon Sets of Chinese Hand-embroidered Grass Linen, consisting of 25 pieces (28-inch centerpiece, twelve 6-inch and twelve 10-inch doylies) . . . per set $12.50

Afternoon Tea Cloths, in combinations of hand-made Italian Filet, French Cluny Lace and English embroidery,
each . . . . . $12.75 & 17.50

(Fourth Floor)

Men's Balta Shoes

for dress occasions and general wear, in all the popular leathers, are shown in the regular stock of the Men's Shoe Department, on the First Floor, at prices ranging from $7.00 to 10.50 per pair

Extra large sizes, in narrow, medium or wide widths, are specially featured.

MEN'S BALTA HOUSE SLIPPERS
of felt or leather, are the embodiment of comfort and serviceability.

French Lingerie

comprising a number of styles (about to be discontinued from the regular stock), has been greatly reduced in price, affording a favorable opportunity for the selection of undergarments of unusual daintiness, fashioned of the sheerest materials, adorned with exquisite hand embroidery and lace of the most delicate texture. The collection includes nightrobes, chemises, drawers and petticoats.

Gifts of Interest

Boudoir Slippers of Silk or Velvet
Mules of satin or kidskin
D'Orsay Slippers of brocade or felt

in a variety of dainty colors and piquant styles, all moderately priced, are suggested as practical and much appreciated gifts.

(Shown in the Women's Shoe Department, Second Floor)

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J. M. Gidding & Co.
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Especially emphasizing:
FUR SETS at $75, $125, $135, $175, $245 to $750
Of Silver, Blue, Taupe and Cross Fox, Beaver, Mole, Fisher, etc.—formerly $125 to $1,200
FUR COATS at $145, $295, $475, $550 to $650
Of Hudson Seal, Caracul & Mole—formerly $195 to $900
ALSO

Important Values
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Exquisite Wraps
Evening Gowns
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Street & Calling Suits
Fur-trimmed Coats
Blouses & Millinery

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for Men, Women and Children
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—because only the Victor gives you his voice exactly as it is

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—because only the Victor and Victor Records convey his matchless art to all the world for all time

Caruso is the mightiest singer the world has ever seen. He dominates the artistic world. By sheer force of his genius he has at his beck and call every resource known to his art. Only the best would suffice for such an artist. His choice of the Victor was a foregone conclusion. He decided that only the Victor could do full justice to his superb art, that only the Victor could thrill you with *his* power, that only the Victor could express in every fine detail the vocal subtlety of his softest tones. Hence it is that only on Victor Records can you hear him. And only on the Victrola, played with Victor changeable needles, can you hear him *exactly as he is*, in the tone-volume best suited to the environment in which you happen to be. Caruso's choice of the Victor demonstrates beyond question the *Supremacy of the Victor*.

Victors and Victrolas $10 to $400

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Paris

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His is the humble calling of wig-wagging with a soiled red flag on a stick, but this does not prevent him from making a real job out of it.

Whatever success we have achieved has been due, not to any mysterious access to favor, but solely to the fact that our zeal for hard, conscientious work burns with an intense, earnest, steady glow.

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MISS BRIDEWELL'S RECITAL.

A Contralto Singer Heard in Italian, German, English, and French.

Miss Carrie Bridewell, who fourteen years ago was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was heard in a song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Her voice is a real contralto, of a type that is not plentiful, dark in color, rather heavy in its character, not easily managed apparently in its upper tones. Its best effects are gained in its middle and lower ranges; and the lower tones are rich and vibrant. Such a voice naturally does not admit of great variety of coloring or of a wide range of expressive nuance. Miss Bridewell sang songs in Italian, German, English, and French.

Her Italian songs included two by Falconieri and Cesti, ancients, and Wolf-Ferrari of this day; in German there were two of Schubert's, Brahms's "Der Tod, das ist die kühle Nacht," an effective "Lied des Harfenmädchens," by Eugen Haile, the talented young composer recently a resident of New York, and a setting in the character of a folksong by Max Reger, less successful than others he has done of the same sort. In English Arthur Foote, John A. Carpenter, and James H. Rogers were represented, and in French Pierné, Massenet, Chaminade, Thomas, and Chausson.

Miss Bridewell was most successful in her French songs, into whose spirit she entered with the most sympathy. She sings with intelligence and musical feeling, and with an obvious purpose, often successfully carried out, to give characterization and a true expression of the significance of what she sang. Yet it seemed that at times her vocal resources were not of a kind to permit her to do this fully; there were phrases lacking in point and power in the midst of a song otherwise admirably sung.

She was successful not only in the French songs, which are of a lighter genre, but also in some of the more serious ones, as Haile's, and Foote's Angelus, which would seem to be on their face better adapted to such a vocal equipment as Miss Bridewell's.

A notable feature of her singing was the excellence of her diction in all four languages. Her accompaniments were skillfully played by Alberto Bimboni. Miss Bridewell was much applauded and received not only flowers, but a live canary in a cage, a unique tribute of admiration.

HAIG ETCHING FOR $220.

"The Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York," was an interesting picture in the collection of etchings, engravings, and watercolors sold at the Anderson Galleries last evening, and went to R. Fridenberg for $32. It was a watercolor drawing by the architect, Alexander Jackson Davis, who designed the building. It showed the building in its original condition, with domed top, and was signed by him and dated June, 1834.

The highest price of the evening was paid by M. Knoedler for one of Axel Haig's fine architectural etchings—$220 for "The Portals of Rheims Cathedral," its value undoubtedly enhanced by the misfortunes of the magnificent old building in this present war.

One of Arlent Edwards's color prints, "Baptista Tornabuoni," after Ghirlandaio, one of the most beautiful of the Italian prints, this with a slight imperfection, went to Max Williams for $85. To the same buyer went a nice old colored engraving by I. Carwitham, "A Southeast View of the City of Boston in North America," well preserved and with good margin, for $41, and Mr. Williams paid $48 for one of Sir Francis Seymour Heyden's etchings, "On the Test, 1859," signed proof on old Dutch paper. Hedley Fitton's "In the Aisles of Chartres" went to P. Cohen for $77. The sale will be concluded this evening.

An ideal gift — for man or woman; appropriate for the holidays,—of moderate cost,—yet the best of its kind:—a pair of

FOWNES FUR LINED GLOVES

Good retailers carry these celebrated gloves, lined with finest fur, from $4.00. Also wool-lined and silk-lined, from $2.

"It's a Fownes—that's all you need to know about a glove."

WET CELLARS MADE DRY FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for catalogue
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HOBOKEN'S MAYOR ACCUSES KINKEAD

Asks Supreme Court to Discharge Grand Jury Summoned by Sheriff.

HE PREFERS CHARGES ALSO

Griffin Accuses His Political Antagonist of Illegally Releasing Prisoners He Had Jailed.

Mayor Patrick R. Griffin of Hoboken filed charges yesterday in the Supreme Court in Jersey City against Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County, accusing him practically of malfeasance in office. He also challenged the December Grand Jury on the ground that the Sheriff had had a hand in selecting it.

Mr. Griffin's attack came on the Sheriff and his friends with the forceful surprise that an appeal for war from Colonel Bryan might create. The Mayor had heard the Sheriff call his city a sink of iniquity, and he had compared it with the lily, leaving the lily open to criticism. He had heard the Sheriff charge that dives ran openly in Hoboken, and he had caused the appointment of a special investigator to discover the truth for him. Beyond declaring that he was all right and Hoboken was all right, everything else to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Griffin had apparently done nothing.

But all the while, as the Sheriff's friends remarked yesterday, he had been planting his powder kegs beneath the Sheriff and yesterday morning he touched off the fuse. According to the Kinkead men, the ensuing explosion was a "fizer," for Supreme Court Justice Swayze first dismissed the challenge of the Grand Jury and then appointed that very body to investigate the Mayor's charges.

Satisfied with this outcome, the Sheriff declined to discuss the situation yesterday, but Mayor Griffin issued a long statement addressed to the People of Hudson County, in which he attacked not only the Sheriff, but Secretary of State Thomas Martin as well, and, incidentally, referred throughout the document to the Sheriff as "Kinkhead."

The other phase of the complaint is that the Sheriff released from the Hudson County Jail, without order of the court, several men whom he had arrested in the Bayonne oil strike. Friends of the Sheriff declared last night he had dismissed no prisoners without the necessary court orders.

MRS. VANDERBILT TELLS OF OUR DOCTORS' WORK

Wonderful Things in Plastic Surgery Done for the Wounded in France.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who has just returned after a visit to the war zone in France, gave some details to a TIMES representative yesterday at her home, 660 Fifth Avenue, of the work that is being done by Americans in caring for the wounded. She said the French Government and people were very appreciative of what was being done, and the wounded all wanted to be taken to the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly.

The success of the American surgeons and dentists, Mrs. Vanderbilt said, especially in plastic surgery, had become so widely known that now cases were being sent to Neuilly from other hospitals for treatment.

"We have 575 beds in the hospital now," Mrs. Vanderbilt continued, "and have arranged with the French Government for 500 beds in near-by hospitals, for which we pay a nominal sum of 1 franc per day. This is to accommodate the plastic cases under treatment, which do not need to be continuously under the supervision of the surgeons, so that their beds can be given to the more seriously wounded who are brought in daily by train. For example, a soldier may have part of his jaw built up and unable to undergo another operation for two months. He may be otherwise physically well and not need medical attention during that time.

"The work is carried on under Dr. George W. Du Bouchet, who is assisted by Dr. James P. Hutchinson of Philadelphia and in the dental work by Dr. Hayes and Dr. Davenport of Paris.

"I wish all Americans could see what their countrymen and countrywomen are doing for the wounded French soldiers, because I am sure they would feel proud of them. Many of the seventy-nine trained nurses on the staff have been in the American Ambulance Hospital since its opening in September, 1914, and declare their intention of remaining to the end.

"While I was in Paris I saw the wounded arrive at 6 o'clock one morning by train at La Chapelle. This was formerly the old freight station at the back of the Gare du Nord, and has been converted by the French Red Cross into a reception station for the wounded. It was a cold, raw morning, with drizzling rain falling. When I arrived with two of the surgeons from the hospital we were shown into a great hall with a curtain drawn over one end. There were no signs anywhere of platforms or railroad tracks. There were several Government officials and surgeons walking about, and a few who had come to meet some relatives expected on the train.

"A low rumbling was heard, but no whistle.

"The police formed in a half circle, and two soldiers drew aside the curtain showing the first car of the train from the front, which was inscribed, 'Given by Dr. S. Hardy of Chicago, Ill.,' and had an American flag on the side. Then eighteen young Americans attached to the Ambulance Corps as bearers stepped up quietly in their uniforms and proceeded to unload 200 wounded soldiers and place them in the ambulances that were waiting in the courtyard.

"The stretchers are all of uniform size throughout France, so that the wounded are taken to the hospital in Paris on the same stretchers as those on which they were carried from the battlefield. The empty stretcher taken from the ambulance is placed in the train and sent to the front. We usually have from twelve to fifteen ambulances there to meet the train at La Chapelle, as the others are required at the different sections, Dunkirk, Vosges, Pont au Musson, and Alsace. There are 160 motor ambulances and lorries attached to the American Ambulance Corps.

"Fourteen Americans, aged between 25 and 35, are needed now to make up the number required as drivers and bearers. There are two men on each car, a driver and a bearer, and we wish to have them all Americans, as the French Government has spoken so highly of the manner in which they have handled the wounded from the battlefield that the work at La Chapelle station is left entirely to the American Ambulance.

"The train on which the wounded are conveyed to Paris is composed of sanitary cars fitted with all necessary appliances for the surgeons and orderlies, and there is an operating car in the middle. There is also a kitchen on the train where coffee and bouillon are made for the soldiers. The cars are given by the railroads from their stock and equipped for the use of the wounded at a cost of $260 each. Americans who were in Paris and saw the work being done by the hospital gave twenty-two cars in three days while I was there. By arrangement with the French Government the sanitary train will be entirely under the control of American surgeons and orderlies from the beginning of next year."

THREE DIE IN STORM; COLD WAVE NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

Mr. Taft was probably home by that time, although there was no way of telling how far he got.

While the street crossings in some parts of this city were in bad shape, and not nearly enough men were available to do a good job removing the snow, traffic lines were kept running on pretty fair schedules throughout the day. The surface railways had their snow plows at work, and the principal delays were caused not so much by the snow itself as by the fact that drivers of trucks used the tracks in preference to the clogged roadways. The subway and elevated lines ran their trains practically without interruption, and not a single serious tie-up was reported.

Snow Shovelers in Demand.

At the office of Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston it was said yesterday afternoon that only a fraction of the number of laborers needed to do a quick job was available. Three shifts were kept at work yesterday in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn, and there were not more than 14,000 men in the three, although, if it had been possible to obtain men, Mr. Fetherston would have used that number in each shift. In the hope of getting more men to work, Mr. Fetherston cause more circulars to be given out through the police. They read:

> Enlist for the war! Join the snow fighters in the battle against snow. You can make $2.40 or $3.20 per shift of eight hours on snow work. There will be day and night shifts, and there's room for all.

The $3.20, it was explained, represents the usual pay and a bonus of ten cents an hour for the men who do a certain job in a given time.

Last night it was said that 450 trucks were out in the three boroughs, and that a shift of 4,590 men had been detailed for work in Manhattan and the Bronx. The number of snow plows was reduced to twenty simply because the Commissioner was unable to obtain another shift of chauffeurs and the men who had been at work were worn out. The police were asked to make another canvass for men.

The fact that thousands of reservists have been called back to Europe by the war, while other thousands have found employment in the munition factories and on the railroads, were among the reasons given by the Commissioner for the shortage of men. He was especially anxious to make a thorough clean-up last night, as he had received word from the Weather Bureau that the thermometer would probably drop to 20 degrees by this morning and that even colder weather might be expected by tomorrow. There is little probability of any further snowfall.

An estimate made last night placed the cost of removing the snow at slightly under $200,000. This, however, was not made public officially by the Street Cleaning Department.

24 Snow Plows in Fifth Avenue.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company cooperated with the officials and had twenty-four snow plows attached to the buses on upper Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive, and other thoroughfares on the company's routes. The only part not covered by the bus plows was on Fifth Avenue south of Sixtieth Street, where the city took upon itself the entire task. As a result the buses were able to maintain an excellent schedule.

Three deaths were reported in this city yesterday as a result of the storm, in addition to two reported in Philadelphia on Monday and one on that day in Nutley, N. J.

Owen Quinn, a laborer employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was struck by a northbound train while removing snow from the elevated structure at Eighth Avenue and 138th Street in the morning. He died in the Harlem Hospital.

Oliver Wilson, 31, a laborer, of 334 East Fifty-seventh Street, who was employed by the New York Edison Company, was putting up wires yesterday afternoon which had been blown down from a house on First Avenue between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, when he was blown from a scaffold into the East River. His body was not recovered.

Alexander W. Woorrt, a Scandinavian, employed as a driver of an express wagon by Magnus Karsen of 186 Sixth Street, Long Island City, was found dead yesterday morning in his room above the stable at the latter address. He died of exposure.

Telegraph and telephone companies said late last night that conditions were much more encouraging and that normal service would be restored within a day or two. The Western Union had twenty wires to Philadelphia last night but had no such success in maintaining even a part service to points up the Hudson, such as Albany, and along the seacoast to Boston and cities beyond. It was necessary, frequently, to make long relays. It was said that the trouble was practically all within a radius of seventy-five miles of New York and that another forty-eight hours would see the breaks patched up.

Jersey Phones Crippled.

The New York Telephone Company, which has underground wires throughout the city and to Philadelphia and New Haven, managed to keep up a fairly good service throughout the storm, although at times it was necessary because of the rush of business and breaks where wires were not underground to restrict the length of time during which patrons might talk on toll calls.

It a statement given out the company said that 3,500 stations had been put out of service in New Jersey, largely in the Monmouth County and Morristown districts, but that communication had been re-established with all large towns in Jersey by night. On Long Island the damage was restricted chiefly to the extreme eastern end.

The statement continued:

"The storm swept across Westchester County with extraordinary velocity, and considerable damage was done to the long-distance toll lines. Five hundred subscribers' stations also were put out of service. There was practically no damage in the northern and western portions of New York State, but the toll lines from New York running up through Westchester were damaged, and communication between New York and up-State cities handicapped, it being necessary in many cases to take a circuitous route in order to reach up-State cities."

G. C. Allen, the General Superintendent said that he had more than 1,000 linemen at work.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company reported that all damage to its lines was within a radius of fifty miles of New York City, and that last night Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and Chicago could be reached, although in some cases there was delay.

Fire Alarm Boxes Damaged.

The fire alarm system where the wires are overhead suffered severely, and Commisisoner Adamson said that 755 fire alarm boxes were put temporarily out of commission. The greatest damage occurred in the Bronx, where 423 of the 457 boxes were out of order. In Brooklyn 179 boxes were damaged, in Queens 124, and in Manhattan 29. The Commissioner said that the city should take this as a warning and supply money to place the wires underground.

"We have our entire emergency force at work," he said. "Last night we were very fortunate, there being only three fires in Brooklyn and two in Manhattan and the Bronx. In districts where the wires are down four or five men are being used in every fire house to patrol the district."

In the Bronx a serious break in the 48-inch water main in Jerome Avenue, between 171st and 172d Streets, added to the troubles of the firemen. The sidewalks caved in for about fifteen feet, and it was necessary to shut off the water supply while repairs were being made. The water rushed west into Inwood Avenue, flooding the cellars of houses and barns in its path. Three horses and at least 100 chickens were drowned in the miniature flood and the foundations of several houses were weakened. Several families were forced to abandon their homes temporarily. The damage was estimated at $15,000.

The lower east side, like the Bronx, felt the full severity of the storm, and because of the small force of laborers the work of cleaning up the streets was considerably delayed. Municipal Court Judges announced that no eviction cases would be disposed of until normal conditions had been restored. There were more than 100 cases on the calendar for yesterday.

The milk problem was a serious one in this part of the city, but officials of at least two big companies, Borden's and the Slawson Decker concern, predicted that there would be no long milk famine. The Borden Company said that normal conditions would be resumed within two days, and pending that time sufficient milk could be provided to prevent actual suffering. Yesterday that company made about 50 per cent. of its usual deliveries, and the drivers were instructed to serve first families where invalids and babies needed the milk. The milk which should have been received here by the company at 3 o'clock yesterday morning arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sound Captains Cautious.

President Elliot of the New Haven gave out a statement in which he explained the causes of the crippled condition of his road. The trouble, he said, was between New York and New Haven where the electric system, and with it the telegraph, telephone and signal systems, had gone out of commission. Concerning the steamship lines he said:

"There were no casualties of any kind on any of the lines of the New England Steamship Company. Boats on the Fall River, Providence, Norwich, New Haven, and Bridgeport Lines were all delayed more or less because their Captains thought it unwise to take any chances."

Trains like the Green Mountain Express and the Gilt Edge Express arrived in New York yesterday eight hours or more behind schedule. The commuter service to Stamford and New Haven was kept going after a fashion, but trains were hours late. As a result at least 100 members of the Stock Exchange were delayed in getting to work and thousands of employes in the great office buildings were either very late or didn't put in an appearance at all.

On the New York Central the Empire State Express, due Monday night at 10:10 o'clock, got in finally at 8:46 yesterday morning. The Wolverine, due at 9 A. M., arrived at 3:35 P. M.; the Buffalo Express, due at 7:20 A. M., arrived at 1:57 P. M.; the Atlantic Express, due at 7:03 A. M., arrived at 1:48 P. M. All other big trains ran hours behind schedule.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Erie Railroad also reported much trouble. The Pennsylvania alone announced last night that trains were running on schedule.

But two through trains were sent over the New Haven last evening, the Gilt Edge Express, which left for Boston at 5:35, twenty minutes behind schedule, and the 6 o'clock express for Springfield. Both were well filled despite the warning that they might be delayed for many hours.

In New York the police received reports of ten persons injured during the day, most of them by falling on the slippery pavements. None sustained very serious injuries.

Up-State Towns Suffered.

From all over the State, as well as from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, dispatches were received last night telling of the suffering from the storm. A dispatch sent out by The Associated Press from Poughkeepsie said that three men were known to be dead, and that two others were missing, while hundreds were imprisoned in railroad trains near that point. The fatalities, it was reported, occurred in Beacon, Hudson, and Colonie, but the names of the victims were not given. The missing men were said to be Milton Johnson and William Bogardus of Poughkeepsie.

A dispatch from Albany referred to the storm as the worst since the blizzard of 1888. The heaviest fall, twenty-four and one-half inches, was reported officially near Albany, it was stated. Unofficial reports from the upper Hudson Valley gave the fall in that section as around two and one-half feet. Middletown, N. Y., reported traffic blocked throughout Orange County, with snowdrifts five feet in depth. Glens Falls, in the northern section, reported eighteen inches of snow, and the fall at Warrensburg and Ticonderoga was put at 22 inches. It was said to be the worst December storm in forty years in that section.

Westchester County, and especially White Plains faced a serious situation. During the day the electric power was off and the trolley cars were at a standstill, as were the industrial plants which have their machinery operated by electric power. The train service to New York and other points was practically at a standstill for hours. It was said that there was little chance of lighting the streets properly for two or three days.

Reports from New Haven and Botson told of much trouble in those cities, where the telegraph and telephone systems were being kept open with great trouble. The few trains which reached these places were many hours late. Reports from points along Cape Cod said that the wind had reached hurricane proportions. Pittsfield, Mass., reported the worst snow storm in twelve years. All schools were closed there yesterday. Springfield, Mass., reported railroad traffic demoralized.

Long Branch and Bloomingdale, N. J., reported heavy snowfall and interrupted train service, but no severe suffering.

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The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, with its up-to-date war and other pictures and articles and witticisms from all parts of the world, is a live illustrated weekly catering to all tastes. 10 cents; by mail for one year, $5.00. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Playwright, stage director, actor—all three characters are combined to a high degree in the one personality that Clayton Hamilton tells about in "William Gillette, Theatrical Craftsman." In the Dramatic Number, too, is the stranger-than-fiction history of "Filmland as It Was and Is" by Charles E. Van Loan. Read these articles in this week's issue of

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IT'S JUST IN WEATHER LIKE THIS

That shoppers engaged in buying Holiday Goods appreciate the convenience of the 6th Avenue "L" Road (which leads right into Greenhut's,) and the equally fine convenience of our own Crosstown Buses (in which you can ride free.) The latter take you from the Subway, Third Avenue "L" or Street Cars at 18th Street right to our doors.

And for Jersey folk, who make this their favorite shopping place, there is the HUDSON TUBE, which has a direct entrance right into this store.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
"Meet me at the Fountain"

Remember!
G. & H. Coupons cut from Monday Evening's and Tuesday Morning's Newspapers Are Good With Purchases Made Today.

GREENHUT'S

Whatever Else You Buy—Don't Miss This Sale of

2,700 Men's and Youths'

OVERCOATS $10

Regularly Overcoats Like These Are Priced to $25; Here Today at

Stylish, Superior Overcoats in the Most Sensational of All Sales—and that in a season that has had very few Overcoat bargains

Harry Goodman
"Master Clothes Builder"
715-717 Broadway
New York

The entire surplus stocks of handsome and serviceable Overcoats, produced by HARRY GOODMAN, one of Broadway's foremost overcoat makers—and Goodman is the "Master Builder" of such garments.

TODAY YOU CAN BUY AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST

And all this because the maker decided it was better to clear his big tailor shop NOW, rather than wait until January.

Orders for mostly all of these splendid Overcoats were placed months ago by some of the best-known clothing stores in America, but original plans were upset.

Late deliveries from the Overcoating Mills (owing to big orders from foreign governments) and the difficulty of obtaining tailors (who were working on army clothing) caused so great a delay that merchants cancelled their orders.

At any rate, the 2,700 Overcoats are here, and they're beauties. They have just arrived; consequently ALL are in the very newest up-to-the-minute models.

Every Overcoat in the height of fashion — *Choice linings, faultless tailoring and trimmings*
The very materials now most popular — *Full or half lined Overcoats. Velvet or self collars*

Think of It! 104 Patterns in Newest Materials for Your Choice

Endless variety of heavy fabrics with fancy backs and satin yokes in this collection.

HUNDREDS OF FINE PLAIN OXFORDS—LIGHT GRAYS, PLAIN BLACKS, FULL SERGE OR SATIN LININGS. Also SKELETON MADE OVERCOATS WITH SATIN YOKE.

SUMMARIZED BRIEFLY, COME TODAY AND TAKE YOUR PICK OF THESE:

$15 to $25 FANCY OVERCOATS $10
$15 to $25 BLACK OVERCOATS $10
$15 to $25 DOUBLE-BREASTED OVERCOATS $10
$15 to $25 OXFORD GRAY OVERCOATS $10
$15 to $25 LOOSE BACK OVERCOATS $10
$15 to $25 SEMI-FORM-FITTING OVERCOATS $10
$15 to $25 SINGLE-BREASTED OVERCOATS $10

You have a choice of all sizes for Men and Youths—and remember, More Than 100 styles to choose from.

Every taste may be gratified in this surpassingly interesting sale—from that of the young fellow who parades Broadway or the Avenue, to the conservative business man—every one can find what he wants here. Now, you well-dressed man or youth,

This Is Your Chance to Get a Fine Overcoat worth from $15 to $25 Today for $10

Double G. & H. Green Trading Stamps in Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoon

RESIDENCE ZONES IN NEW CITY PLAN

Board of Estimate to Give Six Months' Hearings on the Work of Experts.

LIMIT BUILDING HEIGHT

Comprehensive System as Mapped Out Will Relieve Congestion and Stabilize Realty Values.

Secretary Robert H. Whitten of the Committee on the City Plan announced yesterday that there would be placed before the Board of Estimate the first week in January a city plan for New York, representing work of various organizations for many years. The Board of Estimate will then hold hearings for six months, at the end of which it will act on the city plan. It represents the work of the Committee on the City Plan and of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions.

The plan completed by the experts includes two kinds of districting—first, the division of the city into districts of large size for the restriction of the height of buildings, and second, the division of the city into three sorts of districts—residential, business, and factory. There will be no corner in the five boroughs that will not be placed definitely in a district which will then be designated by law for a certain use. Persons may live in any district; stores may be built in either business or factory districts; factories cannot go outside of their own particular zone. The definite limits of the districts or zones will not be announced until the plan goes before the Board of Estimate, in order that protests may go into the right channel.

The Legislature of 1914, by an amendment to the City Charter, empowered the Board of Estimate to divide the city into districts and to regulate the height of buildings, the area of courts and open spaces, and the location of trades and industries. The amendment provided that a commission recommend a city plan. The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions was appointed, and also an advisory commission to the Committee on the City Plan. These two commissions are composed of well known business and professional men, and the plan, which will go before the Board of Estimate the first of January, has been shaped under their advice.

McAneny Heads Committee.

The Committee on the City Plan, which has done most of the actual work, is composed of President of the Board of Aldermen McAneny and the five Borough Presidents. An attempt was made in the Legislature of 1915 to take away the districting power from the city, but it failed.

"It must not be supposed," said Mr. Whitten yesterday, "that this plan we have prepared is permanent. It is not. We cannot approach the planning of a city as the architect would the building of a great structure. The difference is this—the city is never completed. No limit can be set to the growth and expansion of New York. The 'once for all' idea of city planning is therefore impractical. But there should be some plan, and that's what we are going to supply. We proposed districts for the city which will remedy the great economic and other mistakes that have been made, but we propose that when the economic need comes those districts can be altered. It requires a permanent authority always looking ahead to the requirements of the city as an organic whole."

The city plan contemplates a comprehensive system of the control of private development in addition to putting municipal construction on a city-wide basis instead of its being adapted to the particular section in which it is situated.

"I cannot mention the particular physical lines we have set," said Mr. Whitten, "but one can easily mention examples of what can be done. Riverside Drive can be declared a residential section. That will bar factories from it. Upper Broadway can be declared a business section; this will permit apartments and stores but not factories. Factory sections will be those not available for stores or residences. Of course there will be many, many complications. For instance, a man may have built a manufacturing plant in a residential section. We can't move that factory, but we propose to keep other factories out of the section.

Will Help Property Values.

"In other States it has been pretty well established that city direction of private development is constitutional. In Germany, City Governments exercise a decided control over the development of private property and great good results. In America, and particularly in New York, little has been done along this line. We find notorious congestion in some parts of the city, while three-quarters of the area of the city is unimproved. There are people living 5,000 to 6,000 in the city block in tenements where three-quarters of the rooms receive no sunlight. The State tenement laws have helped this situation some, but surely there is something more needed. The city now has almost no control over the development of private property, the whim of the owner controls with oftentimes great loss to the public."

The plan drawn up provides not only for business zones and height of building zones, but for features of city planning that go into almost every phase of the city's life. Parks, streets, transit facilities, dock improvements—all are considered. It is the proposal of the commission to take the city just as it finds it and control future development. The plan does not contemplate zones of large area for any one kind of use. For instance, a section of Fifth Avenue may be made a business zone, Park Avenue a residential zone, with a section on some side street, perhaps a few hundred feet away, judged suitable for factories.

About the only limit now placed upon building in New York is that imposed under the tenement house law, which restricts the height of an apartment house to one and a half times the width of the street on which it faces. The width of the street will be taken for a constant in the proposed plan, and city will be divided into districts, in which the buildings may be one, two, three times the width of the street, and perhaps some districts with no limitation. These districts will be larger and more general in shape than the zones of use, although there will be a certain basic relation. There are indirect restrictions of an uncertain kind on other buildings.

Will Relieve Congestion.

Two purposes of the plan will be to drive persons from congested residential districts into the outskirts of the city and preserve certain residential sections. Upper Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive, and Washington Square furnish examples of districts from which business and factories will be barred. The preservation of property values is also a large consideration. It is argued, for instance, that the limiting of the height of buildings in the section of Fifth Avenue from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth Street, will mean millions to the shopowners on the avenue, who will know that no new tall office building or factory can lessen the value of their property.

It is contended that the city plan will stabilize real estate values in the city. The plan will incorporate basic features of the report of the Heights of Buildings Commission, which recommended that the height of downtown buildings be limited to twice the width of the street, such limit to be in no case less than 100 feet nor more than 300 feet, and that after reaching such limit the building may be carried up back of the street walls above such height one foot for each four feet of increased height.

The city plan will present various features taken from other cities which have comprehensive or partial city plans.

It was the original intention of the men who shaped the city plan to deal with the question of water supply, gas distribution, and sewage. It has been decided after conference among city authorities that the water, gas, and sewer facilities of the city will accommodate themselves to any of the proposed changes.

Water, Gas, and Sewage.

Before June, 1916, the Catskill Aqueduce will be ready for use, doubling the present supply of water. The city now uses 550,000,000 gallons a day. The capacity of the new aqueduct will be between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 gallons a day.

Deputy Chief Engineer Brush of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity said yesterday that the lessening of pressure in some sections of Manhattan, especially in the Riverside Drive section below 100th Street, was an evidence of no danger of a lack of water. He said that the Ninety-eighth Street Pumping Station, rebuilt in 1909 with a capacity of 46,000,000 gallons a day, was supplying a much larger territory than was contemplated and, in addition, had to care for the great apartment houses that have been built along Riverside Drive since 1909. The city has not enlarged the station because the opening of the Aqueduct next year will not only restore normal pressure in the neighborhood, but will carry it to a height of probably ten stories.

Mr. Brush explained that the pressure which was normally forty pounds to the square inch in the Riverside Drive section fell sometimes to half that amount, especially in the morning, when bathtubs were filled. He said that the big apartments filled their tanks at night, and that with the opening of the new Aqueduct there would be ample water available for the use of a city of 10,000,000. He explained that the new system was based on a fire protection basis for 10,000,000, and called attention to the fact that a fire engine used in a day as much as 10,000 persons. He gave this example to show the safety of the city water supply.

He said that in no section of the city could the construction of any conceivable form of building endanger the water supply of its neighbors, and that the gas situation was analogous because of the ability of the gas companies to enlarge their mains. It was explained that the high pressure gas system would solve all the gas problems of a city of 10,000,000.

In the offices of the borough Presidents is being worked out a comprehensive scheme of sewer improvements, which will be undertaken when the money is appropriated. These improvements will consist of enlargements and replacing of worn sewers. The problem of additional sewers in Manhattan is not considered as acute, it was said at the office of Borough President Marks, where the Manhattan system is being worked out.

There are no powers vested in the city to limit the construction of buildings that would place additional tax upon the water or sewer facilities. It was said that the Department of Health might declare a building the operation of which blocked a sewer to be a public nuisance, but that the department could not prevent the construction of the building if the plans submitted to the Building Department showed on their face a connection with a city sewer.

City Will Supply Sewers.

Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Brien, who has charge of the legal work for the Tenement House Department, said that the attitude of the city was that it was up to the municipality to supply sewer facilities to buildings.

"As a basic principle," he said, "the city is supposed to see to it that a building has sewer and water facilities. It would be an admission of failure somewhere if the city should have to tell a man he couldn't erect a building he planned because the city didn't have water and sewer facilities. The city has never sought such power, generally speaking. There are exceptions that come up where temporary action is taken. But these cases are exceptional. As a general proposition, if a man wants to put up a house in New York, and can comply with other regulations, he doesn't have to worry about sewage or water supply. That's up to the city. I know of no cases of a general nature, that is, of no section, where there is any need for check upon development because of possible failure of water or sewage facilities.

"The Department of Health has powers to abate a nuisance. This might empower the department to prohibit the use of a building if its use clogged the sewers. But the board could not act prior to the creation of the nuisance. In other words, the Department of Health could not prevent the erection of a building, even though there was a possibility of its creating a nuisance."

KENTUCKY MAN REAPPEARS.

Donigan Learned from The Times That Relatives Worried.

Henry F. Donigan, the Kentucky manufacturer who had been missing since Nov. 23, upon reading the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning which told about his disappearance, suddenly came to the realization that he was giving great concern to his family and friends, and at once communicated with his sister. Why he had not done so before, he frankly confesses that he does not know.

"Reading that article in THE TIMES brought me to myself again," he said. His doctor says that Mr. Donigan had been suffering from "brain fag."

Mr. Donigan communicated with his sister, Mrs. D. W. Hunter of 146 Central Park West. He told her that after he came to New York on Nov. 23 and was unsuccessful in disposing of his business interests he took passage on a boat for Florida and did not return to this city until last Saturday, when he went to the Hotel Chelsea. He was eating his breakfast there yesterday morning when glancing down the columns of THE TIMES he read, "Kentucky Man Disappears," and upon reading the article found that he was being sought by the police and that a reward was offered by his brother-in-law for information which would lead to his discovery. He returned to his home at Louisville yesterday.

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If any of our original Fur Models is to your liking, you may obtain it at a materially reduced price.

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Today, tomorrow and Friday, Store will be open until 6.30 P. M.

We invite you to consider the Christmas possibilities of

Saks Winter Overcoats at $17.50 to $65

For Men and Young Men

A gift of a Saks overcoat to a man will be a welcome departure from the inane custom of giving him something he does not want and cannot use.

¶ We would not for the world destroy any Christmas illusions, but we do know that a lot of men this Yuletide will contemplate some useless gift with *the mental reservation that they would rather have the money.* We merely suggest a Saks overcoat as a pleasant surprise. However, be that as it may, one thing we want to impress upon you is the spectacular range of the Saks selections, at a time when most overcoat stocks are thinning out like snowflakes in a thaw. Ours would thin out, too, but for our policy of replenishment which keeps our stocks at high water mark right up to *ringing in the New Year and ringing out the Old!*

Conservative coats, radical coats, form-fitting double breasters, single breasted fly-fronts and button-throughs, kimono-sleeve coats, great coats, storm coats, warmth-without-weight-woolen coats, knitted coats—coats in all models, in all materials, and in a range of shades as numerous as the shades of political opinion.

15 Styles at $17.50 *20 Styles at $20* *10 Styles at $23*
30 Styles at $25 *12 Styles at $28* *12 Styles at $30*
12 Styles at $35 *14 Styles at $38* *10 Styles at $40*
12 Styles from $43 to $50 *10 Styles from $55 to $65*

Continuing today and tomorrow the important Sale of

Men's Shoes at $3.95

All of this season's models; ten different lace and button styles.

¶ The leathers are mahogany and tan Russia calf, black kidskin and gun metal calfskin of superior quality.

¶ The workmanship is most excellent. All have the famous **Saks Elastic Heel**—an exclusive feature not found in any other shoe. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths A to E.

Today, an extraordinary offering of

Men's Fur-Lined Coats at $57.50

¶ The opportunity afforded you in this sale to avail yourself of one of these beautiful coats, at such an extremely low figure, is very rare indeed. The shells are made of fine black broadcloth and all are finished with large Beaver Collars. Handsomely lined with natural muskrat. Remarkable value.

6th floor.

Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS

The Marvelous Christmas Store

Store Opens 8:30 Closes 6

Extra!
1,000 Men's and Women's $3 to $3.75 Umbrellas, $2.50

Heavy silk and yarn dyed taffeta with tape edges. A pleasing selection of fancy and plain handles, including cape and buckhorn hook handles, carved and plain natural wood handles. Some have long sterling silver, gunmetal or horn caps. GIMBELS—Main Floor.

Modish Marabou and Ostrich Collarettes $1.45 to $2.50

A $2.50 Marabou collar has a high Chin Chin collar, but it is just as effective when worn as a throw scarf or cape collar; in black and natural marabou with a wide ostrich centre.

Marabou and Ostrich Collarettes, $1.45
Black and natural, finished with large messaline bows.
Marabou Collar and Cuff Sets, $1.75
Black, gray and natural.
Marabou Choker Collars, $1.75
Black, seal brown and natural.
Fancy Mesh Veils, 25c Yard
With effective chenille or scroll borders.
GIMBELS—Main Floor.

Young Girls' Raincoats, with Hats, $3.50

This price, **$3.50,** includes both a rubberized Tan Raincoat and a Mushroom Hat.

The same model in Oxford gray is **$3.75;** in black-and-white Shepherd checks, **$3.95.**

Tan Rubberized Coats with hoods that may be worn on the head or remain merely ornamental, **$2.95.**

"Red Riding Hood" Rain Capes, $2.25
Rubberized Sateen, in tan, red and navy blue; hoods are lined with plaid satin.
Sizes 4 to 14 years, in both the raincoats and capes.
GIMBELS—Third Floor.

The Best Silk Stockings for Women, 68c to $2

Specially selected and very moderately priced.

Black Silk Stockings—an unusually fine quality with lisle tops and soles; sizes 8½ to 10. **68c Pair**
Thread Silk Stockings—lisle tops and soles; black, white and colors. **75c Pair**
Richelieu Rib Stockings of pure silk, slightly imperfect, otherwise they would be priced $1.50. In black, white and colors. **95c Pair**
Pure Silk Stockings with lisle tops and soles; black, white and colors, with embroidered clocks. **$1.25 Pair**
GIMBELS—Main Floor.

Gift Slippers *For Men*

Men's Tan Russia "Faust" House Slippers, **$3.50.**
Men's Black Kid "Romeo" House Slippers, kid lined, **$2.50.**
Men's "Opera" Slippers, in brown suede and tan Russia calf, **$3.**
Similar style in black or tan kid, **$2.**
Men's "Everett" Slippers, in black or brown kidskin, soft and comfortable, easy to slip on, **$2.**
Men's Blanket Robe Bath Slippers, leather soles, corduroy bound, conservative designs, **$1.**
Similar style in Turkish toweling material, **$1.**
Men's Black or Tan Cavalier House Boots, $3.
Men's Genuine "Comfy" Felt House Slippers, all desirable colors, **$1.50.**
GIMBELS—Second Floor.

$2 Gift Humidors for $1

PACKED full with ribbon-tied note paper and envelopes. Aluminum lined throughout and fitted with patent moistener to keep cigars in perfect condition. Capacity 100 "smokes."

$2 Handkerchief Boxes, $1

Large size, measuring 14½x11 inches and packed full of ribbon-tied note paper and envelopes. Rich poinsetta design, in colors. GIMBELS—Main Floor.

Madeira 13-Piece Sets, $3.50

EXTREMELY handsome Luncheon Sets, richly hand-embroidered and hand scalloped, on fine, round-thread Irish linen in a number of attractive designs.

Real Madeira Afternoon Tea Napkins, hand scalloped with elaborate hand embroidered corners and motifs. Dozen, **$5.50** and **$6.75.**

Guest Towels Madeira, hand embroidered and hand scalloped. Size 15x24 inches. Prices **$1.25, $1.50** and **$2** each.
GIMBELS—Second Floor.

The Gimbel Jewelry Store

has assembled a magnificent—in fact an unsurpassed—collection of Gifts for Men, Women, Children and the Home at 25c to $1,000.

Men's and Women's Watches at $7.50 to $440

Women's small Enameled Watches, with white or gilt dials, **$7.50 to $350.**
Women's Elgin and Waltham Watches, 14-kt. gold, **$15 to $65;** 20-year Guaranteed gold filled, **$10.50.**
Very small Watches of 14-kt. gold, **$12.**
Elgin Bracelet Watches, 20-years, gold filled, **$16.50.**
Diamond and Platinum Watches, **$400 to $450.**
Howard Watches for men; gold filled, **$40, $60;** 14-kt. gold, **$55 to $125.**
Men's Silver Watches, in the new triangle design, **$27.50;** in the new square design, **$18.75 and $22.50.**
14-kt. Gold Watches, Swiss repeater movement, **$255.**
14-kt. Gold Watches with 7-jewel Elgin movements, open face cases, **$15;** with 20-year gold filled cases, **$8.50.**

Exquisite Enamels from Abroad $1.95 to $40

Powder Boxes, in a thin model; Dresden designs in enamel, **$5.50.**
Dorine Boxes, in plain colors, **$1.95.**
Smelling Salts Bottles, with enameled tops, **$13.50.**
Pen Knives, in plain colors, **$4 to $5.50.**
Electric Boudoir Bulbs, **$7.50 to $12.**
Silver Pencils, with enamelled tops, **$4.50.**
Cigarette Cases, with hunting scenes, dogs and other subjects in enamel, **$18.50 to $35.**
Match Boxes to match, **$19.50.**

Sterling Silver Gifts for the Home $4.50 to $195

Salt and Pepper Sets in cases, **$7.50 to $23.50.**
Almond Sets, 7 pieces, in cases, **$10.50 to $25.50.**
Cheese and Cracker Dishes, **$13.50 to $30.**
Sandwich plates, **$10.25 to $27.**
Bowls, **$12 to $50.**
Tea Sets, 5 pieces, **$100 to $195.**
Coffee Sets, 3 pieces, **$40 to $72.**
Candlesticks, **$4.50 to $17** each.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

10,000 Women's Hand Bags At About ½ Price

BEST news of this kind we ever printed at Christmas time. One of the largest manufacturers in New York soon to move into other quarters preferred to sell his entire stock on hand at a radical concession rather than go to the expense of packing and carting.

GIMBELS purchased the entire lot of Bags, 10,000 in all, and will start a sale tomorrow morning that will be memorable.

THE PRICES ARE POSITIVELY MOST SENSATIONAL

$1.65 to $2.95 Hand Bags..........$1
$3.50 to $4.50 Hand Bags..........$1.95
$5 to $7.50 Hand Bags..........$2.95

Represented in this enormous variety are—

LEATHER HAND BAGS **DRESS STYLES**
VELVET HAND BAGS **PROMENADE STYLES**
SILK HAND BAGS **SHOPPING STYLES**
PARTY BAGS AND OPERA BAGS

The leathers are Sealskin, Vachette, Morocco and Calf skin—in all wanted colors and black.

The Moire Bags are mounted with shell frames and are in a fine variety of patterns, plain and studded.

The Velvet Bags, mostly chiffon or silk, are similarly mounted, and are in black, navy, brown and green.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

HANDKERCHIEFS

New Arrivals! *Special Prices!*

Women's Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c

Exquisite copies of fine Madeira Handkerchiefs with scalloped edges and embroidered motifs. Only 1,000 of them.

Women's Hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c

Women will like these because the linen is sheer and because the hand embroidered corner designs are in white or dainty colors.

Point Venise Lace Handkerchiefs with sheer centers of linen, **50c** and **75c.**

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 for 75c

Only 1,000 of these boxes—each containing a half dozen linen handkerchiefs with embroidered initials. GIMBELS—Main Floor

Christmas Gloves For Men—An Event

4,850 PAIRS OF IMPORTED GLOVES AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

IMPORTED GLOVES that cannot be duplicated for various reasons. To hasten their sale we offer them at prices much less than would be asked under usual circumstances.

4,200 Pairs Men's Pique and Outseam Capeskin Gloves, $1.15

Regular prices are $1.50 and $2. Tan, white and black gloves for every occasion. Excellent Christmas gifts.

1,650 Pairs Men's Gray Mocha Gloves, $1.15

The "seconds" of much higher priced gloves, and in fit, style and durability all that can be desired.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

A Christmas Gift Sale

$1.75 to $25 Pictures, $1 to $17.50

They includes plain and hand-colored carbonettes, genuine carbons, etc., in pleasing subjects. Sizes from 14 x 28 inches to 18 x 38 inches.

$1 Oilettes in Christmas Boxes, 50c

Reproductions of the work of famous masters, showing the brush marks in close simulation of the original. In deep, artistic frames, prettily burnished, with powder finish.

$15 Triplicate Mirrors for $10

Two hand-colored pictures at ends and a plate in the centre. Framed in full burnished gilt frames with large bow-knot top. Size over all 28 x 56 inches.

$8.50 and $10 Hand-colored Photogravures, $5

Four styles. Full burnished frames. All with ornamented tops, and some with festoons.

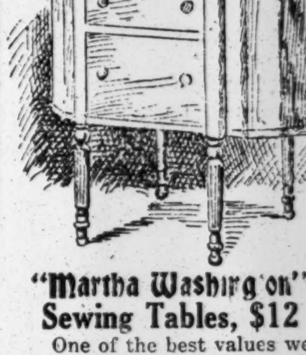
$4.50 Carbonettes in Dark Frames, $2.50

Roman ruins and other classic subjects. In 3-inch brown frames, and measuring 18 x 38 inches. GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Christmas Gifts

Furniture

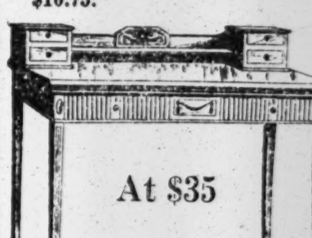
The gift *de luxe.* Acceptable at the moment of giving, appreciated afterward, and—if bought at *the right store*—destined to give pleasure to the children's children of the friends to whom you give it.



"Martha Washington" Sewing Tables, $12

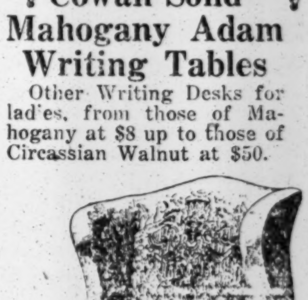
One of the best values we have ever been able to offer. Made by Cowan of Chicago.

The same model, made by a different maker, at **$10.75.**



Cowan Solid Mahogany Adam Writing Tables

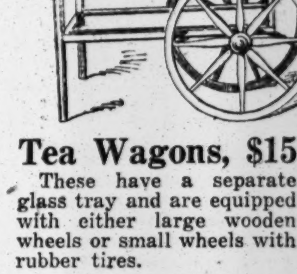
Other Writing Desks for ladies, from those of Mahogany at $8 up to those of Circassian Walnut at $50.



Wing Chairs, $25

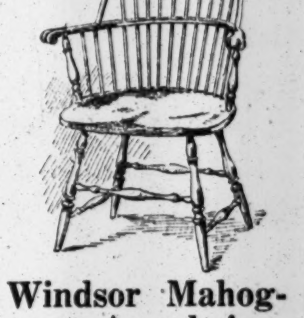
Upholstered in tapestry. Luxurious, comfortable spring seat and back. Roll arms.

Other Tapestry Easy Chairs, at $15 and up to $65.



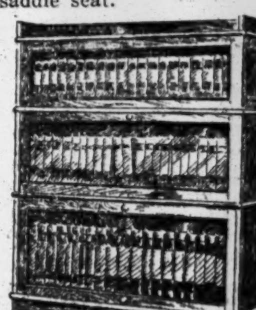
Tea Wagons, $15

These have a separate glass tray and are equipped with either large wooden wheels or small wheels with rubber tires.



Windsor Mahogany Armchairs or Rockers, $10.50

Solid Mahogany, with saddle seat.



Oak Sectional Bookcases, $15.75

In Mahogany, $19.75

Old English Model. With or without mullions on the doors.

Other Sectional Bookcases in Standard, Chippendale, Art Craft or Sheraton model up to $77 each.

Gimbels—Seventh Floor

"The Thoughtful Gift"

FOR THE BABY

L-69—Infants' Caps of white Angora; small crochet edge; satin ribbon tie strings. Soft, light in weight, warm. Special, 1.35

L-71—Closely knitted white worsted Aviator hood; pulls over head; protects throat and chest. Special, .75

L-71

L-69 L-43

L-43—Crocheted silk infant's cap with edge of white swansdown and lined with crocheted wool. Special, 1.45

Hundreds of other gifts for infants and small children at prices fully 25% lower than elsewhere.

Phone 6416 Greeley. **Lane Bryant** 25 West 38th St.

Associated New York VICTROLA DEALERS

SELECT your Victrola at one of these 10 ASSOCIATED Stores.

Machines in all styles and finish. Factory tested and inspected — and set up in your home by experts.

VICTROLAS, $15 TO $300

Most Liberal Terms.

OWENS & BEERS
81 Chambers St., *Near B'way*

GLOBE TALK. MACH. CO.
9 W. 23d St., *Near Fifth Av.*

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
8 E. 34th St., *Near Fifth Av.*

SOL. LAZARUS
216 E. 59th St., *Near Third Av.*

I. ZION, INC.
2300 Broadway, *At 83d St.*

EMANUEL BLOUT
2799 Broadway, *At 108th St.*

ALERT SICHEL
233 W. 125th St., *Near 8th Av.*

JAMES BROOKS
540 E. 138th St., *Near Brook Av.*

F. L. STEERS & CO.
3496 Broadway, *At 143d St.*

L. J. ROONEY CO.
1451 St. Nicholas Ave., *At 183d St.*

For Christmas

The Trail of the Hawk

By Sinclair Lewis

"Mr. Lewis knows the scenes of which he writes, and has succeeded in giving a true picture of our puzzling United States. The sane-eyed realism, combined with the book's genuineness of tone and its sparkling rapidity of movement, should win for it a multitude of interested readers."—*New York Evening Post.*

"Although THE TRAIL OF THE HAWK is primarily a story, it nevertheless emphatically awakens the reader to a realization of the message and the mission of America."—*Boston Transcript.*

$1.35 net

HARPER & BROTHERS

Write for our Holiday Catalogue, sent free

A Tribute to a Petticoat By Ethel Barrymore

IT took a brilliant writer, Edna Ferber—a famous producer, Charles Frohman—a great actress, Ethel Barrymore—and

HEATHERBLOOM

the world-wide known petticoat to make a sensational success of the play "Our Mrs. McChesney," now at the Lyceum Theatre.

Remember Heatherbloom made the play possible.

AT ALL GOOD STORES

Insist Upon the Label.

Greatest Collection of

VIOLINS

The most important establishment in America for Violins, 'Cellos, Bows, Strings, etc. Repairing a specialty.

VICTOR S. FLETCHER 500 5th Ave. Cor. 42d St.

STORY OF TODAY.

War incidents pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial; best illustrated paper in the United States, 10 cents; $5 a year. Sold everywhere. Ten numbers bound in cloth, $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

PACIFIC MAIL SOLD TO W. R. GRACE & CO.

Southern Pacific Accepts Offer of About $1,250,000 for Majority of Stock.

ASSETS TO FIX THE PRICE

Steamship Company Still Owns Real Estate, Wharves, Tugs, Lighters, and Other Equipments.

Another step in the plan of New York banking and shipping interests to keep the American flag afloat on the Pacific came yesterday in the announcement by the Southern Pacific Company of the sale of its majority stock interest in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to W. R. Grace & Co. for $1,108,000. This transaction is distinct from the one made public Monday involving the sale of seven Pacific Mail ships to the American International Corporation, although there is a community of interest in the two transactions. W. R. Grace & Co. handled the ship purchase for the International Corporation.

The Pacific Mail Company has sold all of its vessels, but still owns wharves and real estate in San Francisco and Honolulu, as well as tugs, lighters, and other paraphernalia pertaining to a deep sea transportation service When the remaining assets have been valued a further payment will be made to the Southern Pacific for its 110,800 shares of stock, the amount to depend on the valuation.

Neither party to yesterday's sale would discuss the transaction, limiting information regarding it to a letter containing the offer and acceptance. In the absence of details, financial circles wondered whether the Pacific Mail organization would now be completely liquidated. Purchase of the controlling interest, it was pointed out, would permit Grace & Co. to continue the corporate life of the Pacific Mail and again operate it in the Asiatic and South American trade. There was belief in numerous quarters that a closer relation would develop between the purchase of the seven ships and the purchase of the stock than now seems apparent, and that these vessels would continue to sail under their old "house flag."

The letter from Grace & Co. to the owners of the majority stock read:

New York, Dec. 10, 1915.

Southern Pacific Company, New York:

Dear Sirs: We hereby offer for the 110,800 shares of the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company held by your company the sum of $10 per share, ex-dividend $25 per share recently declared by the company, payment to be made upon delivery of the stock to us.

We agree to pay a further sum of $2.50 per share for said 110,800 shares, provided the assets of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, exclusive of its seven steamers, equal or exceed the sum of $1,250,000, it being understood that in the estimate of such assets no value shall attach to good-will or charter rights, and that such value shall be placed on assets other than cash as may be mutually agreed upon between Mr. F. A. Vanderlip and Mr. H. W. de Forest, the valuation of such assets to be adjusted as of date of payment of above $10 per share. It is understood that insofar as such assets shall fall below the sum of $1,250,000 a proportionate adjustment shall be made in said $2.50 installment in the price of the stock.

We further agree that if this offer be accepted to make a like offer to all of the minority stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, according it to them until Jan. 2, 1916, for acceptance.

Yours truly, W. R. GRACE & CO.
J. P. GRACE, President.

In making public the offer, the Southern Pacific Company simply added that it had been accepted in accordance with all of the terms and conditions contained. There are outstanding all told 200,000 shares of Pacific Mail stock. Originally the stated capital was $20,000,000, but the shareholders reduced the par value recently from $100 to $5 a share, making the present face value of the capital $1,000,000. As the result of the sale of five steamers a few months ago to the International Mercantile Marine Company, stockholders received $25 a share, and it is understood that the Pacific Mail treasury still contains considerable cash.

WANTS SHIPPERS TO AID.

Secretary Redfield Asks Support for Government Ship Bill.

J. Stevens Ulman of 27 Cedar Street made public yesterday a letter which he had received from William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, in reply to a complaint regarding serious interference suffered by Mr. Ulman in endeavoring to maintain trade relations with houses in neutral countries with which his firm had for years done business. Mr. Redfield said in part:

"I wish to take this opportunity to emphasize the flood of light thrown by your experience and other recent ones. I know no certain way out unless it be our own marine. I earnestly prefer that private and corporate capital shall build and operate this marine, but I can also see plainly that there may be cases and there may be times in which the circumstances are such that either the Government itself must control and operate some such portion of our merchant fleet as these cases require or for such a time as the necessities exist.

"Therefore, I venture to hope that when the Shipping bill is prepared it may have not only the substantial approval of your good self, but of those whom you can influence in the business world. A few such cases as your own would throw great light upon public opinion, which does not yet grasp how serious the matter is for our honor and purpose."

RECOMMEND JUSTICE SCOTT.

Bench Urges That He Be Named to Preside Over Appellate Division.

Justice Francis M. Scott, of the Court of Appeals, may be selected by Governor Whitman to succeed Justice Ingraham as Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division for the First New York District, who, it is understood, is to resign this month. All the Justices in the County Court House voted yesterday to recommend Justice Scott for the place. It was explained that no discourtesy was meant to Justice John Proctor Clarke, who was mentioned as being most likely to succeed Justice Ingraham. The Justices considered that the appointment of Justice Scott to be Presiding Justice would a courtesy, due to his long service on the bench.

It was rumored yesterday that Governor Whitman may appoint Justice Ingraham's son, Phoenix Ingraham, to fill the resultant vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. If the appointment is made it will make three generations of the Ingraham family who have sat on the Supreme Court bench. Phoenix Ingraham is a lawyer with offices at 120 Broadway. He is 42 years of age, and is a Democrat.

The Governor will also have a Judge of General Sessions to appoint on Jan. 1, when Judge Swann assumes the office of District Attorney. It is understood that the Governor has promised this office to a Democrat, but if Mr. Ingraham is appointed to the Supreme Court the Governor may appoint a Republican to succeed Judge Swann. Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel was mentioned yesterday as being the one most likely to receive this appointment to General Sessions if a Democrat is appointed to the Supreme Court.

$40,000 FOR BURIAL PLOT.

John S. Phipps Pays Highest Price to Greenwood Cemetery.

The highest price for a burial plot in Greenwood Cemetery was paid recently by John S. Phipps of Westbury, L. I., who gave $40,000 for a grave for his son, who was born and died on last Nov. 13. The day-old infant was buried on Dec. 4, but because of Mr. Phipps's request that nothing be said of it, his purchase of the $40,000 plot did not become known until yesterday.

Mr. Phipps is the son of Henry C. Phipps, once President of the United States Steel Corporation, and formerly one of Andrew Carnegie's partners. He negotiated for the plot in Greenwood through his Secretary, and on last Dec. 3 visited the cemetery and inspected it. His purchase is a circular plot eighty-seven feet nine inches in diameter on the top of Battle Hill.

Late the next afternoon two closed carriages drove to the cemetery, and the baby was buried there.

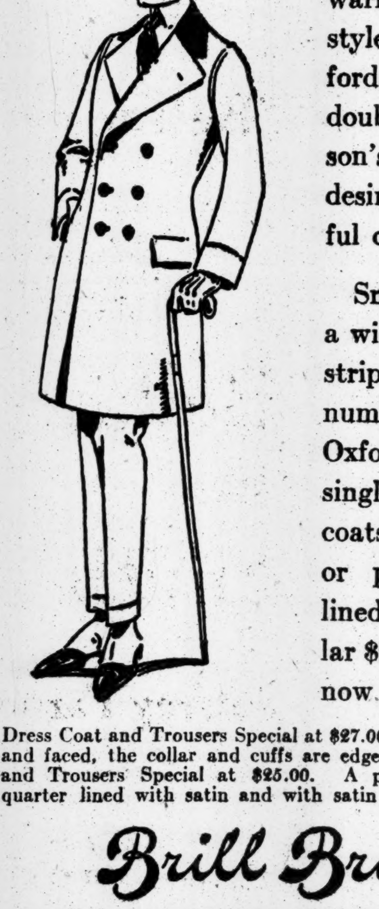
Until Mr. Phipps made his purchase the highest price paid for a plot in Greenwood was $30,000, paid by Clarence Mackay for the grave of his father, John Mackay.

Wm. Moller, Brewer, Dies Suddenly

William Moller, Treasurer of the Muench Brewing Company and living at 1,816 Avenue H, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday in a drug store in Cortelyou Road after collapsing on the elevated railroad station at that place. Dr. Hicks of the Kings County Hospital said that congestion of the lungs caused his death. He was 56 years old and was born in Germany. Mr. Moller came here when a young man and for many years was in the liquor business, becoming a member of the brewing company in 1903. He belonged to several German societies. Mr. Moller is survived by his wife and three sons.

Turned Out His Family Into Storm.

Michael Hanley of 329 Johnston Avenue, Jersey City, was sent to the Hudson County Penetentiary for six months yesterday, by Judge Charles F. O'Brien of the Second Criminal Court, Jersey City, on a conviction of turning his wife and their four young children into the street when the storm was at its worst late Monday night.



A Special Sale of Overcoats and Suits At $19.50

Form fitting Overcoats that fairly radiate with warmth and sparkle with style—in Blues and Oxfords either single or double-breasted—this season's smartest and most desirable models—wonderful coats at $19.50.

Smart, snappy suits in a wide variety of mixtures, stripes and plaids, and a number of braided blues, Oxfords and blacks—single or double-breasted coats with patch pockets or plain—some are silk-lined, all are our own regular $25.00 kind, offered you now at $19.50.

Dress Coat and Trousers Special at $27.00. The coat is full Satin lined and faced, the collar and cuffs are edged with satin. Dinner Jacket and Trousers Special at $25.00. A particularly light-weight suit, quarter lined with satin and with satin edging on collar and cuffs.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42D STREET

CUTS IN THE BUDGET RESTORED BY MAYOR

Tells the Aldermen They Reduced Salaries in an Arbitrary Manner.

$212,956,177 TOTAL STANDS

In Letter of Regret, Mr. Mitchel Refers to "Extraordinary Achievement" in Economy.

Mayor Mitchel vetoed yesterday all the cuts made in the 1916 budget by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and returned the budget to the board with a message explaining his action. The net reductions made by the Aldermen amounted to $89,840, as follows: Contingencies for the Board of Estimate, $25,000; salary increases, $35,800, and new positions, $29,040. In order to pass the budget over the Mayor's veto the Aldermen must muster sixty votes.

After stating that he had carefully considered the report of the Aldermen's Finance Committee, the Mayor said:

"I regret that I am unable to concur in its recommendations. I regret it the more in view of the excellent constructive record of the present Board of Aldermen, and of the fact that so few matters have been presented to me by your board as to which I have felt called upon to differ with the conclusions reached by your board."

The Mayor opposed the reduction of $25,000 in the contingency fund of the Board of Estimate on the ground that $75,000, the original appropriation, was not excessive. To reduce this amount, he said, would merely mean that the board would be compelled to ask the Aldermen for authority to issue revenue bonds later in the year. Regarding the Aldermen's action in disallowing any salary increases to employes drawing $2,500 or more the Mayor said:

"It seems to me that this is an unfortunately arbitrary manner with which to deal with the carefully prepared salary schedules for 1916. No salary increases were granted by the Board of Estimate which were not in its judgment merited, either by reason of exceptional worth, by reason of underpayment as shown by standard rates of compensation, or by reason of departmental reorganization, which required more responsible service or the rendering of full time service instead of part time.

"Your board, however, has apparently given no heed to such considerations. In the Health Department you reduced the proposed salary of a Medical Inspector from $3,780 to $2,500. The present incumbent is receiving $1,500, and is giving only part of his time to the work. Under Dr. Goldwater's administration of the Health Department an attempt has been made to require full time service instead of part time from all employes in supervisory medical positions. This was a sound administrative policy, in which I heartily concur."

The Mayor cited several other cases of salary increases denied by the Aldermen, but which, he said, should remain. In conclusion the Mayor said:

"At this time I wish again to call attention to what the Board of Estimate has done in keeping the budget for 1916, excluding the amount of the direct State tax, down to a figure somewhat below that for 1915. I view this as an extraordinary achievement.

"As I pointed out at the time of the adoption of the budget by the Board of Estimate, the 1916 appropriations contained an increase on account of debt service of nearly $3,500,000 and a decrease on account of uncollectible taxes of over $2,000,000. To meet this net increase of about $1,300,000 it was necessary to keep the appropriations for the administrative departments of the city and county governments below the 1915 figures by that amount. This was done by the exercise of the most rigid economy.

"Large reductions were effected in the Borough Presidents' offices, the Department of Finance, and in the departments under my jurisdiction. The whole Board of Estimate worked together to produce a budget based upon the minimum needs of our departments, and I feel that we have been successful."

The 1916 budget called for appropriations for the departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor of $1,700,000 less than the budget for the present year. The total of the budget adopted by the Board of Estimate is $212,956,177.54, and the total reductions made by the Aldermen amounted to one-twenty-fourth of 1 per cent.

CHINESE APPEAL TO WILSON.

Republic Association Asks Him Not to Recognize the Monarchy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—An appeal to President Wilson not to recognize the Chinese monarchy was mailed to Washington today by Tong King Chong, President of the Chee Kung Tong, known as the Chinese Republic Association, which is said to have a membership of about 60,000 in the United States and 300,000 in North, Central, and South America.

"The nation that refused recognition to those who overthrew President Diaz of Mexico, or to those who assassinated President Madero," the letter says, "cannot in justice or sincerity recognize in China the traitors who seek to wrest from the people their hard-won freedom or the monarchy which they seek to erect."

The Chee Kung Tong, according to its President, is seeking to oppose actively the accession of President Yuan Shih-kai to the throne by fostering a movement headed by Shen Chun Shen, ex-Viceroy of Canton, who is named as commander in chief of the opposition party. Shen Chun Shen is to be made Provisional President in China in the event Yuan Shih-kai ascends the throne and the Chee Kung Tong is successful.

General Hwang Hsing, former Minister of War of the Chinese Republic, will leave Media, Penn., where he has been recuperating from illness, for China as soon as possible, it was announced today by Tong King Chong. The latter received a telegram today from the aged General, stating that he believed he would be needed in his own country to further the movement opposing the monarchy.

Democrats Eulogize Gruber.

The Tamarona Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District, of which Ross Williams is the Democratic leader, last night adopted resolutions on the death of Abraham Gruber, the Republican leader. The club's memorial was eulogistic of its political foe, and expressed condolence with the dead leader's family. An engrossed copy will be sent to Mrs. Gruber.

Miss Tucker to Wed Prof. Cushwa.

President Emeritus William Jewett Tucker of Dartmouth College and Mrs. Tucker announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Washburn Tucker, to Frank William Cushwa of Phillips Academy, Exeter, where he is Odlin Professor of English. Miss Tucker is a graduate of Smith College, class of '12. Professor Cushwa was graduated from the University of West Virginia, and took the master's degree at Harvard University.

WILSON HEARS PLEAS OF PROS AND ANTIS

Tells Suffragists That He Is Considering Their Federal Amendment Request.

SILENT TO OPPONENTS

Western Suffrage Envoys Fail in Their Plan to Address the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Both sides of the woman suffrage question were presented today to President Wilson. A delegation from the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage thanked him for his announced opposition to a Federal constitutional amendment enfranchising women. Delegates to the annual meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association asked him to support such an amendment and use his influence to have it indorsed in the next platform of the Democratic party.

The President did not commit himself further on the question. He said nothing to the women opposed to suffrage. To the suffragists he explained that he already had under consideration a request that he change his original position in opposition to a Federal amendment.

More than 1,000 women shook hands with the President during the day, the suffragists numbering about 800 and their opponents 200. In contrast to previous similar demonstrations at the White House, the delegations today had neither banners nor bands of music.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in presenting her delegation to the President, thanked him for voting for the cause in New Jersey. She added a request that he use his influence with Congress to obtain passage of the desired constitutional amendment, and with the Democratic Party to have a woman suffrage plank incorporated in the next platform.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, made one of the briefest addresses heard by the President since he entered office, thanking him for opposing Federal action on woman suffrage in the past, and introducing the delegation.

Permission to address the House was denied today to Miss Frances Joliffe of California and Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon, who, carrying a suffrage petition for a constitutional amendment, recently drove a motor car here from the Pacific Coast.

Representative Nolan of California asked the House to permit them to speak for twenty minutes after adjournment, but Representative Page of North Carolina objected.

REPUBLICANS PICK CHICAGO AND JUNE 7

Continued from Page 1.

Goodrich of Indiana, Thomas K. Neidringhaus of St. Louis, and John T. Adams of Iowa. This committee will meet either in New York or Chicago in a few days to lay out its preliminary plans and is expected to have many meetings before June.

Chairman Hilles said tonight that he had heard no serious suggestions for Temporary Chairman of the convention, but that there seemed to be sentiment among many members to wait and see whether the Winter did not develop some Republican orator in Congress who could properly sound the keynote.

The committee adopted a resolution designed to prevent the use of proxies at future meetings of the committee, except when the giver of the proxy was ill, out of the city where the meeting was to be held, or a member from some territory outside the continental limits of the United States. This resolution was introduced by Mr. Warren and was said to have been drawn for its effect upon the committee meeting next June, when contests would be taken up.

Hear Suffrage Arguments.

The committee gave an hour during the afternoon to proponents and opponents of woman suffrage. Applause and laughter greeted all the speakers. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw asked that the Republican platform of 1916 carry a plank promising a Federal suffrage amendment, and Miss Frances Joliffe of California and Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, served notice that there were 4,000,000 women voters in the West whose votes were worth getting and could be had if the Republican Party would put such a plank in its platform. Mrs. A. J. George was spokesman for the anti-suffragists.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—More national political conventions have been held in the Chicago Coliseum, where the Republican National Convention will be held next year, than in any other building in the United States. Three Republican National Conventions have been held within its walls, and it was there that the Progressive Party selected its first national ticket.

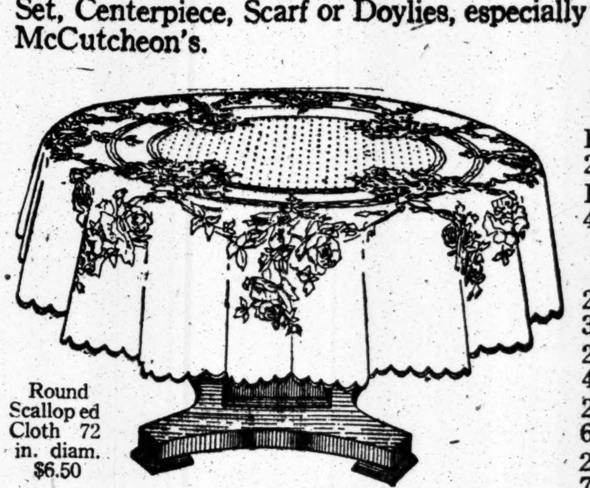
When arranged for convention purposes the building's maximum seating capacity is 11,640.

Beautiful *and* Serviceable Gifts *at* McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark.

Few gifts are more appreciated in a household than a set of fine Damask Linen comprising a Table Cloth of the newest design with a dozen Napkins to match.

Or, equally satisfactory—a beautiful Lace or embroidered Luncheon Set, Centerpiece, Scarf or Doylies, especially if these Linens come from McCutcheon's.



Round Scalloped Cloth 72 in. diam. $6.50

Napkins

Breakfast Size, $2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 per dozen.

Dinner Size, $3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.25, 4.75 per dozen.

Table Cloths

2x2 yards $2.75, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.50.

2x2½ yards $3.00, 3.50, 3.75, 4.25, 5.00.

2¼x2¼ yards $4.50, 4.75, 6.00, 7.00, 8.25.

2½x2½ yards $5.75, 6.25, 7.00, 8.00, 9.50.

Fancy Table Linens

Complete assortments of Doylies, Centerpieces, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, etc., in all sizes, styles and qualities.

Towels

Hemmed Towels—$2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.50, 6.00 per dozen.

Hemstitched Towels—$3.00, 3.50, 4.50, 6.00, 8.00 per dozen.

Guest Room Towels—Very elegant and exquisite Towels for Guest Room use ranging as high as $36.00 per doz.

Turkish Bath Towels—25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c.

Bed Linens

Pillow Cases—$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 pair.

Single Bed Sheets—$5.50, 7.50, 8.50, 9.00 pair.

Double Bed Sheets—$6.75, 9.00, 10.50, 14.50 pair.

Hand embroidered and Lace trimmed Bed Linens, of all kinds, in large variety.

Bed Coverings

Wide and attractive stocks of Blankets, Comfortables and Bed Spreads. These are shown in all the desired styles and sizes.

We earnestly request our patrons to make their Christmas purchases as early as possible.

Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Streets

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

We Offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,000 at 5%	on two-story and cellar one-family brick dwelling, value............	$3,350
3,000 at 5½%	on two-story and cellar two-family brick dwelling, value............	5,000
20,000 at 5%	on five-story and cellar ten-family apartment house, value..........	31,000
27,500 at 5½%	on four-story and cellar sixteen family corner apartment house, fully rented, value..................	45,000

Other mortgages for various amounts. Details furnished.

New York Mortgage & Security Company

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn.
'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt. 7100 Main.

Christmas Sale

TODAY ONLY

New Pianos and New 88-Note Player-Pianos of Reliable Make will be offered at the Knabe Warerooms at BIG PRICE SAVINGS. Select your gift piano Today; you will never find better values.

NEW PIANOS

The pianos offered in this sale sell regularly for $350. These instruments are recommended for their excellent tonal qualities and beautiful case designs. TODAY ONLY...... $210

$1.50 Weekly—No First Payment Required

NEW 88-NOTE

Player-Pianos

A gift your whole family will use and enjoy for a lifetime. These instruments are the very latest 88-Note Players, in various designs and woods. Fully guaranteed. REGULARLY SELLING FOR $600. TODAY ONLY... $440

Convenient Terms of Payment
12 ROLLS OF MUSIC and Fine Bench with Player
PIANOS Taken in Exchange

KNABE

Warerooms, 5th Av. & 39th St.

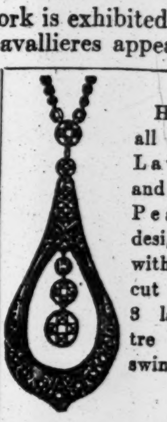
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

HEADQUARTERS FOR CHRISTMAS VICTROLAS

Fine Art In Diamond Lavallieres

How the artists in jewelry, whose work is exhibited at Lamberts, play variations on the familiar Lavallieres appear below.

Hand made of Platinum Lavalliere. Graceful knife edge, scroll effect. Real moonstone (diamond shape) centre, 5 full cut diamonds. $60.00



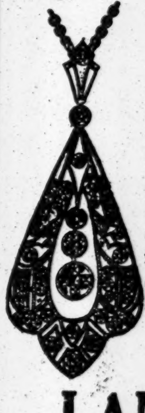
Hand made all Platinum Lavalliere and Chain Pear shape design, set with 19 full cut diamonds, 8 large centre diamonds swing. $185.00.

But these illustrations represent neither the extreme range of patterns nor prices. Other Diamond Lavallieres with settings of all hand made Platinum, $17.50 up; Diamonds in Solid Gold mountings $9.00 up.

It will be a pleasure to show you these Lavallieres, and it will give you as much pleasure to look at them.

Solid Gold neck chains $2.00 up.

Platinum neck chains $7.50 up.



Hand made all Platinum Lavalliere and chain. Lavalliere set with 50 full cut diamonds, $340.00.

Hand made all Platinum Lavalliere and chain; odd design set with 1 large and 55 small diamonds. $265.00.

LAMBERT BROTHERS

Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches

Third Avenue, Cor. 58th Street

Store Open Every Evening to Christmas Eve, Inclusive.

The Leading Jewel Display on the Avenue

A Magnificent Collection of

Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Pearls

in All the Newest Platinum Mountings at Very Attractive Prices

This Season Our Selections Are Complete

WILLIAM REIMAN,

328 5th Av., Between 32d and 33d Sts.

PROMISES TO HELP MEXICAN CATHOLICS

Lansing Hears Charges of Oppression of the Clergy by Carranza Officials.

PRIESTS ORDERED TO MARRY

Mgr. Kelley Hears So from Yucatan, and Says They Are Forced to Dress Like Peons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Information was submitted to Secretary Lansing today containing the allegation that the Carranza de facto Government was not living up to the guarantee of religious liberty in Mexico given before foreign recognition was accorded to that faction by the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala. Mgr. Francis C. Kelley, who is President of the Catholic Church Extension Society and has been handling the relief work for the exiled Cathloc clergy in this country, and the Rev. Thomas V. Shannon, editor of The New World of Chicago, called on Secretary Lansing late this afternoon to discuss the Mexican situation and presented these allegations as to what had happened in Mexico since recognition was accorded.

Both Mgr. Kelley and Dr. Shannon seemed pleased after their interview with the Secretary of State. They spoke of a kind reception and an evident effort in the State Department to do everything possible to bring about better conditions. Mgr. Kelley said that Secretary Lansing listened with interest and expressed his desire to do everything possible to bring about an improvement in the situation. The facts laid before Mr. Lansing were taken from private correspondence received in Chicago and San Antonio.

"From these letters," Mgr. Kelley said, "we know that even new anti-religious laws and decrees have been issued. For example, the report comes from Yucatan that the Governor has ordered all priests to marry and to work eight hours a day in the public offices or be expelled. In the North clergymen have been made incapable of owning any property whatever. Even their homes are to be taken from them. These homes in Mexico are not the property of the Church, as in the United States, but represent the savings of the clergy, just as they do the savings of the workingmen here who have a roof over their heads. In Guadalajara the university has been closed and the chapel partially destroyed. The faculties of law and of medicine are suppressed. In Morelia a petition to Carranza personally by the Catholic women asking a suppression of the decree against the sacrament of penance was refused. They have even gone so far as to forbid clergymen from wearing overcoats. They must dress in peons' blankets. All this has been done since the pledge was made for religious liberty; and all absolutely against the provisions of the Constitution of Mexico. Before recognition the Department of State insisted upon the religious liberty pledge, and the representatives of General Carranza gave it. In spite of the fact that Mexican representatives have stated that there is no reason why the clergy cannot go back passports have been refused.

"Most of the new decrees," Mgr. Kelley said, "have been issued by individual Governors, and the question is: Can Carranza control them if he wants to? Frankly, I do not think he can. I want to emphasize the fact that this is not legislation, but arbitrary decrees. Previously, some several weeks ago, Dr. Shannon, at Secretary Lansing's suggestion, saw Mr. Arredondo, who informed him that there was no reason why the clergy should not go back, and who thought that the religious troubles of Mexico could be straightened out. Mr. Arredondo must have been the channel of the original pledge for religious liberty on the part of Mexico."

Mgr. Kelley was asked whether the pledge relating to the protection of the priesthood provided they abstained front politics, as technically promised before recognition was given, had been kept.

"The clergy were not in politics," he answered. "The Catholic party was a lay movement and aimed only at securing full liberty of conscience as it exists in the United States, but as it did not exist in Mexico for fifty years. The clergy haven't had the chance to keep any pledges because they have not been allowed to go back."

Mgr. Kelley said that the Church was merely insisting on a democratic principle recognized by every real republic, and a principle guaranteed by the Constitution of Mexico. When asked if it would accept Carranza, he replied: "It is a question of principles, not men."

VILLA KIDNAPS THIRTY AMERICANS IN MADERA

Holds Them Captives After Demanding 500,000 Pesos from Pearson Syndicate.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 14.—The Carranza Consulate tonight announced that a forced loan of 500,000 pesos had been levied by Villa upon the Madera Company, Ltd., the Pearson Syndicate property at Madera, Chihuahua. Thirty American employes of the company are held prisoners by Villa at Chihuahua.

Representatives here of the company refused to discuss the actions of Villa, but from authentic sources the story of the detention of Americans has been verified.

It is feared that unless the demand is met property of the company valued at many millions will be endangered.

The advance of Carranza troops from the south upon Chihuahua City, delayed by burnt bridges, began today.

LAREDO, Texas, Dec. 14.—Army officers stationed here said today that they had been informed of an alleged movement in Mexico for a new outbreak of brigandage along the lower Texas border. They said they believed the United States forces now on the border adequate to repress such an outbreak.

GOATS' MILK FOR BABIES.

Its Use Urged Because It Is Free from Tuberculosis.

The Health Department recommends the use of goats milk especially for the feeding of infants. This is not because of the reported shortage in the milk supply, but because it is immune from tuberculosis. It was announced yesterday that the Department has placed its laboratories at the disposal of the Seaview Hospital which is conducting experiments upon twenty-six goats bred in one of the Department of Agriculture stations. Dr. Bolduin, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, said yesterday:

"A number of medical authorities have advocated the more extensive use of goats' milk for infant feeding, the main reason being the well-known immunity of goats from tuberculosis. In some parts of Italy goats' milk is the common milk of commerce, herds being driven through the streets and milked before the eyes of customers.

"So far as the immunity from tuberculosis is concerned, the use of goats' milk is advocated not alone because of the absence of tubercular bacilli, but because it has been considered that the milk might perhaps contain immune bodies which would exert a positive action in preventing tuberculosis or favorably influencing the course of an infection already established."

MOVIE "VIRTUE" IS SHOWN.

Justice Whitaker Permits by Temporary Order—Few in Audience.

An order was issued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Whitaker temporarily restraining any one from interfering with the showing of the film "Virtue." On Monday Commissioner of Licenses Bell refused to issue a permit for the exhibition of the film until certain parts of the picture had been deleted. The restraining order is returnable Friday in Part I. of the Supreme Court.

"Virtue" was shown last night in Daly's Theatre. A scattering of men and women were in the auditorium for the exhibition that was given about theatre time, and many of these left before the end. Some of the audience expressed their disapproval by voicing adverse sentiments from their seats and others asked for a refund at the box office. The symphony orchestra mentioned in the billing outside proved to consist of two violinists and a pianist.

LEDYARD ACCUSED OF MANIPULATION

Charged with Delay on B. & M. Dividend "to Facilitate Certain Operations."

HIS STATEMENT WAS VEILED

Asserted That He Said "If Put on the Stand He Could Say Subject Had Not Been Discussed."

Testimony was introduced yesterday by the Government in the trial in the Federal District Court of the ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, to show that in the opinion of Samuel G. Lawrence, the Boston & Maine's largest stockholder, the purchase of that company by the New Haven was to bolster up the finances of the latter. He held that the New York Central was the proper company to control it, and if the New York Central was to sell its interest the offer of the Delaware & Hudson should have been accepted.

This came out during the testimony of William B. Lawrence, son of General Lawrence, and at one time clerk of the Boston & Maine board, and the jury found itself confronted with a dispute as to why Mr. Lawrence had been forced to resign his job. It involved the accuracy of certain minutes he had drawn up of a meeting of the Boston & Maine Directors on May 6, 1907, in which he had represented Lewis Cass Ledyard as making a damaging admission as a reason for adopting a resolution he had proposed.

It was at this meeting that General Lawrence first heard of the suggested purchase of the Boston & Maine by the New Haven. The witness heard a conversation between his father and Mr. Ledyard, C. M. Pratt, another of the defendants, and Lucius Tuttle, President of the railroad.

"I overheard some of their remarks," he said, "but when I went over in the corner, Mr. Ledyard shut up like a clam."

Morgan Prodded New Haven.

General Lawrence objected to the sale on the ground that the New Haven might not be able to purchase the New York Central's Boston & Maine stock, and asked for a committee to investigate the proposition from the legal standpoint.

"He held," went on the witness, "that the Boston & Maine was doing well and there was no reason why it should not attend to its own business and the New Haven to its own. Mr. Ledyard said the New Haven had a floating debt of $40,000,000, and that J. P. Morgan would not continue to finance it unless it got more traffic. The Boston & Maine, he asserted, was getting freight that belonged to the New Haven and was carrying 2,000,000 tons a year more than the New Haven."

Then the minutes of this meeting were produced by the witness. In these it appeared that Mr. Ledyard had suggested that when the June dividend was declared the date of closing the books should be postponed for fifteen days beyond the regular time, and they quote Mr. Ledyard as saying that it was "to facilitate certain operations referred to in the public press and present no doubt in the minds of the Directors, but which he could not specifically allude to, so that, if put on the stand, he could say under oath the subject had not been discussed."

It appeared that at a meeting in August exception had been taken by some of the Directors to the accuracy of these minutes. The result was the sentence quoted was expunged, and Mr. Lawrence was called upon to resign. He refused to do so and proceeded to read the letter in which he had informed the board that it was not to the interest of the stockholders that he should do so.

In the end it was found that certain minutes essential to the story were not at hand, and the subject was dropped.

Mellen Added 1,000,000 Words.

Charles S. Mellen was part of the audience most of the day but he was warned to stay in the courtroom as he might be called in rebuttal of something. He had been on the stand for about thirty days and, including the documents put in on his identification, he contributed about 1,000,000 words to the trial.

Charles F. Choate, for the defense, showed by him at the beginning of the session that the New Haven encouraged as many trunk lines as were willing to do business in New England, and that even though the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada had its own route to New York by the Central Vermont to New London and thence by steamboat the New Haven was willing to grant it the same terms as the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"I think our negotiations would have made the New Haven of much more service to the Grand Trunk," he said, "if the Government had not interrupted them by so many inquiries."

Mr. Mellen used his favorite simile of New England as a vast terminal yard and had a sharp set-to with R. L. Bates, counsel for the Government, who wanted to show that the New Haven tried to monopolize all these terminal facilities.

"We wanted enough terminals to handle our business," was all Mr. Mellen would admit.

Benjamin A. Kimball, President of the Montreal & Concord Railroad Company, a leased line of the Boston & Maine, informed the jury how the entry of the Grand Trunk Railway into New Hampshire had been fought.

E. H. Fitzhugh, a former President of the Central Vermont Company and one of the chief actors in the attempt of the Grand Trunk Railway to get an entry into New England and to build the Southern New England into Providence, told in detail of the different plans of the Grand Trunk, the conference between the New Haven and Grand Trunk officials, and the stopping of construction after the road to Providence had actually been begun.

The trial will be resumed this morning at 10:15 o'clock.

'AD' MEN HEAR ABOUT LAWS.

Swan Tells Sphinx Club Plans to Punish Dishonest Publicity.

Law and law enforcement in relation to advertising was the general subject of speeches last night at the 143d dinner of the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf. The speaking was preceded by the unfurling of the flags of the United States and New York, while the diners sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Judge Edward Swann, District Attorney-elect, said he would organize a Commercial Fraud Department, to which he would refer all cases of dishonest and improper advertising. "We cannot do everything, though," he said, "and must depend upon you advertising men for co-operation. You will be doing me a favor if you will call my attention to conspicuous examples of men making money through false advertising."

James C. Cropsey, District Attorney of Kings, summarized the laws affecting advertising, remarking that most of them were very recent, and lamented that there was no legal way to suppress "hideous and unsightly signs."

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, the last speaker, said: "The free use of pistols in this country is one of the greatest causes of crime. I have repeatedly suggested that all such weapons be manufactured under Government supervision, and be serially numbered, and, further, that a tax of from $5 to $10 be placed on each weapon sold."

Alfred E. Smith, Sheriff-elect, sent a letter saying that illness kept him away.

MOVIE AUDIENCE IN DANGER.

Police Conduct Women from Building Adjacent to Fire.

Seventy-five women and children were marshaled out of the Casino moving picture theatre, at Second Avenue and ninth Street, late yesterday afternoon, when smoke from a brisk cellar fire in the adjoining building penetrated the theatre. The blaze was discovered in the cellar of the Stuyvesant Casino, at 140 and 142 Second Avenue, among some barrels and boxes, and before it was extinguished gutted the basement and ruined the ground floor saloon, with a probable loss of $1,500. Two firemen were slightly injured.

The two buildings are owned by Menchel Brothers, who also operate the theatre. Patrolman Rosenstock of the Fifth Street Police Station turned in the alarm of fire and then proceeded to get the patrons of the theatre safely to the street. A score of students in a business college above the theatre were also ordered out of the building.

Firemen Hartman and Heising, the former of Engine 25 and the latter of Truck 3, fell from the ground floor into an areaway in the rear of the Casino. Dr. Watson of Bellevue Hospital treated them for contusions and abrasions, and they left for home.

MERCHANT MARINE A PEACE INSURANCE

W. H. Douglas Tells Women It Would Help Keep the United States from War.

CALLS FREE OCEAN A DREAM

Ex-Congressman Contends That for Sea Transportation We Are at the Mercy of Foreigners.

A satisfactory merchant marine will help to keep the United States at peace with the world, ex-Congressman William Harris Douglas, Chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, told the Woman's Republican Club at Delmonico's yesterday morning. With our great seacoast line, sea facility in reaching China, Japan, Australia, &c., from the Pacific Coast; with our sea at the south and the Panama Canal, there is no other country better situated to become a great world power than ours, Mr. Douglas said, and it is the merchant marine which will do it and keep the peace. Countries wait a long time before going to war with those with whom they are carrying on satisfactory commercial relations.

"Why should we not be a great maritime power?" he asked. "At one time we had not sunk so low. Between 1820 and 1860 we had a great merchant fleet of sailing vessels, fine ships, well manned, and they were welcomed in every port. Then came the civil war. England and the other countries woke to the fact that iron made better boats than wood, and of the value of the boiler, and we were driven out."

He told the women that the United States was now carrying only from 5 to 7 per cent. of her own products by sea.

"We ought to have one of the largest export trades in the world following this war," he continued, "and soon after larger than that of England, but Congress will give us nothing to protect that interest. No other nation of importance would allow such a condition. The talk about a free ocean is a dream. There has not been a free ocean for twenty-five years. Every trade route is carefully marked out—England, France, Germany, Italy have filled them and run boats from our ports.

"Think what would have been our condition if we had had war. There would have been a few neutral nations with us; all nations start to do right, but when their interests are affected they break international law. Suppose in this war if both English and German ships had been interned—we should have been practically bankrupt. All our rights are trampled on by every nation at war. Suppose we had difficulties with England. England has needed us, needed our munitions of war, and she has sent her ships here. But suppose we offended England. She does not need our grain, she gets that from Australia and Canada. She could call in all her steamers and in thirty days we would be helpless and lose millions of dollars."

"When the war broke out this country lost a great opportunity. Congress was begged for relief to protect the shipping. With $60,000,000 the United States could have bought or hired vessels on time. The rates were advancing then, but not to such an extent. The Government could not see the necessity, and between September, 1914, and September, 1915, this country lost over a billion dollars. These hardships could have been averted. No foreign Government would have done such a thing."

Mrs. James G. Wentz, the President, presided, and Mrs. William H. Douglas and Mrs. Clarence Burns were guests of honor. The club members listened with interest to Mr. Douglas's talk, but took no action in regard to the merchant marine.

VOTE TO OUST HAISELDEN.

Medical Society's Committee Against Bollinger Baby's Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Dr. Harry J. Haiselden, who refused to perform an operation on the Bollinger baby because he believed the child would be a hopeless defective, will be expelled from membership in the Chicago Medical Society if the council of that body approves the findings of the Ethical Relations Committee. The report of the committee, which was submitted to the council tonight, bases its recommendation not on the fact that the physician did not operate on the baby but because Dr. Haiselden permitted to be published over his name in a daily newspaper a serial account of the baby's case, and because the case has been exploited in moving picture shows.

Dr. Haiselden's explanation that he did not write the serial, notwithstanding his name appeared as the author, but that it was written by a reporter to whom he had given the facts, was not considered seriously by the committee.

Dr. Haiselden will be notified officially of the committee's report and will have an opportunity to be heard at the next meeting of the council on Jan. 11. Dr. Haiselden, when informed of the committee's action tonight, said:

"I will have a chance to present my case to the council. That is composed of a large number of physicians, and I will have a better chance there. At any rate, if they decide to expel me, I will try to stand it. I have not attended a half-dozen meetings in as many years, so that loss of membership will not inconvenience me a great deal."

MINOTTO LIKES AMERICA.

German Count to Marry Miss Swift Is in Banking Business Here.

Count James Minotto, whose engagement to Miss Ida May Swift, daughter of Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., packers of Chicago, has been announced, came to this country last August with Baron George von Seebeck, son of General Baron von Seebeck, commander of the German Tenth Army Corps, which had the honor position at Liége. The Count and the Baron were boyhood friends in Germany, and were in London, where Count Minotto was connected with the Deutsche Bank branch, and Baron von Seebeck with the Disconto Gesellschaft, when the war began, and their places of business were forced to close.

The Count, fearing his friend would be sent to a concentration camp, advised him to come to the United States. Both found places with the Guaranty Trust Company, where Count Minotto has been appointed South American Manager of the Foreign Department. In the offices of the Guaranty Trust Company he is called plain Mr. Minotto.

"I came to America," explained the Count yesterday, "because attracted by the wonderful spirit of personal independence here, so different from the spirit in Europe, which makes it possible for every man with ability to find a place for himself. I have been deeply impressed with the cordiality shown me in business life and the hospitality in social affairs. I shall try to become an American by the contribution of my work to this country, because I appreciate the opportunities offered by America. I have not renounced my native country, but none the less I can still be an American."

His father, Count D. Minotto, he said, had spent his time between Wannsee, near Berlin, and Venice.

CLAIMS $741,222 AS GIFT.

Alfred B. Church's Son Protests Transfer Tax on Securities.

Surrogate Cohalan, upon application yesterday by Schuyler S. Carleton of the State Controller's office, remitted the transfer tax report in the estate of Alfred B. Church, who died Dec. 18, 1911, to have additional testimony taken concerning $741,222 worth of securities which were included in the appraisal, but which, it is contended by the estate, should not have been taxed. Mr. Carleton asked the Surrogate to send the appraisal back to the Controller's office, so that an investigation might be made to see whether transfer tax stamps were placed upon the securities, which Alfred W. Church, a son, asserts were given to him by his father before his death.

The Controller's office opposes the claim for exemption on the ground that if the securities were given to the son, the transfer was made in contemplation of death. The tax is $18,736.

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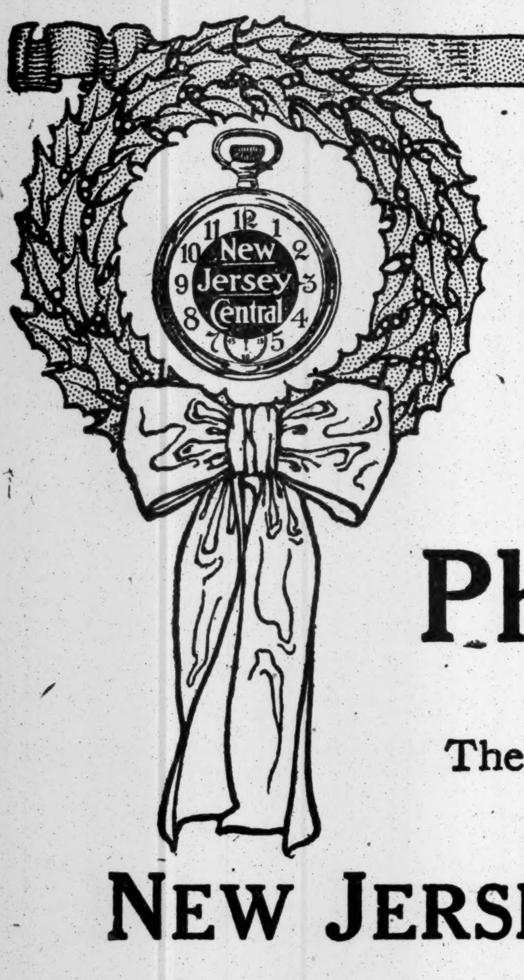

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CALLS DREADNOUGHT BEST FOR THE NAVY

The Ideal Type for Fighting on the Sea, Daniels Tells Congress.

DRAWS LESSON FROM WAR

Hints That Submarines Have Lost in Effectiveness as Hostilities Progressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The supremacy of the dreadnought over any other single type of fighting vessel and the importance of a well-balanced fleet are points emphasized in a communication sent to the House of Representatives today by Secretary Daniels. Mr. Daniels discusses the lessons of the European war and the achievements of foreign navies, asserting that Great Britain has been enabled throughout to command the seas and embarrass her enemies because of her fleet, and she has lost few vessels. He replies to a request of Congress, contained in the last Naval Appropriation bill, that he furnish suggestions as to type of vessel best suited for war on the sea.

After an analysis of the advantages of dreadnoughts, scout cruisers, battle cruisers, and submarines, Mr. Daniels supports the dreadnought as the ideal type. In this view he is in disagreement with Representatives Kitchin, Hensley, and other opponents of the naval program, who contend that submarines and auxiliary vessels are preferable to battleships.

After a discussion of the European war lessons, Mr. Daniels says of the submarine:

"My conclusions are that an adequate number of submarines must be included in any well-balanced naval project of new construction, but that they have not demonstrated that they possess a preponderant value over other requisite types."

Secretary Daniels says significantly that the department is in receipt of much confidential information regarding the relative values of vessels, as demonstrated in the European conflict, but this information cannot be made public. Bringing conditions home, the Secretary says:

"In addition to the enlightening experience of the present war, it may be pointed out that several times during the last year or eighteen months careful war manoeuvres have been undertaken by the United States Navy for the purpose of investigating its present capacity for defending this country against hostile attack. It is practically the unanimous opinion of the responsible officers engaged that for the defense required an adequate supply of proper scouts is essential."

Secretary Daniels says the aeroplane and balloon have demonstrated in the European war their undoubted value for observation and scouting purposes, both on land and sea operations. Turning to the European war, the Secretary says:

Lesson of the War.

"The first and most important lesson [of the war] is that the British grand fleet, composed not only of dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts, but also of battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and auxiliaries, has to date maintained command of the sea, thereby assuring to Great Britain and her allies communication with all parts of the world and reasonably safe oversea transport for her military forces and supplies, at the same time denying similar advantages to her adversaries.

"It is further known that, despite the efforts of submarines and other minor craft, the losses of this fleet have not been serious.

"Another notable fact was brought out by the statement of the first Lord of the Admiralty to Parliament in November, 1914, that by the end of 1915 there would have been added to the fleet fifteen capital ships, together with a corresponding and adequate number of vessels of other types. All of this indicates conclusively that the command of the sea, with the attendant security of the shores of a country exercising that command, rests with the power possessing ships which in the aggregate have a preponderance in the prime military characteristics enumerated above. With respect to the value of these characteristics in individual ships, every action of the war which has any influence locally or in the entire theatre of operations, has demonstrated the necessity that the victorious ship or ships possess one or more of these characteristics in greater measure than the enemy.

"My reply, therefore, to the question as to the single type of warship best suited for war on the sea is that such a vessel must possess in the maximum degree each and all of the four prime requisites mentioned in the Naval Appropriation act in connection with our battleships, which are required to be vessels 'carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of their class, to have the highest practicable speed, and greatest desirable radius of action.' To make a vessel possessing each requisite in a maximum degree a practical possibility unlimited cost and size must be assumed, while for practical purposes the size of United States war vessels is limited by the dimensions of the Panama Canal locks. Of present and practical types of vessels the so-called dreadnought most nearly approaches the ideal aimed at in the clause of the last Naval Appropriation act.

"It would be unwise to build dreadnoughts so large that they could not easily pass through the Panama Canal. It is also believed that, with the increased efficiency of the torpedo, the very extensive use of mines, and the bombs from aircraft, it is decidedly better to increase the fighting units in number rather than in size, the high-water mark in size having been reached in vessels of the California class.

Our Scouts Out of Date.

"The proposed program of construction includes a substantial number of battle cruisers and scouts. The former type has not hitherto been included in the estimates of the department or authorized by Congress. Of the latter, we have now upon the navy list but three representatives, authorized April 27, 1904, and now out of date. It is believed that in the light of recent events it is necessary to expand the program to include these types of vessels if the navy is to be prepared to meet contingencies certain to confront it in the case of war.

"It is a notable fact that in every event of consequence which has occurred in the North Sea area, the leading parts have been taken by vessels of the battle cruiser and scout type, and it is evident that had either side lacked such vessels it would have been at a disadvantage.

"Referring to the value and uses of the submarine, there can be no question that in actual operations this type of vessel has demonstrated the wisdom of including it in previous programs and that it is a type which must be included and developed in future programs. In the early stages of the war it attained considerable success in the fundamental purpose for which designed, attack on the naval forces of the enemy; it has accomplished useful results in reconnoissance work; it has acted in conjunction with and influenced the result of actions between capital ships; and it has rendered more difficult and dangerous the overseas transport of troops and supplies.

"On the other hand, the outbreak of hostilities found the defense and the counteroffense against submarines undeveloped. With the passage of time and the experience gained in actual warfare the efforts to develop these as part of the science of naval warfare have been increasingly successful, with the result that submarine operations have become increasingly difficult and hazardous. The strength of the counter-offensive or defense is amply demonstrated by the fact that the strength in modern capital ships of no one of the belligerents has been seriously impaired by the operations or attack of submarines."

$23,305,123 FOR DEFENSES.

War Department Presents Estimates of Preparedness Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Further light was thrown upon the scope of the Administration's defense plans today when the War Department's estimates for coast defenses in the coming year were submitted to the military committees of Congress in the form of a preliminary draft of the Fortifications Appropriation bill carrying a total of $23,305,123 for all purposes, including the maintenance and increase of permanent works in the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines.

Estimates for the Panama Canal, which will fall under the Canal Government, will add another $600,000 to this sum, and in addition the War Department asks authority to make continuing contracts during the year amounting to $10,000,000 for mobile and coast artillery and ammunition, the appropriations to be made next year. The bill last year granted such authority to the extent of $300,000 covering contracts for mobile artillery, field guns, siege guns, mountain guns, and howitzers only.

For engineering work to be done on new fortifications the department asks for $5,369,260, the only specified project being that at Cape Henry, where it is indicated eighteen gun emplacements are to be built, and where huge 16-inch wire-wound guns eventually are to be installed with the necessary weapons. In another section of the bill is an estimate of $15,000 for gun wire alone, to be used on the first of these gigantic guns to be manufactured by the Government itself for all its major fortifications. While no details are revealed in the bill, it is shown that definite plans have been made for all the contemplated 16-inch batteries which it is understood will be added to the defenses of New York and other important harbors. Estimates of $618,000 are presented to complete the work of modernizing the present 12-inch batteries by raising their elevation and increasing their range.

For new guns, either field or seacoast, and for ammunition to be purchased immediately, an appropriation of $9,961,000 is asked. Under these provisions come the experiments now in progress to determine how big guns can be mounted on motor cars or railroad trains and moved along the coasts to points of danger. They also embrace experimental work with new types of field, siege, and mountain artillery.

An appropriation of $1,352,000 is asked for subcalibre guns and ammunition to carry out training in marksmanship next year in addition to the work with full charges.

The estimates cover new plans for submarine mines and torpedo stations as well as for the purchase of the Hammond radio-dynamic torpedo, for which $947,000 is asked.

WEDDED IN CRYSTAL ROOM.

Miss Ida F. Price the Bride of Walter S. Cohen at the Ritz.

The wedding of Miss Ida F. Price, daughter of Leo A. Price of 502 Central Park West, and Walter S. Cohen of this city was celebrated at 6:30 o'clock last evening in the Crystal Room at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton. This is the first wedding to take place in the Crystal Room, which has a background representing an Italian villa and gardens. The terraces were decorated with flowers, and the pastel colored lights added to the attractiveness of the scene.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle and rose point lace with a train of cloth of silver, trimmed with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of camelias and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by Mrs. Lionel Strassberger, who acted as matron of honor. She wore a chartreuse colored costume trimmed with silver, and carried a bouquet of mauve orchids. The flower girls were the young Misses Helen and Frances Strassberger. They were in frocks of flesh-colored georgette and carried baskets of flowers.

Lionel Strassberger was best man. The ushers were Homer Strassberger, Max Weil, Jesse Ludwig, Theodore Peyser, Joseph Rown, and A. L. Price, a brother of the bride.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, after which a dinner was served in the ballroom for 250 guests. Later the couple left on their honeymoon, which they will spend at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Bank Clerks Give Playlet.

Fve hundred members of the Guaranty Club, composed of employes of the Guaranty Trust Company, last night initiated ninety new members through the medium of a burlesque play. The principles laid down by Horace Mann in his address, "Orient Yourself," were used as the basis of the show, the actors being in Turkish costume. The main floor of the trust company was decorated to resemble an Oriental palace.

MARTIN TELLS ILLS OF EQUAL-PAY LAW

Brown Committee Hears That Mandatory Legislation Hampers the School Board.

CHURCHILL ON THE STAND

Reiterates Opinion That He Would Rather Trust Albany Than City Hall.

The Brown Legislative Committee heard more from Mayor Mitchel yesterday regarding the financial burden imposed upon the city by mandatory legislation. The Mayor told the committee that of the $212,000,000 in next year's budget $116,464,977 was made up of mandatory charges. Of this amount $63,213,210 was for the sinking fund for which the lawmakers should not be held responsible.

The Mayor occupied the morning session, and in the afternoon President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education and John Martin, a member of the board, were heard. They were questioned at length regarding the effects of the Teachers' Equal Salary act of 1911, which, according to Mayor Mitchel, has added $5,000,000 to next year's budget.

The Mayor on Monday urged the repeal of the equal-salary law. He was backed in this by Commissioner Martin, but President Churchill opposed any chnage for the present.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, head of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, who was largely instrumental in winning the equal-salary law, sat near Commissioner Martin as he urged that women teachers should receive less than men because the market value of woman's work was lower than that of man.

"The effect of the equal-salary law," Commissioner Martin testified, "has been to tie the Board of Education and prevent changes which the members know to be highly desirable."

"Is the sentiment of the board in harmony with the sentiment just expressed by you?"

"The Board of Education made an official request of Mayor Gaynor that he veto the bill," said Commissioner Martin. "It was greatly to the discomfort of the board that the salary schedules were taken to Albany by the teachers, who contrived to have them incorporated in the statute law of the State in minutest detail and to an extent unheard of before."

Questioned on the suggestion of Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast that the Board of Estimate should receive power to segregate items in the educational budget instead of making lump sum appropriations, Commissioner Martin said he disagreed with the Mayor and the Controller.

"The segregation of budget items should be by the Board of Education," he said. "The board is in possession of the fullest information regarding the needs of the school service. The Board of Estimate should appropriate a lump sum and the Board of Education should be required to keep within it."

"Is it your opinion that the salaries of teachers are excessive?" asked the Senator.

"Not for all," Commissioner Martin replied. "For some groups of teachers, yes. The City Superintendent told me this morning that women teachers in the high schools were getting more pay than they should get and more than they could get in any other position in the world."

Mr. Martin said the high school salaries for women teachers varied from $900 for beginners to $2,650. That maximum figure was fixed to attract men of college training to our high school teaching staff," said the Commissioner. "Before that amount was fixed, $1,900 was the maximum."

"Do you think $2,650 is too high pay for a teacher with college training after thirteen years of service?" asked Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, who is a member of the committee.

"Not for a man," was the reply. "For a woman it would be too much. The salaries should be determined on a market-value basis. Another thing that should have weight is custom. With us men must be paid on a basis to enable them to support families—a burden that woman need not assume."

"Do you believe in a paid Board of Education?" asked Senator Brown.

"I do not," said the Commissioner emphatically. "In a few years you would have a partisan board. No, that is a condition you should guard against most zealously." Commissioner Martin thought the day would never come when a conscientious Mayor could not find men to give devoted free service as members of the Board of Education.

President Churchill followed Mr. Martin. He dissented from his views on the status of men and women teachers and was asked if he thought the equal pay law should be repealed.

"Under present conditions, I prefer that Albany should control," said Mr. Churchill. "In these days of storm we are much better off with Albany as a bulwark. Some hands hold a long spoon, and Albany is further away than is the City Hall."

President Churchill added that if control of salaries was lodged in the city administration there might be great apprehension among teachers, and that it would be reflected in their work.

"Under present conditions I should prefer to have the equal pay law remain a mandatory statute," said Mr. Churchill in reply to another question. Mr. Churchill said he had great misgivings regarding the future of the board with the members appointed by the Mayor. "I prefer any method to appointment by the Mayor," said he. "The tendency of Mayors is to listen to the aristocratic voice in the community rather than to the voice of democracy."

"What do you think of the Mayor's suggestion that the Board of Estimate control expenditures of the Board of Education and fix teachers' salaries?" asked Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn.

"That would be the worst thing that could happen," said the witness. "It would demoralize the teaching staff and the Board of Estimate as well. I believe the Board of Education should have financial independence of political control."

"Then you believe this mandatory charge of $26,000,000 for educational purposes should remain mandatory?" asked Senator Brown.

"I believe the situation should remain as it is until a different condition obtains," said the witness.

At the morning session Mayor Mitchel urged that all mandatory salary provisions, except those affecting elective officers, should be repealed and the Board of Estimate authorized to fix other salaries and number of employes.

Mayor Mitchel said that mandatory legislation at the last session had saddled upon the city an additional $10,000 County Judge, a $5,000 medical assistant for the District Attorney, a Chief Magistrate at $10,000, and a provision under which the Supreme Court could appoint former Justices as official referees at $7,500 per annum, in addition to establishing the Board of Parole on a new and more expensive basis and continuing the Coroners for another two years against the expressed desire of the city authorities.

The Mayor was asked if he had not signed some of those laws, and admitted that he had, because they were desirable despite the mandatory features of which he disapproved.

President Churchill and Miss Strachan are to testify today.

It was learned yesterday that Chairman Brown has assembled much material bearing on the new Court House site, which will be made a part of the committee's record.

RAID ODD ARTISTS' RESORT.

Futurist Restaurant Man Accused of Excise Violation.

Some one notified the Mercer Street Police Station recently that there were all sorts of "goings on" in the restaurant in the basement of 60 Washington Square South, known as "The House Fortunate," because, its landlord says, so many authors have written masterpieces there. However, that may be the police expected to find something truly Bohemian when they disguised themselves as artists and entered the basement dining room some days ago.

What they found was a dingy restaurant decorated in the futurist style, with a strange collection of men and women each of whom had his or her individual ideas on the subjects of painting, sculpture, writing, and other art with a capital, but all agreed that all the rest of the world was wrong about it.

The artist-detectives were satisfied the aggregation was nothing more than what they called "a harmless collection of bugs," but because drinks were sold to them and because quieter folk of the neighborhood had complained of the racket generated by the piano and the voices of the futurists they got warrants from Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and last night at 9 o'clock they backed a patrol wagon up to the door.

About fifty diners in the place departed sorrowfully when the detectives arrested Louis Holliday, the proprietor, and his two waiters. The three were locked up in the Mercer Street Station. Today in court they'll have a chance to explain how they mistook two policemen for true Bohemians.

The Sinsheimer Quartet Plays.

The Sinsheimer Quartet gave its first concert of the season last night in Rumford Hall. The program consisted of the Quartet in E flat by Dittersdorf, a contemporary of Haydn and Gluck, whose music is not often heard nowadays; Schumann's Quartet in A minor, and Cesar Franck's Quintet in F minor for piano and strings, in which the organization had the assistance of Carl O. Deis, whose playing of the piano part was a very good piece of work, especially for the constant preservation of a fine tone quality. Mr. Sinsheimer and his associates of the quartet play this year as they have played hitherto, with a routine that meets reasonable requirements for players who do not devote their whole time to the very exacting task of string quartet playing. Their work is not free from roughness and lapses from true intonation, nor is their style notably individual or rich in variety, but on the whole their playing remains acceptable, and their audiences seem to find it not without an enjoyable quality.

MAY DISBAR SLADES OVER 'OSBORNE' CASE

Rae Tanzer's Counsel Alleged to Have Falsified Record in U. S. Court Appeal.

WRIT BY JUDGE LACOMBE

District Attorney Says Notes of Objections Were Inserted After Paper Was Signed.

On representations that the record of the trial of Franklin D. Safford, convicted of perjury in connection with the Rae Tanzer case, as presented to the Circuit Court of Appeals, had been falsified, Judge Lacombe issued an order yesterday to Slade & Slade, the attorneys in the case, to appear today and show cause why the bill of exceptions and record in the case should not be remitted to the Federal District Court, "there to be dealt with as deemed proper," and also to show cause why the Government "should not have such other and further means of relief as the court shall deem fit." David Slade, a member of the Slade firm, indignantly denied last night that there had been any tampering with the record.

Safford was the clerk at the Hotel Kensington, Plainfield, N. J., who swore that Special Assistant Attorney General James W. Osborne was the "Oliver Osborne" who came to the hotel with Rae Tanzer. He was convicted of perjury for this testimony and sentenced by Judge Hough to nine months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. He appealed, and in presenting the appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals his counsel, Slade & Slade, had to file with it a copy of the record, with the errors alleged, as certified by Judge Hough, the trial Judge.

It is now stated by the Government that an examination of this record shows that there are penciled interlineations in it and that it can show they were inserted after Judge Hough had signed the official copy of the record. These interlineations insert certain objections which Benjamin Slade, who tried the case, might have made but, it is alleged, overlooked, and without which it is alleged the chances of Safford getting off have been reduced materially.

The Alleged Interpolations.

The matter was brought to the attention of Judge Lacombe by an affidavit made by District Attorney Marshall, with an affidavit as to the falsifying. Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood also made an affidavit, in which he alleges that in two passages in the testimony of Mrs. James W. Osborne concerning the visit of "Oliver Osborne" to her and her husband at the Sherman Square Hotel, all but the first questions have been interpolated. These passages are:

Q. Will you please state as nearly as you can remember what the gentleman said and what was done?

Mr. Slade—I object to what was said on the ground that it is hearsay and not binding on the defendant.

The Court—Overruled.

Sr. Slade—Exception.

The second alleged interlineation runs:

Q. I show you two papers, one being defendant's Exhibit R and the other being Government's Exhibit 15A. I ask you if that is the letter and inclosure which he ("Oliver Osborne") handed to Mr. Osborne at the time.

Mr. Slade—Same objection.

The Court—Overruled.

Mr. Slade—Exception.

The third of the alleged interlineations occurs in the testimony of Edwin W. Wilcox, a lawyer, who went with "Oliver Osborne" from James W. Osborne's office in lower Broadway to the Sherman Square Hotel. It reads:

Q.—Now, what conversation did you overhear at the time the exhibit (a letter which "Oliver Osborne" gave James W. Osborne, inclosing a letter he had received from Rae Tanzer) was delivered, Mr. Wilcox?

Mr. Slade—I object.

The Court—Overruled.

Mr. Slade—Exception.

Malicious, Says Slade.

When the order to show cause had been served on David Slade, he asserted that the allegations that the record had been tampered with were absurd, malicious, and untrue. These interlineations, he said, had been in the typewritten copy of the record when Judge Hough passed on it and Mr. Wood certified it. Mr. Wood, however, says he is prepared to call Judge Hough to testify that the interlineations were not in the record as he passed upon it.

Judge Hough at the trial of Safford gave the opinion that he was "but a cog in the conspiracy." Rae Tanzer is awaiting trial on the charge of using the mails to defraud James W. Osborne out of $50,000, and also for perjury. Two of her sisters are also under indictment for perjury. David and Maxwell Slade have been indicted for trying to influence a witness with the intent to defeat the administrtion of justice.

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YOU will enjoy the cheery Christmas spirit you will find in our stores—good nature, patience, consideration and the desire to be obliging is everywhere apparent.

The perplexing question to all is what to give that will please the recipient and have a practical use as well. We have a very large assortment of desirable articles that meet such requirements, and call attention in this advertisement to a few of our leading specialties.

Thermos Bottles
A complete stock to select from.
Bottles, 79c to $4.50
Carafes, $3.00 to $12.50
Lunch Kits, $2.25 to $6.50

Eastman Kodaks
Always make acceptable holiday gifts.
Prices from $5.10 upwards.
Brownie Cameras 85c upwards

Ivory Pyralin
The Toiletware Beautiful
3 Piece Set $3.98
6 Piece Set $4.98
Hair Brushes, $1.49 to $3.89
Combs, 19c to 89c
Hand Mirrors, $1.79 to $4.69
Puff Boxes, 69c to $1.89
Hair Receivers, 49c to $2.19
Military Brushes, per pair, $4.69 to $5.69
Bonnet Brushes, 83c to $1.39
10 Piece Set, $9.98 14 Piece Set, $11.98
Engraving Free on All Purchases of Ivory Pyralin Amounting to $2.50 or Over

Flash Lights
In many cases a flash light will solve the gift problem. A good one is almost indispensable to autoists, physicians, patrolmen, and in the home or camp. They are absolutely safe to use.
A very large assortment to choose from. Prices from 75c to $5.50.

Choice Perfumes
A very extensive assortment, including the finest productions of the world's greatest perfumers. So large and varied that we can satisfy the most exacting. We call special attention to the latest and most popular of all the Vivaudou perfumes, the "Lady Mary"—the "Lilas Arly" and the specialties of such makers as Kerkoff, Coty, Piver, Houbigant, Roger & Gallett and many others. Our prices range from
25c to $15.00 a bottle

Gifts for MEN
Shaving Mirror....98c
Fountain Pens. 50c to $5.00
Box of Cigars. 90c to $6.00
Cigar Humidor....$2.25
Traveling Cases 43c to $3.50
Cigar Cases. 25c to $2.00
Cigarette Cases 15c to $7.00
Pipes....25c to $3.75
Tobacco Pouches....25c to $2.00
Military Brushes—per pair $1.84 to $12.34
Shaving Brushes 25c to $5.98
Gifts for WOMEN
Fine Chocolates, in Christmas packages 39c to $5.00
Perfumes....25c to $15.00
Hair Brushes. 59c to $11.94
Dressing Combs....19c to 89c
Toilet Mirrors. 79c to $9.39
Traveling Cases....49c to $3.50
Perfume Atomizers....49c to $3.79
Kewpie Clocks. 79c & 98c
Gifts for CHILDREN
Tinker Toys....50c
Mama Dolls....50c & 79c
Character Dolls....79c
Teddy Bears. 79c to $1.79
Kewpies....10c to $1.49
Floating Toys....5c to 29c
Model Builders 50c to $7.50
Savings Banks....98c
and many others.

Electric Appliances
For real up-to-date convenience nothing equals the modern electric articles for home use. The devices we offer are thoroughly reliable and can be put into immediate use by attaching to any lamp socket. The assortment includes Toasters, Broilers, Boilers, Irons, Hair Curlers, Stoves, &c.
Prices from $3.00 to $11.00.

Traveling Cases
A good quality leather case, leather lined. Containing ebony hairbrush, hardrubber comb, fine toothbrush in a case, tooth powder, shaving stick, shaving brush and toilet soap, all in metal cases. It is a regular $3.50 set. Our holiday sale price is only $2.49.

Safety Razors
Always an acceptable present for a man. We have a very fine assortment, singly and in cases, containing brush, &c.
Prices as follows:
Durham Duplex, $1.00 and up. Gem Jr., $1.00
Gillette, $4.49 and up. Autostrop, $5.00
Ever-ready, $1.00.

Manicure Articles
Singly and in Sets
Well kept finger nails are a sign of refinement and culture, and a gift of manicure implements, either singly or in sets, will always be acceptable. We have a large assortment to choose from. Prices range from 39c to $5.29.

Home Music Album
Positively the greatest value ever offered by any one in a book of this kind. 1,000 pages of standard music that would cost if bought singly $73.88. This book should be seen to be appreciated. If not convenient to call, send for a descriptive circular, that will be forwarded at once.
Regular Price, $3.00. Our Price, $1.98.

Leonard Watches
One of these watches is sure to make an ideal Xmas gift. They are made of solid nickel and will wear a lifetime. We have them in quite a variety of styles. Prices 98c to $2.25.

Fine Stationery
In ideal gift boxes of very desirable correspondence paper and cards, in a very large and choice assortment in the latest tints and newest and most correct styles. One to eight quires in each box. From 39c to $3.50 a box.

Our Illustrated Christmas Booklet suggesting appropriate articles for Holiday Gifts may be obtained at any of OUR STORES or will be sent on application by mail.
Address Mail Orders, 200 Broadway, New York; 50 Washington St., Boston

FOOD NOT INCLUDED IN FREIGHT EMBARGO

Notwithstanding Storm and Railroad Congestion, Prices Have Not Advanced.

FLOUR SUPPLY IS SMALL

Meats and Provisions Are Less Than Last December—Vegetable Prices Normal.

In addition to the embargo placed by the railroads upon freight destined for the Atlantic seaboard there has been added the handicap of the storm and all day yesterday and last night every effort was being made to relieve freight congestion. According to last reports freight cars were beginning to "crawl" eastward, and traffic men were watching the trains with one eye on the weather. So far as could be learned yesterday the freight congestion and weather conditions had not caused a rise in the price of foodstuffs here, but the dealers regarded the situation with concern.

The railroad embargo as a means of preventing freight congestion is mainly directed toward articles for export, and the railroad men say that until snow interfered perishable foodstuffs, including meats, were coming into the market in diminished amounts, it is true, but enough to supply the market. The export freight situation reflects general conditions. In Chicago the freight tie-up is more acute because of a strike of the men employed on the Belt line. In Baltimore the grain elevators are full and the Baltimore & Ohio will not take any more shipments of grain until it can be shipped abroad and the congestion relieved.

In the egg market the fresh gathered eggs have been very limited, the receipts for the week being only 43,277 cases. Best eggs in the wholesale market bring from 41 to 42 cents a dozen. The prices scale down to 19 cents for those of inferior quality.

Fruit Prices Unchanged.

The freight congestion, it is reported, has had little effect upon the fresh fruit market. Apples are the index of conditions and the market reports show they have arrived in sufficient quantities to meet the demands. Cranberries are in good demand and higher in price. Vegetable prices are about normal.

"While the freight situation is serious there has been no rise in prices," said Harry Balfe, Vice President of Austin, Nichols & Co. "I am optimistic, for I think the situation is going to clear. If, however, the condition becomes so acute as to interfere with the proper adjustment of the law of supply and demand then prices will go up. "In a business such as this we carry a great supply, and because of this we expect no difficulty in replenishing our stock."

D. J. Kniering, who has offices in the Produce Exchange, said that New York is now running on a very light supply of flour. Another dealer pointed out that the railroad embargo was only against flour for export, and that the congestion here was largely because of the storm. This city, it was estimated, consumes about 25,000 barrels of flour a day, and it is said that at present there are not more than 100,000 barrels on hand. The best grade of flour ranges in price from $6 to $6.50, and retails at about $7.50. The second grade is about 25 cents lower.

In meats and provisions prices are now less than this time last year, according to Emil Joseph, a large dealer in Washington Market. Mr. Joseph said that the effect of the freight congestion had not yet reached the perishable lines of goods. Here are today's retail quotations on the best lines, as given out by Mr. Joseph:

Retail Cost of Meats.

MEATS.	
Hindquarter Spring lamb	.20
Leg Spring lamb	.20
Forequarter Spring lamb	.16
French lamb chops	.25
Loin lamb chops	.22
Leg Canada mutton	.16
Forequarter Canada mutton	.12½
English mutton chops	.20
Prime rib roast	.22
Double roast, (roast and pot roast	.16@.18
Porterhouse steak	.28
Sirloin steak	.25
Leg of milk veal	.22
Shoulder of milk veal	.18
Jersey pork loin	.16@.18
Jersey fresh ham	.16@.18
Fresh pork tenderloin	.32
Sausage	.22@.28
POULTRY.	
Philadelphia roasting chickens	.24
Philadelphia broilers, pair	1.25
Philadelphia squab broilers, pair	1.10
Fancy Philadelphia fowls	.20
Fancy Philadelphia salad chicken	.16
Maryland geese	.22
Celery-fed ducklings	.24
Fresh Maryland turkeys	.25@.30
PROVISIONS.	
Hams	.22@.32
Special hams	.18
Bacon	.22@.26

Railroad men report that approximately 45,000 cars are now in transit or at terminals, the greater part of which will require elevator or lighterage service for final delivery, either for export or points in New York Harbor. C. C. McCain, Chairman of the Trunk Line Association, said that within the last week there was an increase of approximately 3,500 cars consigned to New York over the previous week. Under present conditions and working at the fullest capacity, employing every available kind of lighterage or floating equipment, only 1,500 cars can be delivered daily, he said.

Additional Freight Embargo.

At the conclusion yesterday of a conference of freight traffic men of the Eastern trunk lines at the office of the Trunk Line Association, 143 Liberty Street, these additional embargoes were announced:

Owing to the continued congestion and the large accumulation of freight the following additional embargoes have been announced:

The Pennsylvania Railroad has embargoed all carload and less than carload freight, including traffic switched from connecting lines (except on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, and West Jersey & Seashore Railroad) when consigned, reconsigned, or to be reconsigned to New York lighterage, whether for export, coastwise, or domestic deliveries, except dressed meats and other perishable freight, flour, or other foodstuffs.

The New York Central Railroad has embargoed all flour and grain products for export, and also lumber and hay consigned for any lighterage deliveries.

The Erie Railroad has embargoed shipments of flour for export requiring "lighterage free" deliveries.

This is in addition to the previous embargo on flour when carried under through export bills of lading.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has placed an embargo on lumber from the South destined to New York for export.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has embargoed all traffic destined to New York for delivery to coastwise steamers, and also traffic to the Pacific Coast for delivery to steamers at New York. Shipments of all classes of freight consigned to Brooklyn terminals have also been embargoed.

"The storm," Mr. McCain said, "has seriously interfered with the movement of trains and harbor transfer, but everything is being done to lift nature's embargo."

B. & O. STOPS EXPORT GRAIN.

Baltimore Elevators and 4,000 Freight Cars Full.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad today declared an embargo on all grain for export through Baltimore. It goes into effect tomorrow.

At present there are 4,000 carloads of grain at Baltimore awaiting unloading and en route for export, in addition to which the local elevators of the road, having a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, are filled.

TO AID SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

Committee Wants Food and Clothes for War Christmas Gifts.

The National Allied Relief Committee of 200 Fifth Avenue issued a Chritmas appeal yesterday in behalf of the children of the soldiers of the Allies. Food and clothing, not toys or playthings, will be sent.

They are little children, innocent victims of the war, who are without food, clothing, and shelter. Many have died and others are facing death from the want of the actual necessities of life. It is not for munitions of war, it is not to aid the fighting forces that contributions are asked. It is for helpless and destitute boys, girls, and babies in arms who cannot help themselves.

There are today in the countries of the European Allies thousands of children in a pitiful state of need, produced by war conditions. In various parts of France there are French and Belgian children who were made prisoners and taken to distant concentration camps, later to be returned to France. These are separated from their parents and homeless. There are babies that were born in captivity returning with no clothing other than part of the mother's scant apparel.

There are other children in parts of France who have lived for months in cellars, outhouses, and other emergency dwellings. These children have heard the shriek of shells over their heads and have seen the shells bursting dangerously close to them. Innocent children, they have been compelled to become a part of war's horrors, to see and endure things that have tried the souls of people of maturer years.

The children of Serbia are victims of equally pathetic destitution and tragic suffering. Their homeland has been devastated, their homes placed in ruins, and they have been made wanderers in strange lands. Little children whose parents either have been killed or lost to them are without shelter and clothing and are begging for food because they are hungry. They are dropping by the roadside, dropping from exhaustion, and dying.

These are some of the children to whom the National Allied Relief Committee wants to send immediate aid. It is food for empty stomachs and clothes to cover naked bodies that we want to send these children. There will be no Christmas trees for them, no candies or toys; they want food and clothes, and it will make the New Year wonderfully brighter if they have them. We appeal to generous Americans to help these children. Christmas is happier for giving than receiving; none is worthier of aid than helpless little children.

Contributions should be sent to the National Allied Relief Committee, care of Lee, Higginson & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York.

ABRAHAM ROSENTHAL DIES.

New York and Guatemala Banker Succumbs at the Langham at 81.

Abraham Rosenthal, one of the best known bankers in Guatemala, where he was head of the banking firm of Rosenthal y Hijos, and the head of the firm of Rosenthal & Sons, bankers, of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning in his apartments at the Langham, 135 Central Park West, in his eighty-second year.

He was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1850, shortly after joining the gold rush to California. Mr. Rosenthal made the trip across Panama and Nicaragua, and finally located in San Francisco, where he remained until 1884. In that year he removed to Guatemala, shortly after founding his banking firm. In 1900 he came to this city and made his home here ever since.

Mr. Rosenthal was a member of nearly all the charitable organizations here, and formerly belonged to several clubs in Guatemala. His five sons survive him.

LIKE INCOME TAX IN TWO BIG STATES

Experts Tell Committee of Results in Wisconsin and Massachusetts.

SUGGEST $1,500 EXEMPTION

Chairman Mills Asserts That Testimony May Save New York Democrats Much Time.

The Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation, which is attempting to find new sources of revenue for the State, held a session yesterday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. Testimony regarding various forms of taxation was given by Professor Charles J. Bullock of the Department of Economics at Harvard University, and by Professor T. S. Adams, Professor of Political Economy at Cornell University, formerly professor of the same subject in the University of Wisconsin, and for five years Tax Commissioner of Wisconsin.

Professor Adams said at one point that the Governor of Wisconsin had been re-elected because he had made an issue of the income tax, favoring that measure.

"No tax is popular," he said, "but on the other hand the income tax has been the most popular tax that I have ever known, in this sense, that it has so imbedded itself in Wisconsin that there has developed no party or faction which dares to introduce a measure to repeal it, or seriously cripple it. It has politically helped those who have espoused its cause."

"That statement may save the Democrats in this State a good deal of time," remarked Senator Mills dryly, glancing in the direction of Assemblyman Charles D. Donahue of New York.

"On the contrary, I think it is the Republican Party that needs to think about it," was the quick rejoinder of Mr. Donahue, and then addressing Professor Adams he said: "Aren't the people of Wisconsin a little more radical than the people here in the East?"

"Slightly more ready to move, I should say, but not more radical," said Professor Adams.

"After a very wide experience," continued Professor Adams, "I have discovered no general evasion either of the State or the Federal Income Tax, and I have been permitted a most thorough examination of all records in the State of Wisconsin. Of course the tax is strongly opposed by those who pay it. The richer elements are now paying almost all of the tax. If the money secured by the tax is not wasted by the Legislature it necessarily reduces the tax on real estate.

"Personally I rgard the income tax as a tax on business rather than on people. The evidence, the world over, shows that business is more and more being forced to pay some tax. The income tax is infinitely the best tax on business that I know anything about. Hitherto business has been to a large extent exempt from taxation, but it must look forward to some tax burden in the future. The income tax, however, does not penalize the small concern, nor the unsuccessful concern, but places the burden on those who can best afford to bear it."

The witness of the morning was Professor Bullock, who finished his testimony in the afternoon after Professor Adams had been questioned. He said that Massachusetts had tried the income tax after the Federal Income Tax had been imposed. Before that time, said he, it would have been too unpopular, but when tried it was found successful. There was less opposition to that method for raising State revenues, he said, than to the property tax. He expressed the opinion that the best results would be obtained by a combination of the income tax and a tax on productive property.

When asked how low an exemption he thought would be advisable if an income tax were to be imposed in this State, he said:

"When you start you don't want to put your exemption so low that the average voter will have to pay an income tax."

He suggested that the exemption should not be lower than $1,500.

PERSONAL ASSESSMENTS GROW

Tax Department Looks for $187,836,416 Increase Over 1915.

It was announced at the Tax Department yesterday that the figures for the personal assessment for 1916 will not be complete until the end of January. The assessments of corporations have not been acted upon, and the figures of assessments of individuals have not been completed because of the large number of cases held over for examination and investigation. Up to Dec. 1 the amount held against individuals for 1916 was $313,000,000. For corporations the amount held for 1915 was $147,909,600. A good ratio of increase over last year is shown and the statement issued by the Tax Department says:

"The total assessment, therefore, based upon the figures up to Dec. 1 will be $539,745,416, an increase over last year of $4,187,836,416. The board thinks it probable that the percentage of increase on corporations may considerably exceed that on natural persons."

"In recent years," the statement continues, "about 70 per cent. of the levy has been collected, whereas ten years ago less than one-half was collected. This year it is believed that a very much larger percentage of collection will be made than ever before. Unusual precautions have been taken to leave no uncollectible taxes upon the rolls, and in this work the Tax Department is greatly indebted to the Commissioner of Accounts and his staff."

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

A Concert of Ancient and Modern Music to Begin Its 23d Season.

The Musical Art Society began its twenty-third season last evening at Carnegie Hall with a concert that had several familiar features: A concert in part devoted to Christmas music of the older styles, some of which the society had performed before, and introduced by the singing of Dr. Frank Damrosch's arrangement of the old German Christmas song, "Stille Nacht."

The program began, as it almost always has, with pieces by Palestrina, an "Adoramus Te," written without the elaborate counterpoint characteristic of Palestrina's style, almost in simple four-part harmony, and a "Gloria Patri," with an antiphoral chorus used as an echo, placed behind the stage; an effect so beautiful that the audience demanded its repetition.

There were two mediaeval German Christmas songs set by Praetorius that are among the most familiar of the society's repertory; and an extremely brilliant and uplifting motet by Sweelinck, "Gaudete Omnes." A new addition to that repertory was a "Salve Regina," by Mr. F. X. Arens, a musician well known in New York, a scholarly composition in the ecclesiastical style, but showing, as is natural and inevitable, modern influences in the harmony.

Three old French "noels," arranged by F. A. Gevaert, have long been popular with the audiences of the Musical Art Society, especially the last one, entitled "Chanson Joyeuse de Noel," music of a naïve joyfulness. An antiphon by Anton Bruckner, "Totapulchra es," is by a composer of distinctly modern tendencies, who put off his modernity to conform to the churchly requirements of the tevt, written for performance responsively by the choir and the intonation of the priest.

An interesting adaptation of modern methods to an old practice is Sigfrid Karg-Elert's "canzona," as he styles it, on Luther's hymn, "Vom Himmel Hoch," one of the most familiar of German chorales. The stanzas of the hymn are sung successively by a choir of angels, women's voices; an angel's voice, soprano solo; a chorus of boys' voices; a chorus of the people, a boy's voice, and finally by the full chorus. The organ is used, partly as accompaniment, partly to furnish an interlude between the stanzas, and a solo violin at certain points furnishes an obligato. The composer's object has been to attain a quasi-dramatic effect, in which he has been strikingly successful.

The frankly modern portion of the program contained part songs by Schumann, "Der Schmied," "John Anderson," and the fascinating "Schön Rothraut; two Russian songs by César Cui, and the second set of Brahms's "Liebeslieder," Opus 65, with accompaniment for two players on the pianoforte.

The chorus has not in recent years sung better, either in quality of tone, correctness of intonation, or finish of ensemble and precision of attack. Though there was an accident in Sweelinck's motet, which made Dr. Damrosch begin it again, its effect was hardly disturbing. The choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine furnished the boys' voices and additional men's in Karg-Elert's canzona, in which David Mannes played the violin solo and Channing Lefebvre the organ. In the Liebeslieder waltzes Herbert Fryer and James Friskin contributed the four-hand accompaniment.

Willy de Sadler in Recital.

Willy de Sadler, a Russian baritone, made his first appearance here in a recital last night at Aeolian Hall. He sang an air of Stradella, seven of the more familiar songs of Schubert, Brahm's "Seven Gypsy Songs," and songs in French, Danish, and Russian, by Massenet, Grieg, and Tschaikowsky. Mr. de Sadler did not display last night markedly individual gifts either in voice or in matters of style. He is an experienced artist and often commands effects that make his singing enjoyable, but there were times when his voice lacked quality and when he failed to convey appropriately the sense of the music he was singing. He had the advantage of excellent accompaniments by Richard Hageman.

$5,000 MOTOR BOAT AS A GIFT TO WOOD

Thompson Committee Thinks F. T. Delaney Presented the Bobbie Lee.

CLERK IN INTERBOROUGH

General Railway Signal Company Officials Will Testify—Turn Over Their Books to Perley Morse.

The Thompson Legislative Committee renewed its efforts yesterday to connect Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood with certain signal service contracts made with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Sidney G. Johnson, Vice President of the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester and formerly an official of the Union Switch and Signal Company, was located at Rahway, N. J., and Chairman Thompson sent him a telegram asking him to appear at once and testify about signal service contracts.

Mr. Johnson replied that he would come to the city on Thursday or Friday, and Senator Thompson sent him another message asking him to appear tomorrow morning. The General Company is the concern that installed the signals in the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway. The Federal Signal Company, the lowest bidder, got the contract originally, but the bids were reopened by Commissioner Wood.

William W. Salmon, President of the General Company, arrived from Rochester, accompanied by Thomas W. Finucane, a Director, but was allowed to return when he agreed to permit the committee's expert accountant to examine the books of his concern. He and Mr. Finucane, who is the Democratic leader of Rochester, were excused until Friday. Perley Morse, the committee's expert accountant, went to Rochester with them to examine the books.

Mr. Salmon said he had been President of the General Railway Signal Company since 1904. Sidney G. Johnson became head of the sales department in 1914. He was asked if Mr. Johnson represented the company in connection with awarding the contract for the signal system which was installed in the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway.

"Very slightly," replied President Salmon. "He merely arranged appointments for me."

Paul D. Cravath, the lawyer, held a conference with Senator Thompson before the committee met and agreed to produce William D. Updegraff, President of the Union Switch and Signal Company. Mr. Updegraff will be the first witness today.

Frank F. Delaney, chief clerk of the purchasing department of the Interborough, was the only witness yesterday. He said he knew William C. Banks, General Manager of the N. W. Equipment Company, which succeeded the Northwestern Construction Company, once owned by Commissioner Robert C. Wood, and had talked with him one night last week after Mr. Banks had been on the witness stand all day. Delaney said their conversation was about a loan of $500 he had made to Banks in June, 1914. Banks had told him he wanted to use the $500 in carrying on his business.

Delaney said he had met Commissioner R. C. Wood only about three times in his life, and never had any business relations with him.

"How many motor boats do you own?" was asked.

"Two, the Muzzie III. and the Bobbie Lee."

"Do you keep them in the Bronx?"

"No, in Jamaica Bay."

"Did you ever take Wood out in them?"

"Never."

Senator Thompson wanted to know how Mr. Delaney came in possession of the Bobbie Lee. He said he bought it for $800 from a man named Moore, to whom he was introduced by a man named King. He could not remember the first name of either man, but promised to get the information, and was then excused until today.

The committee will try to prove that the Bobbie Lee is worth about $5,000, and that Mr. Delaney made a present of it to Commissioner Wood.

WOULD TUNNEL 5TH AV.

Merchants Seek Solution of 42d Street Traffic Problem.

The relief of traffic congestion in Fifth Avenue, particularly at the intersection with Forty-second Street, was discussed yesterday at a luncheon given by the Fifth Avenue Association at the Hotel Manhattan.

A. H. Ball believed the solution lay in dipping the Forty-second Street sidewalks and car tracks under Fifth Avenue, leaving the street as it is. Mr. Ball, who first suggested the present "isle of safety" and who is Chairman of the association's Traffic Committee, has spent some time in studying conditions on the avenue.

Police Commissioner Wood advocated that only the sidewalks be lowered. Then, if found necessary, the street and car tracks could be changed in the same manner. He said that the ultimate solution of the problem was a long way off, as the city had grown too fast.

Bronx Y. M. H. A. Fund $8,854.

It was announced yesterday at the second of the daily luncheons at the Union Square Hotel for the workers in the campaign to raise $85,000 for a new home in the Bronx for the Young Men's Hebrew Association that a total of $8,854 had been raised, of which $1,095 had been collected yesterday. Letters indorsing the campaign were read from Governor Whitman, Theodore Roosevelt, and ex-President Taft.

CITY BREVITIES.

Friends of the Hudson Guild will meet tomorrow night for an informal dinner, celebrating the organization's twentieth anniversary. The speakers will be Henry Bruere, Ray Stannard Baker, Miss Alice Robbins, and Dr. Felix Adler.

The Junior League of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park will give an entertainment at Delmonico's next Sunday evening to aid the institution.

THE RULES OF FREE SPEECH.

Dr. Holmes Tells How Oratory Is Governed at Messiah Church House.

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes of the Church of the Messiah writes to THE TIMES regarding the published account of the occurrences at the Free Speech Forum meeting held in the Church on Sunday:

(1) "The meeting had been called [the report says] for the specific purpose of discussing Patrick Quinlan and free speech." This is the exact opposite of the truth. It was stated, not once but thrice, that the meeting was called for the purpose, not of discussion, but of hearing a statement of the facts in the Quinlan case from a lawyer, Amos Pinchot, who had given them study. The time at our disposal was limited to a single hour, and all this time was allotted to Mr. Pinchot for his address and answers to questions.

"His words [i. e., those of the man who, your reporter says, was suppressed] were greeted with hostility by the gathering of free-speech advocates." This is again the opposite of the truth. There was not a sign of hostility from anybody. On the contrary, several persons rose from the audience and requested that the man be heard, and these persons were vigorously applauded. It was only the decision of the Chairman that the rules of the meeting, duly announced, must be conformed to that nullified these requests.

(3) "There was a brief spell of excited controversy, in which everybody indulged." This is not true. So far as I observed, the meeting was perfectly orderly and under the control of the Chairman at all times.

The facts which were suppressed by your reporter are fairly numerous. I content myself with one, namely, that those who desired to speak on behalf of Quinlan were kept silent with the same firmness as was applied to the gentleman who desired to speak against him. Not any views of anybody, but the rules of the meeting, were the deciding factor.

The pulpit and platform maintained by the Church of the Messiah are absolutely free. Representatives of all phases of religious and social opinion are heard and all subjects of human interest discussed. This fact has so often been made the basis of the charge that the church is anarchistic in its methods and ideals that I am glad to have this opportunity of pointing out that the church believes in law and order, and insists on maintaining law and order at its meetings and services. All persons, rich and poor, high and low, anarchists and Socialists, Christians and anti-Christians, are admitted to the game. But this game has rules, and these rules must be recognized by all.

As a matter of experience, we discover that those who break our rules and thus disturb our meetings are usually those who are so zealous for the maintenance of law and order in the general community that they would imprison anarchists, Socialists, and radicals in general.

$82,016 IN BOY SCOUT FUND.

Large Gifts Expected in Reports That Are Withheld.

With the total of collections increased to $82,016.15, the executive officials of the Boy Scouts of America are still hopeful of raising the $200,000 fund with which they intend to establish the organization on a more permanent basis. In the new headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue it was reported yesterday that additional subscriptions of $3,500 had been received through the mails.

Among the contributions received yesterday were: James B. Ford, $1,000; George W. Perkins, $500; John Sloan, $100; William T. Read, $500; Edgar T. Williams, $100, and Thomas A. Edison, $50.

Christmas Gifts
Reliable Furs at moderate prices
Revillon Frères
New Address
Fifth Ave. at 53d St.
New York

"Eminently sane and practical."

The Military Unpreparedness of the United States

By Frederic L. Huidekoper.

An analysis of the whole question of national defense—authoritative, unimpeachable and conclusive. It gives the facts of our military history and suggests a sane and practical program for national defense. Every American should read it.

"By far the most significant work that has appeared in its field."
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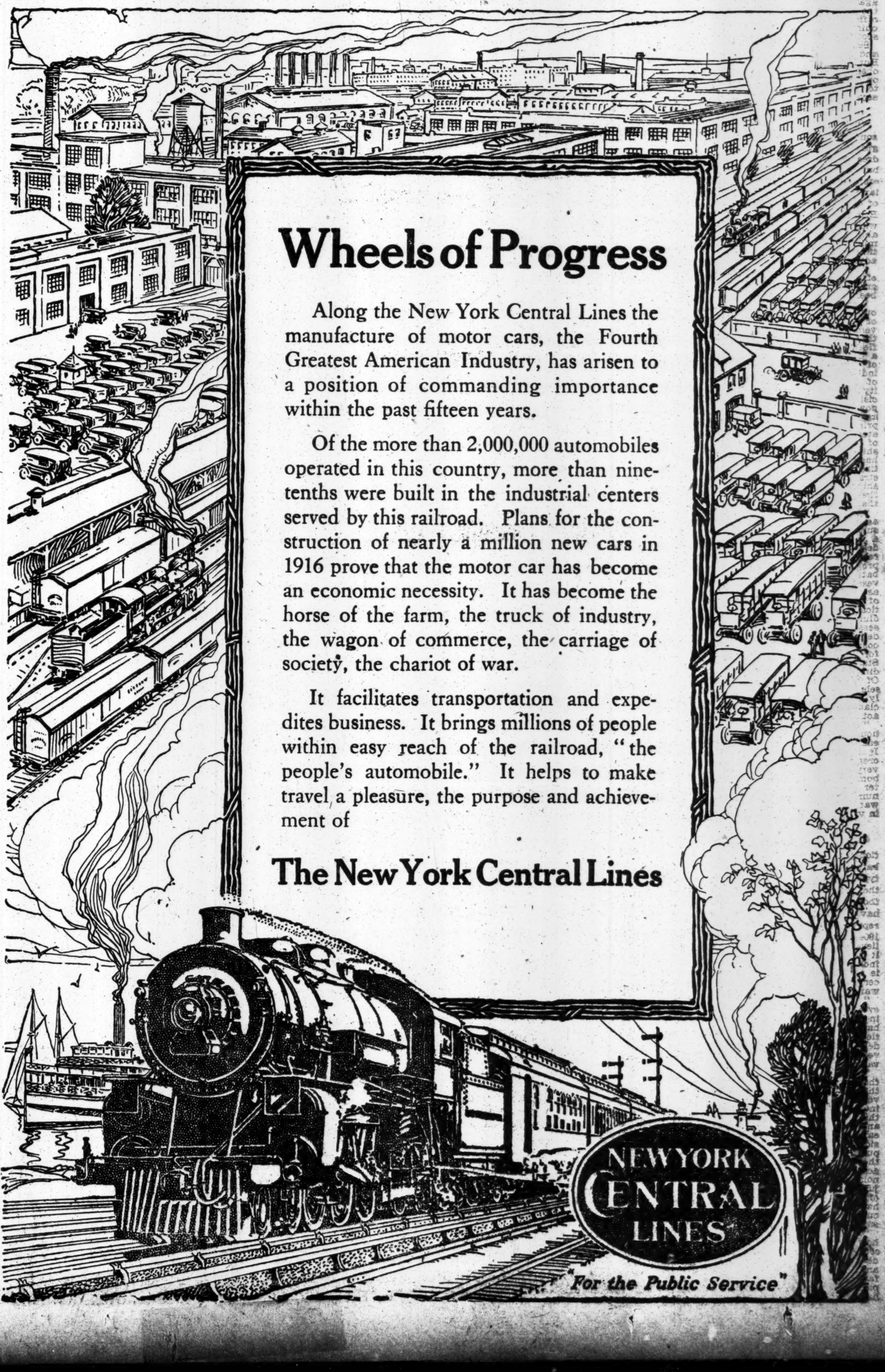

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BASEBALL PEACE IS IN SIGHT, AS RESULT OF A NATIONAL AND FEDERAL LEAGUE CONFERENCE

OWNERS AGREE ON TENTATIVE PLANS

At All-Night Meeting Here Terms Are Drawn to End the War.

SEEK AMERICAN'S CONSENT

Independents to Buy All or Parts of Certain Major League Clubs and Abandon Their Circuit.

Results of Baseball Peace, According to Club Owners

Withdrawal of the Federal League anti-trust suit against the National Commission.

Passing of the Federal League.

Placing of the International League on a firm foundation.

End of exorbitant salaries for players, some of which have exceeded $10,000.

Better baseball in the major leagues than has been seen for three seasons.

Sale of Chicago National League Club to Charles H. Weeghman of Chicago, now owner of Chicago Federals.

Sale of St. Louis National League Club to Philip Ball of St. Louis.

Advent in organized baseball of some of the wealthy backers of the Federal League.

The first important step toward peace between organized ball and the Federal League was made early yesterday morning at a dinner given by President John K. Tener of the National League to the club owners at the Republican Club. Toward the end of the dinner the National League Club owners were joined by President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League and Harry F. Sinclair, owner of the Newark Federal League Club.

The terms of the compromise which would settle the baseball war and put the game back on a normal basis were discussed in all their phases in a conference which lasted until the early hours of the morning. President Tener, after the meeting of the National League at the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday, made a significant statement, in which he admitted that the two factions had come together to discuss peace.

President Tener's statement is as follows: "Certain club owners of the National League yesterday met representatives of the Federal League, but no readjustment of baseball conditions can be made without an agreement of major leagues and pending the decision of Judge Landis."

To Get American League's Approval.

In other words, it is now up to the American League, which meets in Chicago today. At yesterday's meeting of the National League Barney Dreyfuss, President of the Pittsburgh Club, was delegated to go to Chicago to put the peace proposition up to the American League club owners at their meeting today. Dreyfuss went to Chicago on the 5 o'clock train yesterday afternoon. If the plan for peace is agreeable to the American League, the Federal League will withdraw the suit now in the hands of Judge Landis.

The National League, it is understood, stands ready to go ahead and make peace under conditions which will be agreeable to the Federal League.

The proposition is a big one, and, if the present plans are carried out, the St. Louis Club will be sold to Philip Ball. Last week Ball and Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler P. Britton, the owners of the Cardinals, had a long conference, and it is believed that they came to an agreement about the price of the club and the St. Louis grounds. The Cardinals had a bad season last year, and the Brittons are anxious to sell their baseball property. Some time ago, in an interview, Mrs. Britton admitted that baseball had no attractions for a woman club owner. She thinks that it is a man's game, and that men should own the clubs.

Another angle of the peace conditions is the sale of the Chicago Cubs by Charles P. Taft to Charles Weeghman and William F. Walker of Chicago, the owners of the Federal League club. Last week Mr. Taft was in New York and had a long conference with President Tener. It is stated that at this time Mr. Taft told President Tener that he wanted to get out of baseball and was willing to dispose of his club to Weeghman if the consent of the league could be obtained. Mr. Taft has been anxious to dispose of the property ever since the National League forced Charles W. Murphy, former owner of the Cubs, out of the National League two years ago. Weeghman, who has a chain of restaurants in Chicago, is a tenant of Mr. Taft, and they are close friends. Mr. Taft, it is stated, will sell out only under the condition that the property is taken over by Weeghman.

Would Take in Ward and Sinclair.

George S. Ward, owner of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, and Harry F. Sinclair, the owner of the Newark Club of the same league, will be given an opportunity to buy major league franchises if they wish to, as it is proposed to abandon the whole Federal League circuit. If the American League consents to the peace conditions which were suggested at the meeting yesterday morning, it is likely that the two Federal League owners will be offered American League franchises. The Cleveland Club is bankrupt, and Charles W. Somers's interests in the club are being managed by a committee of Cleveland bankers, which is trying to sell it. Robert Lee Hedges of the St. Louis Browns is also ready to sell out, his friends say, so both St. Louis clubs may pass into the hands of the former independent leaguers before another season comes around.

After much persuasion, it is stated that Barney Dreyfuss has changed his policy of antagonizing the Federal League, and will take in Edward Gwinner, the owner of the Pittsburgh Feds, as part owner of the Pirates. Or if Mr. Gwinner wants to own a club entirely, he will be given an opportunity to purchase one.

In the present shape of the Federal League there are only six clubs to take care of, as Buffalo and Kansas City have practically decided not to operate another year. It is stated to be doubtful that George S. Ward of Brooklyn will continue in the game. It was Mr. Ward's brother, the late Robert B. Ward, whose interest in baseball lead him to cast his lot with the Federal League two years ago. George S. Ward, who now owns the club, is not as enthusiastic over baseball as his brother was, and on account of his extensive business interests, which now require all his time, he is anxious to get out of the baseball proposition.

Feds to Withdraw Suit.

One of the most important concessions which was made by the Federal League at yesterday's conference was their willingness to withdraw the suit against organized baseball now pending before Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in the United States District Court at Chicago. In this case the Federal League brought suit to dissolve the National Baseball Commission, claiming that it was being operated as a trust and that many of their methods violated the Sherman anti-trust law in restraining trade. After a lengthy hearing Judge Landis reserved decision and has not handed down his finding. The Federal League now agrees to withdraw this suit, which would remove the last obstacle in the way of a compromise. The Federal League, since bringing its suit, has found that on account of the peculiarity of the baseball business it was necessary to resort to the same methods in conducting its business as those used by organized ball.

Just what disposition is to be made of President James A. Gilmore in the event of the peace plans being consummated was a subject which was puzzling baseball men last night. It has been stated that if Weeghman buys the Chicago Club he would make Gilmore President, as his business interests prevent him from giving much attention to his baseball club. Another story is that the negotiations are being conducted by Sinclair Ball, Weeghman, and the other Federal League owners, regardless of President Gilmore's attitude in the matter.

Gilmore Says It Is a "Dream."

President Gilmore emphatically denied the peace talk yesterday before President Tener admitted that a conference had been held. Mr. Gilmore characterized the whole yarn as a "dream."

When asked if it was true that he had been in conference with the National League club owners, the Federal League President would neither affirm nor deny the story. It is not believed that President Gilmore is in favor of peace at this time. He has said that the Federal League had gone through the stormiest period of the fight against the National and American Leagues, and was strong enough to stand on its own feet and carry on its own business in its own way.

Baseball men who were interviewed last night were pleased at the prospect of peace. It will mean that the game will go back to normal conditions, and it will also mean the end of the exorbitant baseball salaries which the players have been receiving since the invasion of the Federal League. The weaker clubs of both the National and American League last year lost money, and the club owners have deferred signing their players for next year at the advance salaries they have been receiving. Many mediocre players have been receiving twice what they were worth for the past two years, and this item alone has been consuming the club profits. It is expected that if the peace plan goes through, the ordinary players who have been receiving from $5,000 to $7,000 a year will get not more than $4,000, the amount of their salaries before the baseball war started.

If peace is declared it will also place the International League back on a paying basis. This Class AA organization struggled along gamely last season but did not make any money, and in some of the cities on the circuit they lost money. At one time it appeared as if the Federal League would disrupt the International. In the event of a settlement the International League will probably go back to Baltimore and Newark. It was learned yesterday that it was because of the peace talk in the air that the International League adjourned its meeting on Monday until Jan. 17.

WILL AUCTION BAKER.

Ruppert to Bid Against Comiskey for Home-Run King.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—American League officials, gathering here for their annual meeting tomorrow, discussed a number of trades, but there was no confirmation of the four-cornered deal involving six players, as reported from New York. The fact that the affairs of the Cleveland club are unsettled makes it difficult to procure a statement regarding the Chapman end of the trade.

Connie Mack of the Philadelphia club is expected tomorrow, and it is said both Colonel Ruppert of the New York Americans and President Comiskey of the White Sox will make offers to him for Baker. Discussing the disposal of Baker, Colonel Ruppert said he believed Mack would be willing to dispose of the batsman to the highest bidder.

Late in the day Somers talked with Colonel Ruppert, and was credited with having asked him for financial backing for the Cleveland club, which Somers desires to retain. The latter was closeted this afternoon with President Johnson. It is expected that a sale of the club will be arranged and announced at the meeting tomorrow.

Clark Griffith, manager of Washington, and Branch Rickey, manager of St. Louis, failed in negotiations today to bring about a trade in which First Baseman Gandil of the Nationals would go to the Browns. What St. Louis offered for Gandil was not learned.

R. L. Hedges, President of the St. Louis Americans, was among today's arrivals.

MINOR LEAGUERS MEET.

Two Circuits in New England May Be Consolidated.

Representatives of the New England League and the defunct Eastern Association of Connecticut and Massachusetts met yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin and discussed the proposed merger of the two circuits. Louis Pieper, manager of the Lynn Club, Hugh Duffy, manager of the Portland, Me., team, and Joe Burns of the Lewiston Club represented the New England League and James H. Clarkin of Hartford and William E. Cary of Springfield looked after the affairs of the other circuit. Tim Murnane and Edward Barrow of the committee which has charge of the proposed merger were also present.

It is said that the merger will be consummated, as it would greatly improve the minor league situation in New England. With the proposed baseball peace in sight, President Barrow will probably now suspend his negotiations for invading Worcester or Hartford.

The plan of the merger is to drop three of the cities on the New England circuit and take over Hartford, Springfield, and New Haven. The matter will probably be decided today when John H. Farrell of Auburn, Secretary of the National Association, will be present at the meeting.

N.Y.A.C. HONORS PAGE, RETIRING PRESIDENT

Reduced Club's Debt $265,000 in Three Years—J. W. Hyde May Be Successor.

William H. Page, who will retire from the Presidency of the New York Athletic Club at the expiration of his term, after serving three years, and George T. Montgomery, Vice President, were guests of honor at a dinner given by the officers and Governors of the New York Athletic Club in its West Fifty-Ninth Street clubhouse last night. Nearly a score of plates were set, and only four of the Governors of the club were absent.

Mr. Page was presented with a silver loving cup, and Mr. Montgomery with a silver plate.

Mr. Page reiterated his announcement that under no conditions would he become a candidate for the club Presidency again. It was said that probably Mr. Montgomery would not appear among the candidates at the next election.

While at the dinner a tribute which appeared in the last issue of the Winged Foot, the New York A. C. club journal, was recalled by the diners. It reads:

"Three years ago, when Mr. Page was elected President of the New York A. C., and most of the members of the present Board of Governors were also elected, the club was in far different financial condition than it is at the present time. In fact, at that time we owed $650,000 mortgage on our city house, $125,000 debenture bonds on Travers Island, and had outstanding $75,000 in notes. During the past three years of many activities, the club has been financially benefited by many real improvements at Travers Island and at the city house. All these improvements have been paid for out of current earnings, and, in addition, we have paid off the $125,000 debenture bonds on Travers Island, have paid off the $75,000 worth of notes, and have paid off $65,000 on the mortgage of the city house, so that today, instead of $850,000 indebtedness, we have outstanding a first mortgage on the city house only for the amount of $585,000. We have in the bank a fine working cash surplus, and the present year, in spite of all the money stringency and hard times, will show a net profit for the club of more than $50,000."

Those present at the dinner were William H. Page, George T. Montgomery, Treasurer Martin S. Paine, Captain Arthur McAleenan, Matthew P. Halpin, Edward W. Kearney, John S. Muir, Charles H. Pond, Robert A. Scott, William H. Seaich, A. W. Peele, Edward J. Benson, George E. Corbett, William A. Hines, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, William L. Miller, and George F. Pelham.

With the mentioning of James W. Hyde, a Wall Street lawyer, as the most prominent candidate for the Presidency of the New York Athletic Club, there followed a report yesterday that, in all probability, there would be only one ticket in the field at the annual election of the Mercury Foot organization next month. It is said that a compromise will be effected between the members of the present Nominating Committee and those who opposed them at the election last week, and that two or three members of the Board of Governors will be selected from among the so-called insurgents.

Mr. Hyde, it is said, is acceptable to the Nominating Committee and to its opponents. When he opposed William H. Page, the retiring President of the New York A. C. two years ago, Mr. Hyde was nominated by almost the same men who now compose the Nominating Board, and who still favor his election to the highest office in the Mercury Foot club.

TO CHOOSE YALE COACH.

Football Committee to Meet in This City Tonight.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14.—A special committee delegated by the Yale Athletic Association to name a football coach at Yale will meet in New York tomorrow night, when it is expected that a selection will be made. This committee consists of Vance C. McCormick, '93 S.; S. Brinke Thorne, '96, and John R. Kilpatrick, '11.

The committee has met once before, but the result of its deliberations is not known here. It was said tonight in well-informed circles of the campus that among the names most likely to be considered are: Dr. A. H. Sharpe, '02, now coach at Cornell; T. A. D. Jones, '08 S., coach at Phillips Exeter Academy, and J. E. Owsley, '95 S., a former captain. George Foster Sanford, a former Blue star, new coach at Rutgers, has also been mentioned by prominent graduates.

West Virginia Wesleyan Captain.

BUCKHANNON, W. Va., Dec. 14.—C. V. Miller of New Martinsville, W. Va., was today elected Captain of the 1916 football team at West Virginia Wesleyan. Miller is a senior and plays quarter back.

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Caps for Motor, Golf, Skating, &c.

NO TRADES OF PLAYERS.

National League Holds Routine Meeting at Waldorf-Astoria.

All the routine affairs of the National League and the talks of numerous trades between the club owners were overshadowed by the peace talk at the meeting of the National League club owners, which began at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Up and down Peacock Alley, baseball men talked of nothing except the peace negotiations. In one corner Manager Miller Huggins of the St. Louis Cardinals and Roger Bresnahan, manager of the Chicago Cubs, talked for an hour about a trade but could reach no agreement.

President James E. Gaffney of the Braves said that when he came to the meeting the thought that he had a ball club in Boston, but after the gossips had finished trading Evers, Maranville, "Red" Smith, and several other of his players, he doubted much whether he would have a team at all next season. According to Mr. Gaffney and his manager, George Stallings, Evers will be with Boston next season. He has an iron-clad contract with the club which has two years to run.

Mr. Gaffney and Garry Herrmann had a talk concerning Charley Herzog. Mr. Gaffney, it is stated, offered Maranville for Herzog but Herrmann wouldn't listen to this offer, as he wanted another player in the bargain. He was willing to trade Herzog for Johnny Evers, but Mr. Gaffney only smiled at this liberal offer on the part of Mr. Herrmann.

In addressing the members of the league, President John K. Tener stated that the season had been an "artistic and financial" success. Some of the clubs, for example Philadelphia, made more money than ever before. Boston was a big money-maker, too, and Brooklyn enjoyed the best season in years. The receipts in some of the other cities, however, fell off considerably.

A committee, consisting of C. H. Ebbets, Sr., Barney Dreyfuss, and Harry N. Hempstead, was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of the late A. G. Spalding. Another committee, made up of James E. Gaffney, Barney Dreyfuss, and John A. Heydler, was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of the late Andrew Freedman, former owner of the New York Club.

The National League will meet again today at 2 o'clock, when new constitutional amendments will be proposed. One of these has to do with reducing the number of passes to games, while the other will make it imperative on the part of the clubs to suspend a player's salary when he is under suspension.

An appeal by the Pittsburgh Club of a game played with the Phillies on Sept. 11 was withdrawn by Barney Dreyfuss. The protest was made when player Barney was declared out while starting to run to first base after bunting the ball and his bat hit the ball.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, which preceded the regular meeting the pennant was officially awarded to the Philadelphia Club. It is the first time in thirty-two years that the Phillies have won the flag, so it was the occasion of much jubilation for the owner, William F. Baker.

Those present at the meeting were Harry N. Hempstead, C. J. Sullivan, and Ashley Lloyd, New York; C. H. Ebbets, Sr., and Edward J. McKeever, Brooklyn; James E. Gaffney and Robert H. Davis, Boston; C. H. Thomas, Chicago; August Herrmann, Harry Stephens, and Louis Widrit, Cincinnati; William F. Baker, Philadelphia; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler P. Britton, St. Louis.

The club owners will remain here until tomorrow, when it is expected that Barney Dreyfuss will return from Chicago with the American League's answer to the big peace proposal.

Baseball men from all over the country were seen about the Waldorf yesterday, the only absentee being Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, who is confined to his home with an attack of the grip.

Pat Moran, manager of the Phillies, who was to have had a conference with President William F. Baker about his contract for next season, was snowbound between New York and Boston, and the conference will be held today. The club owners were entertained at dinner last night by Fred T. Chandler, Vice President of the Philadelphia Club.

TO DISCARD A. A. U. RULES.

Elementary Schools Basket Ball Will Be Under New Code.

A move to formulate a set of regulations to govern schoolboy basket ball was started yesterday at a meeting of the Elementary School Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League. Heretofore basket ball in the schools has been governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union and the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. It is now proposed to incorporate the new rules in the handbook of the Public Schools Athletic League for 1916.

It was also decided to hold a handball tournament, in singles and doubles, to be started some time in February.

Third place in the Bronx baseball championship tournament was awarded to Public School 26, a protest of Public School 53 being ruled out, and the decision of the Championship Committee being upheld.

CYCLISTS PAID OFF; ALL SEEM SATISFIED

Six-Day Race Promoters Distribute $23,101—Grenda and Hill Get $1,600 Prize.

In contradiction of all rumors of dissatisfaction, the paying off of the money-winning six-day bicycle teams in Newark yesterday morning passed without a flutter of real excitement. The distribution of prize and bonus money, the latter the largest factor, amounted $23,101. Though there was no trouble, the situation was somewhat tense when the riders came into the office of Mihlon and Chapman, the promoters of the event at the Garden.

There was a well-founded report that some of the teams would at least be fined for forming combinations during the race in violation of a clause in the contracts. The retention of some of the money from certain teams was actually considered even while the riders were in the office waiting for their checks, but it was decided to pay the money in full and there was no argument with the cyclists. All of them, it seemed, were satisfied when they left the office, even the McNamara-Spears team, which lost first place because of a foul committed by Spears.

The winning team of Grenda and Hill received $1,600 as its share of the prize money and also a share of the bonus money, but no announcement was made of the individual allotments of this.

John Chapman said that he was now satisfied that Grenada and Hill did lose a lap in the sprint last Thursday. At that time the team made a protest against the decision which caused the loss of a lap, and after an argument of the case which lasted for two hours it was decided that the men were still on even terms with the leaders. Chapman said that the case as stated by the riders seemed plausible, when the subject was brought up for decision, but now he believes it would be an error to restore the lap. This is only another instance to place beside that of Walthour and Moran, who claim that they rode a lap more than any other team in the race and yet lost by a wide margin on points.

McNamara and Spears received the purse for second place, which amounted to $1,000 exclusive of the bonus money, which was probably almost as much as that sum for each of the riders. The teams of Magin and Lawrence and Thomas and Ryan, which tied for third place, each received $750. The other awards ranged from $450 down to $250. There were eight money prizes.

Chapman was certain in talking of the event yesterday that there had been combination work between many of the teams on the track, and remarked that the stronger teams were in league against the weaker. Many of the riders deny this charge, both McNamara and Spears being certain that there was no combination, at least none in which they were concerned. Spears also took occasion yesterday to deny that he had intentionally committed a foul Saturday night, which deprived his team of first place by the loss of eleven points. He also said that even though the officials did think that he had fouled another rider, a penalty of eleven points at that stage of a contest was too severe.

The riders in the race consider it much in the light of a joke that Walthour and Moran should claim the record on the ground that they rode a lap further than any other team. The pick-ups in the closing hours, it is said, were in many instances faulty and particularly so in the case of Walthour.

Moran is going to retire from cycle racing and it is expected that within a short time he will become a promoter. Moran and Chapman will go to Philadelphia today to look over a piece of property with a view to building a six-lap track. If it is built Moran will probably be the manager as well as a half-owner.

LARGEST PLAYER CAPTAIN.

Syracuse Elects Harold M. White of This City, Who Weighs 273.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Harold M. White of New York tonight was elected Captain of the Syracuse University football team for next season. White played at guard and is thought to be the largest player in the country. He weights 273 pounds and is six feet six inches tall.

Wisconsin Football Schedule.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 14.—The University of Wisconsin football schedule for next season was approved by the Faculty today. It is as follows:

Oct. 7, Lawrence, at Madison; Oct. 14, South Dakota, at Madison; Oct. 21, Indiana, at Madison; Oct. 28, Chicago, at Madison; Nov. 4, Ohio State, at Columbus; Nov. 18, Minnesota, at Minneapolis; Nov. 25, Illinois, at Madison.

Purdue and Marquette, which have been on the schedule, were dropped in favor of South Dakota and Indana.

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Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

At a meeting of the Catholic High School's Baseball League of New York City the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—A. J. Sheehan of St. Francis Xavier College; First Vice President—Brother Matthews of Manhattan College; Second Vice President—William F. McGuiness of St. Francis College of Brooklyn; Secretary—Professor Edward Weinberg of Clason Point Military Academy; Treasurer—Brother Francis of Clason Point Military Academy; Business Manager and Press Agent—Edward Doyle of St. Anselm's Athletic Club.

Wide athletic training for students attending Chicago's public schools is one of the new policies to be launched by John D. Shoop, who has succeeded Mrs. Ella Flagg Young to the Superintendency. Supt. Shoop proposed that every class shall have its team. He also favors establishment of a large athletic stadium in which to hold all kinds of athletic contests.

When hockey is resumed at the Boston Arena this Winter three teams, representing the Boston Athletic Association, Harvard Club and Arena Hockey Club, will strive for honors. With these three combinations in the field, the chances for a schedule of games calling for a long series looks favorable. The schedule will have to be arranged with regard to the B. A. A. and Harvard Club dates in the Amateur Hockey League. Raymie Skilton, who leave the Arena team to join the B. A. A., is a high-class player, and his ability will be greatly appreciated when he lines up against strong sevens. He was a big factor in the success of the rink team last year.

The Australasian lawn tennis championships for 1915 were decided at a tournament held at Brisbane recently, with the following results: F. Gordon Lowe of England defeated Horace Rice of New South Wales for the Australasian singles championship, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, and 6—4; Horace Rice and C. Todd, the latter of New South Wales, defeated F. Gordon Lowe of England and H. St. John of Queensland for the Australasian doubles championship, 8—6, 6—4, 7—9, and 6—3.

C. Stewart Lee of Wilmington, Del., won first place in the Fall golf tournament of Tome School at Port Deposit, Md.

Andy Smith, coach of the Purdue football team for the past three years, will not be retained for another season. President W. E. Stone of Purdue, in a statement on the football situation, says that Smith's attitude toward the university's standard of conduct has not been satisfactory, and that the desired results have not been attained. Hundreds of undergraduates petitioned that Smith be signed for another year. The coach resigned on July 2, but was persuaded to remain through this season.

It is reported that Barrett, who played half back on the Washington and Lee football team during the past season, will enter Cornell next Fall. He will not be eligible to play on the Big Red team next year, but in 1917 would be a big help to Cornell.

A number of American swimmers plan to invade Hawaii this Winter to compete in an international carnival of water sports. Among those who will make the trip are Arthur Taithel of the Illinois A. C., Perry McGillivray of the same organization, and Ludy Langer of the Los Angeles A. C.

Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, will lecture on the "Ethics of Schoolboy Athletics" in the auditorium of De Witt Clinton High School, Friday.

A meeting of three prominent amateur golfers will be held shortly after the holidays to draft a constitution for the proposed association of professional golfers, in which this amateur committee will act as an advisory board. This time the best professionals and amateurs in the country are behind the movement, and the short existence of the last professional association, which died a natural death, has only spurred the "pros" on to more determined efforts toward a better conclusion.

Francis Blossom of Yale, the intercollegiate golf champion, will not be able to compete for Yale in the next intercollegiate tournament, as he will receive his degree in the Spring.

The Midwinter Handicap Target Tournament will be held at Pinehurst on Jan. 17 to 21, inclusive. The program will cover the whole week instead of several days as heretofore, in deference to the universal demand for such an extension.

Howard Miller, Columbia star quarter back, reported to Coach Trimble yesterday for the Blue and White hockey team. Miller played centre on the Morningside 'Varsity seven last year.

University of Michigan track officials are keenly interested in the efforts of two Chinese students to make the 'Varsity cinder squad. S. C. Hung is a sprinter of no mean ability, while W. D. Wong has already vaulted better than ten feet. Both of these Chinese athletes received their preliminary training at Tsing Hua College at Peking and they are said to be as far advanced athletically as the average high school student entering American universities.

The congressional delegation of golfers at Columbia Country Club, Washington, D. C., has now returned and practically all have been out over the course within the past few days. Among those who have played are Representatives J. J. Fitzgerald, R. S. Whaley, W. R. Oglesby, Oscar W. Underwood, and A. T. Treadway, and Senators A. R. Cummins, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, and C. E. Townsend.

Sam Dalzell has the honor of having turned in the best card so far for the new Chevy Chase course. He counted a 78 last week—40 out and 38 in—and this beats by several strokes any other score made over the course as now being played. Sargent, the professional, made it in 76 recently, but that, of course, does not count. Par is 73.

The ten-round bout between Johnny Kilbane of Cleveland and Ritchie Mitchell of Milwaukee at Cincinnati has again been postponed, this time until the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 1. Kilbane telegraphed that he was recovering from an attack of acute indigestion, and that he would not risk meeting Mitchell next Wednesday night.

University of Buffalo football players will be the guests of the Athletic Governing Board tonight at a banquet where nineteen players will receive the honorary football certificates—the first issued by the university since 1900. The baseball men will also receive certificates. It is probable that the football coach, Frank Mount Pleasant, will be suplanted by a "big man in collegiate gridiron history." Only two men of the 'Varsity will be lost by graduation.

OLD FOOTBALL MEN TO RULE AT PENN

Hollenback Declines to be Candidate for Place on Football Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The University of Pennsylvania's Football Committee will again be headed by Wharton Sinkler, who has been Chairman during the past two years. William M. Hollenback, who led a campaign against the present football management and was last night elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association, declined to be a candidate for the committee when the Directors organized today. He declared, however, that he is still a candidate for the position of head coach.

H. Lausatt Geyelin, who has headed the association for twenty-two years, was re-elected President. Sidney Thayer was chosen Secretary in place of Robert Lamberton, who declined to be a candidate for re-election.

William Hammett will again head the Baseball Committee and Howard Eisenbrey the crew. Louis C. Madeira, 3d, will be Chairman of the Track Committee and Sidney Thayer will head the Committee on Allied Sports.

Football and basket ball were the only sports that more than paid expenses at the University of Pennsylvania for the year ended Aug. 31 last. Football showed a profit of $34,146.19, the receipts being $60,120.04 and the expenditures $25,981.85.

Basketball, considered by many colleges as a minor sport, and usually unprofitable, netted Old Penn $630.24, while there was a deficit in baseball, usually a moneymaker, of $1,341.52.

The track team cost the Athletic Association $5,723.10 more than it took in at the gate, and rowing cost $9,794.19. None of the minor sports cost as much as $1,000. The net loss for the year was $11.24.

The gross receipts from all sources during the year, including competitors' share of the gate receipts, amounted to $140,364.55. The aggregate expenses, including guarantees paid, totaled $139,391.43, a decrease of $22,470.73 from the expenses of the previous year.

In his annual report to the Athletic Association Graduate Manager Robeson Lea Perot said that the track and field athletics brought out the greatest number of candidates, 325 undergraduates reporting. Manager Perot wants new athletic field facilities, and the Football Committee has suggested that the coaching staff be named early in December of each year, so that the coaches could assist the managers in arranging the schedule.

Roy Thomas has been re-engaged as coach of the baseball team, his new contract covering three years.

Old Mill Yacht Club's Officers.

At a special meeting of the Old Mill Yacht Club of Point Pleasant, Jamaica Bay, the following officers were elected: Commodore, Ernest Behr; Vice Commodore, Howard E. Hegeman; Rear Commodore, John W. Boland; Recording Secretary, H. R. Richmond; Corresponding Secretary, George L. Sillence; Financial Secretary, Albert J. McGrath; Treasurer, William Becker; Fleet Surgeon, Harry Ellis; Chaplain, the Rev. Carl Podin; Trustees for three years, Thomas O'Neil, Ernest Behr, and John W. Boland.

NEWS FOR SWIMMERS.

In an effort to bring some of the best swimmers in the country to Jersey City, Eddie Bedell, the swimming instructor, is trying to obtain a sanction from the A. A. U. for several indoor meets. If he is successful, the plan is to hold one of the largest water carnivals ever held in the State early next month. Bedell has been in communication with nearly all the prominent aquatic stars in the country, many of whom have promised to appear if he obtains the necessary permit from the governing body.

Women swimmers are getting anxious because no date has been set for their championship meeting. Miss Katherine F. Mehrtens, A. A. U. Commissioner, with jurisdiction over women's swimming, yesterday called on Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National of Commerce has joined the New York situation. It is likely that the women's championship will be decided in a hundred-yard swim, but nothing definite has been agreed upon. Miss Mehrtens suggested that the event be contested in the pool of the People's Palace in Jersey City.

H. S. Galbraith of the High School of Commerce has joined the New York At a date to be selected later Herbert Athletic Club. He is one of the most promising divers in scholastic circles. He won the last fancy diving competition in the Mercury Foot tank.

St. John's Defeats Niagara.

The basket ball team of St. John's College defeated Niagara University last night on the St. John's court by a score of 37 to 20. At the end of the first half the score was 13 to 7 in favor of the Brooklyn collegians.

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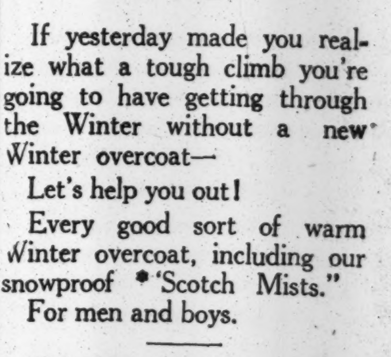

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MANY CLUBS OFFER TO HOLD FOUR METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION GOLF TOURNAMENTS

ANNUAL MEETING SEES COMPETITION

Club in Westchester County Will Probably Get the Amateur Tournament.

Darwin P. Kingsley retired as President of the Metropolitan Golf Association at the annual meeting held at Sherry's last night. Before he withdrew from the seat of honor he said he wished to welcome his successor, J. B. Coles Tappen, but Mr. Tappen was unable to be present on account of illness.

The amateur championship proved to be the most popular event, and bids were received from Ardsley, Wykagyl, Garden City, Nassau, Greenwich, and Sleepy Hollow, each representative speaking a few words in favor of his home course. Anson S. Robinson mentioned the long lapse of time since a championship has been played over the Ardsley course. H. W. Pratt spoke for Wykagyl, while the members from the other clubs endeavorded to create the impression that their own particular courses were best fitted for this star attraction. In any case, the amateur championship will probably go to some club in Westchester County.

During the early part of the meeting Mr. Kingsley suggested that the matter of selecting the courses for the events that come under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Golf Association be decided in the open meeting instead of shifting the work to the Executive Committee as in other years. This motion was opposed by all the other members present. Mr. Kingsley's last official act was to remove the Father and Son tournament from the jurisdiction of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club and place it under the control of the Metropolitan Golf Association. This tournament was instituted last year by Wilson S. Kinnear, and proved very successful, more than 200 entries being received.

The Sleepy Hollow Country Club had every intention of making this as much of an institution as the Seniors' tournament at Apawamis, and when bids were received for this event, Mr. Kinnear made an appeal to the association that in view of the peculiar circumstances, the tournament be awarded to Sleepy Hollow again this season. In spite of two other bids from Garden City and Nassau, it looks as though he would have his wish, and that the father and son tournament would be played once more over the Sleepy Hollow course.

As Greenwich, Garden City, and Sleepy Hollow entered blanket bids for any event the association saw fit to give them, they are all in the bid for the open; but Greenwich seems to be the only club that is really desirous of getting it. At any rate, the other two clubs will not stand in the way if the Greenwich club wishes to entertain the professionals at Connecticut this Summer.

The request for bids for the junior championship produced only silence until for the third time in the evening the Garden City course was put forward, in spite of the fact that the tournament was held there last year. After this first bid, others were received from Sleepy Hollow, Englewood, Hollywood, and Plainfield.

In the annual report of the Secretary it was announced that the membership of the association had been increased from seventy-two to seventy-six clubs by the addition of the Arcola, Beleport, Norwood and Woodmere Clubs. James A. Tyng, Chairman of the Handicap Committee, read his annual report, showing that a total of 559 players had been handicapped last season, with a prospect of still more work for the incoming committee.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Findlay S. Douglas, Oswald Kirkby, and John M. Ward, handed in the following list of officers, all of whom were unanimously elected: President, J. B. Coles Tappen, Nassau; Vice President, W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County; Secretary, E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood; Treasurer, James A. Stillman, Sleepy Hollow. Executive Committee: A. H. Pogson, Fox Hills; George H. Barnes, Apawamis; J. F. Shanley, Deal, and Archie Reid, St. Andrew's.

REICH SCORES KNOCKOUT.

Heavyweight Stops Johnny Carroll In First Round.

Al Reich, the heavyweigh boxer and former amateur title holder, partly retrieved himself among local followers of the boxing game by his quick knockout of Sailor Jimmy Carroll of California after thirty-five seconds of boxing in the first round of their bout last night at the American Sporting Club.

As the men left their corners Carroll came to the centre of the ring in a crouching position and tried for his opponent's head with a long, sweeping left. Reich stepped inside the blow and sent over a stiff left hook to the jaw, which sent Carroll down for a count of nine seconds. When the Californian regained his feet he stepped after Reich, still with his head low and his body bent. Reich stepped in to meet his opponent's rush with a solid left to the jaw, and they both went to close quarters. It was in the mix-up that Reich scored the winning blow.

Frankie Brown scored a knockout over Young Paul in the seventh round of the first bout scheduled for ten rounds.

In the other ten-round bout Jim Mace and Charlie Shands, both middleweights, boxed a draw.

FLUFFY CHAP BEST POM.

Miss Marian Kennedy Judges Dog Show at McAlpin.

Miss Marian Van Rensselaer Kennedy was the judge yesterday afternoon at the second match show of the American Pomeranian Club, which was held in the Winter Garden at the Hotel McAlpin. In spite of the fact that the Toy Spaniel Club show and the charity exhibition at the Biltmore had just been held there were about forty entries in the various classes.

The best dog in the show was Fluffy Chap, owned by Mrs. H. H. Hill, and the prize for the best bitch went to Gypsy Love, owned by Mrs. C. L. Seller.

There was quite a gathering of puppies which were being put through their paces for the first time in preparation for the big shows.

Some of the winners were the following:

Junior Puppies, Dogs and Bitches.—Won by Mrs. M. Koerlin's Black Girlie.
Puppies, over six months.—Mrs. C. L. Seller's Gypsy Love.
American-bred Dogs.—Mrs. M. Blum's Poquito.
Junior Dogs and Bitches, under two years.—Mrs. M. Johnson's Peggie.
American-bred Bitches. — Mrs. H. Grasser's Wennie Girl.
Limit, Bitches, black, brown, or chocolate.—Mrs. C. L. Seller's Gypsy Love.
Open, Bitches, black, brown, or chocolate.—Gypsy Love.
Limit, Bitches.—Mrs. H. H. Hill's Lilly Hill Sable Queen.
Open, Bitches, any other color.—Lilly Hill Sable Queen.
Limit, dogs, black, brown or chocolate.—Poquito. Any other color.—Mrs. H. H. Hill's Fluffy Chap.
Open, Dogs, black, brown or chocolate.—A. W. Freeth's Supreme Blackie.
Open, Dogs, any other color.—Mrs. H. H. Hill's Fluffy Chap.
Winners, Dogs.—Fluffy Chap; reserve, Poquito.
Winners, Bitches.—Gypsy Love; reserve, Lilly Hill Sable Queen.

PRINCETON SURPRISES YALE

Tiger Squash Players Win, 3 to 2—Harvard Downs Columbia.

Princeton Club squash tennis players surprised the representatives of the Yale Club yesterday and won the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League contest by 3 matches to 2. The Tigers had the advantage of playing on their own courts, and several of the games required set aces to reach a decision. Harvard Club scored an easy victory over Columbia by 4 matches to 1.

Three players on the Princeton team who showed excellent form in the national handicap tournament last week appeared to advantage against the Yale team yesterday. Kenneth G. Stern won from E. L. Platt in straight games at 17—15, 15—7. H. R. Mixsell, the second Princeton victor, defeated E. R. Hudson after three closely contested games at 17—14, 3—15, 15—10. G. Graham dropped the first game of his match with J. F. Stillman, but recovered the lost ground and easily captured the next two games and the match at 5—15, 15—5, 15—8. The winning combination of the Yale team was S. H. Johnson and A. Corey, the former scoring a straight-game victory over H. Tobey, and Corey triumphed over R. N. Forsythe.

The four matches won by Harvard from Columbia were played quickly, the Crimson players developing excellent form. A. C. Scott, the sole winner on the Blue and White team, came through successfully with A. M. Hyde.

In the final round of the Yale Club championship A. J. Cordier, who won the national handicap tournament, defeated S. H. Johnson in the final round in three straight games by the scores of 15—9, 15—11, 15—11. The summary:

HARVARD VERSUS COLUMBIA.

G. A. Richards, Harvard, defeated A. E. Thurber, Columbia. 15—7, 15—9; A. C. Scott, Columbia, defeated A. M. Hyde, Harvard, 15—11, 11—15, 18—15; T. A. E. Harris, Harvard, defeated H. Kellock, Columbia, 15—4, 15—10; L. I. Grinnell, Harvard, defeated R. G. Strebeigh, Columbia, 15—6, 15—7; R. L. Whitman, Harvard, defeated A. M. Wolf, Columbia, 15—9, 15—5.

PRINCETON VERSUS YALE.

S. H. Johnson, Yale, defeated H. Tobey, Princeton, 15—7, 15—11; Kenneth G. Stern, Princeton, defeated E. L. Platt, Yale, 17—15, 15—7; H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, defeated E. R. Hudson, Yale, 17—14, 3—15, 15—10; G. Graham, Princeton, defeated J. F. Stillman, Yale, 5—15, 15—5, 15—8; A. Corey, Yale, defeated R. N. Forsythe, Princeton, 15—9, 15—12.

TIGERS WIN NEAR END.

Princeton Defeats Manhattan In Basket Ball, 24 to 20.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Two field goals caged by Captain McTigue in the last two minutes of play gave the Princeton basket ball team a 24 to 20 victory over the five from Manhattan College here tonight in the first home game of the season. The passing of the Princeton five was poor and their shooting inaccurate. Manhattan took advantage of the deficiencies of their opponents and did not attempt any concerted attack.

Princeton started in the lead and finished the first half, 13 to 7, with the visitors on the short end of the score, but toward the end of the second period the Manhattan men stormed the Tigers' goal and brought the tally up to 20 all. Then came Captain McTigue's goals and the finish. McTigue and Davis starred for Princeton, while Downing and Kennedy were the best lights on the visiting team. Line-up and summary:

Princeton.	Position.	Manhattan.
Cuneo	Right forward	Norton
Davies, Rahill.	Left forward	Kennedy
McTigue	Centre	Downing
Feree	Right guard	Noonan
Haas	Left guard	Houlihan

Field goals—McTigue, (4,) Davies, (3,) Cuneo, (2,) Kennedy, (3,) Downing, (2,) Norton, Houlihan. Foul goals—Haas, (6,) Downing, (6.) Referee—Mr. Thorpe. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

EAST AND WEST TO CLASH ON LINKS

Oakmont Course Chosen as the Half-Way Meeting Place for College Golfers.

When the Intercollegiate Golf Association picked out the course of the Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh, Penn., for next year's intercollegiate championship, it chose, in the opinion of John G. Anderson and other prominent golfers, one of the finest golf courses in the Middle West, if not in the whole country.

The Oakmont Country Club has been long established in the town of Oakmont, about twelve miles northeast of Pittsburgh, and possessed a golf course when such things were rarities west of the Allegheny Mountains. As the game increased in difficulty, corresponding changes in the course were made, and a thorough remodeling of the links took place about five years ago.

At present it is a marvel of scientific bunkering, and as the intercollegiate players on the whole are long on distance and short on direction, the chances are that every pit, trap, and bunker will be visited by an exploration party. The links is of the rolling type, with plenty of variety, but with no mountain slipes to negotiate. The club house is large and comfortable, and this fact, with the splendid hospitality of the Pennsylvanians, will doubtless afford considerable pleasure to the visitors, at least when they are off the links.

Davidson Herron, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, is a member of the Oakmont Club, and it was through his personal efforts that the course was chosen for this event. Under the direction of W. C. Fownes, Jr., the Oakmont course has been given a thorough grooming within the last few years, with a view to staging the national amateur championship over the course, but such an occurrence is only problematical and the intercollegiate tournament will give the links a preliminary tryout in the meanwhile.

It was at Oakmont that Davidson Herron learned to wield a club with such good effect that he tied with Ned Sawyer in par 73 at the opening of the national amateur championships at Detroit. The other Oakmont entry, W. C. Fownes, Jr., also turned in a 73 in the East vs. West team match, and any golf course that can develop such golfers as these, with Eben Byers, and other famous amateurs, must have something more than eighteen holes and a few bunkers to recommend it.

There were two main reasons for selecting a course in the Middle West; the desire to make the tournament more truly a national affair, and a realization of the fact that most of the intercollegiate golfers of recent years have come from that section of the country. Herron and McCague of Pittsburgh will carry the hopes of "Old Nassau" in their caddy-bags, while another Pittsburgher, Dwight Armstrong, will oppose them with the forces from Yale. Dudley Mudge of the Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn., who won the qualifying round in the national amateur championship last year, will once more swing a niblick for the Bulldog in company with Archie McIlwaine, the crack young golfer of the metropolitan district. Reginald Lewis, Wykagyl, is also expected to line up with the Princeton forces.

It is hoped that with the staging of the championship in the West more colleges will enter teams in the contest. The University of Illinois was represented last year with the big Eastern universities, and it is hoped that next year Northwestern University and others will send teams. No definite date has been set as yet for the tournament, but it will probably be just before or after the national amateur championship, depending upon when that is held.

FRENCH WRESTLER LOSES.

Le Colosse Disqualified for Using Strangle Hold on Hevonpaa.

Pierre Le Colosse, the French wrestler, was disqualified in his bout with Sulo Hevonpaa of Finland last night in the feature bout of the international wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House.

Six hundred pounds of solid flesh represented the combined weight of the two giant grapplers, and if there was any offense against the rules of Graeco-Roman wrestling not committed by the pair during their forty-three minutes' work on the mat, the spectators failed to notice it. The bout was a mixture of boxing and wrestling, with plenty of comedy to relieve the monotony of the contest. Minor offenses were disregarded by Referee George Bothner, but flagrant violation of the rules brought a threat of disqualification from the third man on the mat.

Twice the French wrestler secured a strangle hold on the Finnish champion, and each time he was warned not to repeat the offense. On the third occasion Le Colosse refused to break his strangle hold and the bout was stopped. The referee disqualified the Frenchman, a decision approved by the majority of the spectators.

During the contest the men punched each other and indulged in much rough and brutal work, even resorting to biting and other reprehensible offenses, many of which were roundly hissed and hooted.

The mysterious masked marvel again demonstrated that he is a wrestler of no mean ability by forcing George Lurich, the Russian Lion, to quit after wrestling 24 minutes 30 seconds. The unknown is master of all the tricks of the game and earned a decision on work at the end of the limit period of 20 minutes. The bout was declared a draw under the rules governing the contest, but Lurich demanded that the contest continue to a finish. This the management agreed to, and the pair resumed their mat work. Lurich declared he was injured and quit after wrestling an additional 4 minutes 30 seconds.

Robert Friedrich of Germany, who wrestles under the name of Strangler Lewis, and Demetrius Tolafos of Greece engaged in an interesting contest, which was declared a draw at the end of 20 minutes.

Two catch-as-catch-can events were included in the list of events. In the first Renato Gardini of Italy threw Carl Sanderson of Norway with a chancery and wrist hold in 5 minutes 19 seconds. The second contest, which brought Vladek Zbyszko of Poland and Charles Cutler of America together on the mat, resulted in a draw after twenty minutes' wrestling. Neither man left his feet during the bout.

Helm Victor Over Otis.

One of the matches of the interstate three-cusion billiard tournament at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy last night E. H. Helm of Chicago defeated C. S. Otis by a score of 50 to 49.

LAFAYETTE ONE-YEAR RULE.

Faculty Plan to Govern Athletes Coming from Other Colleges.

The faculty at Lafayette College has passed the "one year rule" to the extent of applying it to students from other colleges who may come to Lafayette.

There has been much discussion at the Easton institution over extending the one-year rule generally, and making it impossible for any man to engage in 'Varsity sport during his first year. The sense of the discussion has been, however, that Lafayette is not yet ready for this rule, and hence it has been limited to students coming from other colleges. This rule forms part of a new code which has been adopted governing the entire relation of faculty and athletics.

The other rules are more in the nature of codification than of new enactments. There is a section, however, which limits the number of games which may be played away from home in each sport.

The football team, the track team, the teams in minor sports and all class and scrub teams this number is restricted to five in each season. In the case of the baseball team this number is fixed at eight.

Wolgast Bout Stopped in Fifth.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 14.—The lightweight fight between Frank Whitney and Ad Wolgast here tonight was stopped at the end of the fifth round when Wolgast's manager stated that Wolgast was in no condition to continue. A cut on the former champion's forehead was opened early in the fourth round and blood flowed from it freely. The bout was to have gone ten rounds.

Weinert and Savage Bout Off.

The boxing bout between Charlie Weinert and Jim Savage which was to have been held at the Pioneer Sporting Club tomorrow night has been canceled, owing to the illness of Weinert. In place of this bout one has been scheduled between Al Reich and Al McClusky.

CURTIS SOCCER CHAMPION.

Erasmus Second in P. S. A. L. High School Tournament.

The tenth annual soccer football championship tournament of the Public Schools Athletic League has been concluded with Curtis High School winning the Maxwell Trophy. Erasmus Hall by its victory last Saturday over Commercial High, gains second place. This season has been more successful than any in the past, and the prospects for next year are bright.

The assistance rendered the Public Schools Athletic League by officials of the National Football Referees' Association and of the Southern New York State Football Association aided in making the tournament a success. A representative of the Public Schools Athletic League has been selected to membership in the Southern New York League, and a closer co-operation between the two organizations is assured.

The members of the triumphant Curtis High School team are Vergil Markham, George D. Lennington, Andrew Brown, Gustav Ulrich, Samuel Meyerson, Carl C. Clason, Eugene Callahan, Jr.; Edgar Taylor, A. M. Doyle, Irving R. Smith, Captain; Joseph Sullivan, Joseph Barth, and Lawrence Latz.

Rutgers Eleven Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 14.—At the banquet tendered the Rutgers football eleven at Hotel Klein tonight Coach George Foster Sanford said he would return to Rutgers College next year to coach the team, if invited. He complimented the college team on its excellent showing.

Senator-elect W. E. Florance acted as toastmaster and addresses were made by President W. H. S. Demarest of Rutgers, Carl Flanders, a former Yale football player; Captain John P. Toohey of last year's Rutgers team, Mayor Fred Garretson of Perth Amboy, and Judge Peter F. Daly.

The students gave Coach Sanford a diamond stickpin and the citizens gave Captain Howard Tallman a gold watch.

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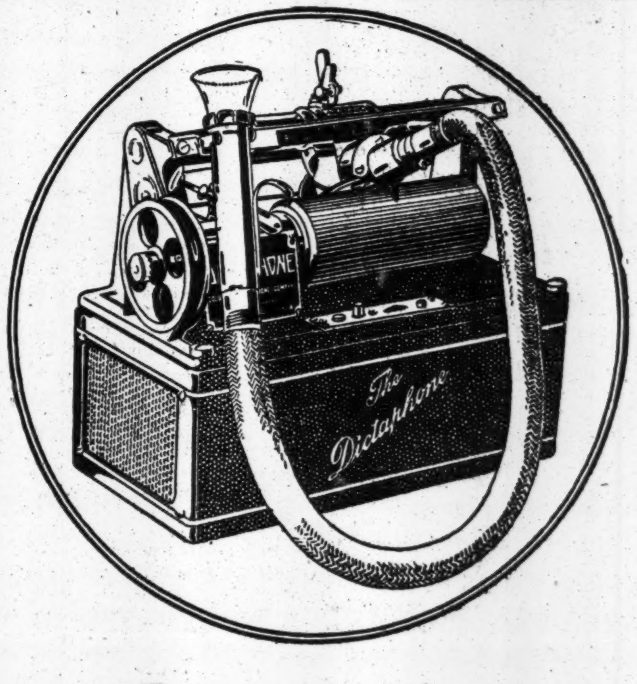

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They are waking up to the fact that they are not pioneers when they dictate to the Dictaphone, but are lagging behind the times until they do. And this recognition is the *one* factor that alone is responsible for the present condition.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1915.

WORLD FINANCE.

At a time when the "parliament of man," the solidarity of human interests, seems receding into the indefinite future, the solidarity of world finance receives an impressive demonstration. There are novel details about Chancellor McKenna's proposal for floating a few billions of dollars of British credit upon pledge of American securities for the purpose of stabilizing Anglo-American exchange, but there is nothing novel in either principle or practice. It is only an application to international finance upon an imperial scale of the methods long practiced between individuals and banks when they wish to arrange future payment for present goods.

It was superfluous for the Chancellor to emphasize the voluntary nature of his proposals from the British point of view. This is an international arrangement and compulsion is impossible. If the British want to buy American goods they must offer what Americans will accept in exchange. If Americans want to sell goods they must take what the buyer can offer. There is no escape for either side. The business otherwise must stop. What remains is a question of price, or rather the relation of prices. Americans are free to set a price on their goods, but there is a point at which the necessity of the seller may be as great as that even of the present buyers. If our exports—$70,371,487 from New York alone last week—were thrown back upon this market for lack of agreement upon terms of sale there would be risked a collapse of commodity prices. That is worse than a collapse of security prices. Collapse of commodity markets causes an economic crisis. Collapse of security markets causes merely a financial crisis, which may pass as suddenly as it arose. Agreement upon prices is voluntary, of course, but it is prudent to agree. No doubt sellers of American goods will add something to the price of what they sell upon credit, but what they add to the price of their goods will be marked off the price of the securities which will be offered them.

Thus we arrive at the perception that the estimate of British credit is part of the price of American goods. We do not have to accept the British securities, but we may do a great deal worse by refusing them. If we make easy terms to the British it will consolidate the present intimate and excellent relations between the two peoples by repaying them in kind for the similar service they did us. Englishmen enriched themselves when we were distressed by taking United States bonds, some of them at 7.3 interest. The rate indicated that the money was risked, but it was profitable for us to pay the rate. Now it is profitable for the British to pay an unaccustomed rate. They offer ½ per cent. above the rate on the face of the securities accepted as collateral for the credit. If that rate be taken at 5 per cent. there remains to be added the difference in rate of exchange, which may be considered the premium for making the bargain. It is an attractive offer, with still a little something to be added for those who think that support of the Entente Allies is opposition to the German ideas of humanity, and of commerce conquered like tribute from the vanquished.

The Chancellor spoke only of sustaining Anglo-American exchange. It would have been wandering from his text to remark that dollar exchange is now world exchange. Dollars and pounds are weights of gold, and there is but one price for gold in the world of commerce, however the price of credit may vary. The freest market for gold is the best market in which to buy or borrow. Always the gold price is the lowest price. New York is the world's lowest money market and the only market for goods on any large scale. England's difficulty in maintaining Anglo-American exchange is only part of the difficulty in maintaining sterling exchange. There is no neutral country in which sterling exchange is not at a discount. That is only another way of saying that dollar exchange is at a premium in sterling exchange. For the time being, while England is preoccupied, there is a decreased demand for sterling exchange and an increased demand for dollar exchange. The one rises in terms of the other, just as sterling falls in London when it rises in New York, and vice versa. Americans delude themselves if they think this is more than a temporary phenomenon. When England resumes business as usual those undertaking to undersell England for goods or credit have their work cut out for them. New York will not continue as the world's market for goods or credit unless it remains also the cheapest market for both. There is eternal war between world primacy and factitious prices by law for either lenders or sellers. If there is another campaign in the tariff there is an end to the dream of doing the world's business in dollars.

THE EMPEROR IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

Confucius, or at least one of his Perfect Men, a philosopher Emperor, is Yuan, Son of Heaven and his own works. "Don't compliment me, condole with me," he tells the courtiers. He has had to "break his oath," as he said the other day; "there is no excuse on the point of faith." He has had to sacrifice himself "to save the country." He has preferred the larger morality to the smaller, piety to China to piety to himself. "The 'citizens' representatives who love 'him'" wouldn't let him off. Petitions imploring him to take the throne rained on him. Doubtless it is as difficult to get petitions in the Flowery Kingdom as in Governor Arthur Capper's Sunflowery Kingdom of Kansas, in Abilene whereof a lot of citizens have signed without reading a petition for shortening the road to Tipperary.

Petitions of others, his own remonstrances aside, Yuan I. needs condolence on other than philosophical and moral grounds. Of the 1,993 "national citizens' representatives," 1,993 voted for a constitutional monarchy. Was this workmanlike, worthy of a people of artists? Not one representative left to move to make it unanimous. No wonder Yuan sighs for condolences. He has got to take up minority representation.

CITY RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The war, of course, accounts for everything nowadays, including the decrease in passengers on the city railways for the year ended with last June by 8,714,836. Considering that all estimates of the city population, however discordant otherwise, agree that the city has more inhabitants this year than ever before, the explanation hardly explains. The fact is that the city travel is changing in many ways with which the war can have nothing to do. For example, the subway travel increased 5,172,646 and that of the elevated roads in Manhattan decreased 9,681,051. The Manhattan surface lines also lost 8,254,623 passengers. The sum cannot be made to prove itself, but it is plain that there must have been increases, to reduce the loss of elevated and surface passengers in Manhattan by nearly half for the entire city.

The Bronx surface roads furnish 1,850,670 of the missing increase, and the Queens surface roads 2,712,412. That reduces the actual loss to more reasonable figures and reveals that the apparent great loss is rather a shift of travel. The gains in the Bronx are to be credited to the subways, although realized on the surface lines. As the subway extends northward increasing numbers ride for a nickel instead of a dime. Besides, people could not ride unless they were there, and they would not be there except for the subways. The gain on the subways is not altogether welcome, being at the expense of comfort through overcrowding. It may be hoped that the loss of 10,000,000 on the Manhattan elevated lines will be more than made good when the reconstruction is completed. When there are both seats and speed in the air those who have been attracted to the underground route may be expected to return to the "air" line.

The Brooklyn figures are not given for routes, but the total shows the surprisingly small change of a decrease of 95,695. Yet it is sure that there has been a great shift of travel. For example, there is the reconstruction of the old Sea Beach surface line as a four-track subway with access to Manhattan City Hall. In 1909 1,346,085 passengers used the old elevated Sea Beach route. That was a monthly average of about 56,000 riding both ways. The present average is 114,314. The increase by stations shows that it is not Summer resort travel, but corresponds to an increase of permanent population from hundreds to thousands for several neighborhoods where one-family houses are going up rapidly and the children can hardly find room in the schools.

The large and growing use of this new five-cent route suggests that perhaps the clue to the missing passengers is that they are not missing, but that the fares are saved. The object of the dual subway was to substitute nickel fares for dime fares and thus to stimulate the growth and distribution of population. That is both the most reasonable and welcome explanation of how it is that more people pay fewer nickels in million lots. That is true of Queens as well as the Bronx and Brooklyn, for there was an increase of 2,712,412 in the surface riders in Queens, who now have access to and through Manhattan for one fare both by bridge and tunnel. The process of making the city over has hardly begun as yet. In two years there will be more changes of this sort on a larger scale, it may be hoped, particularly perhaps when the Seventh Avenue line is opened. What the carriers may lose in nickels the riders will more than make up in cheaper rents and better homes. The city will recoup in taxes whatever it loses in the traffic returns, which it guarantees, if anything.

CUBAN POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

There is more or less commotion in these parts over the political outlook in Cuba, but there seems to be no reason for it except the recent arrival in New York of a somewhat eloquent Cuban politician who is a devoted follower of Jose Miguel Gomez, whose retirement from the Presidency in 1912 was generally regarded as beneficial to the island republic. The record of Mr. Gomez was most unsavory. But his supporters now are holding him up to the gaze of American citizens who know nothing at all about Cuban politics as the innocent victim of Conservative duplicity and tyranny. The election of Mr. Gomez next year, we have been gravely told, can alone save Cuba from destruction. The election is still far ahead. The candidates will not be named for some months. No American citizen will vote for either of them. But there is a justified feeling in this country that General Menocal has been the best President Cuba has yet had, though he has labored under grave difficulties and has undoubtedly made mistakes. Though a Conservative, he was elected by men of all parties. He has worked for the good of the country rather than for that of any party.

It is not likely that the Conservative Party in Cuba is yet strong enough to elect a President by its own votes alone. If General Menocal is to be re-elected he must have the support of a powerful coalition. If his candidacy is announced in the future the announcement will be published not here but in Cuba. He will be elected or defeated in Cuba. Cuban politics in Cuba are often productive of turmoil and tragedy and are to be regarded seriously. Cuban politics in New York compel only humorous consideration. What Gomez can gain by establishing a propaganda here is hard to guess. But in doing so he is following the example of more famous statesmen who have as yet gained nothing by the practice.

THE QUESTION OF OFFICERS.

The question of officering the increased regular army and the proposed Continental force is lucidly discussed by Secretary Garrison in his annual report. To begin with, the physical capacity of the Military Academy at West Point is to be so increased as to provide for the admission there of 770 cadets, 146 more than are now on the roll. In regard to certain dubious proposals for further expansion or the establishment of other national academies, Mr. Garrison directs attention to the familiar fact that "officers of our armies and those of other nations have been efficient in every respect without having received the benefits of any national academy." In fact, no other nation has an institution exactly like West Point, at which, theoretically only, every American army officer is trained. As a matter of fact, only 44 76-100 per cent. of the commissioned officers now in our army are West Pointers. The other officers have acquired practical knowledge in practice and have had more or less theoretical training in service schools or through service instruction.

As for the present means of obtaining officers for the Continentals, other than the regular army men who can be temporarily spared for that service, Mr. Garrison points out that many of our universities and colleges now have courses in military science with practical training and that the agricultural and mechanical colleges receiving Federal assistance can lend their aid to the training of officers. There are excellent military schools and academies throughout the country and he hopes that the military courses in all these institutions will be standardized under plans approved by the War Department. This is as yet only a hope, but one that may easily be realized. The means of getting officers other than West Pointers is still largely a matter of speculation. But the outlook is not discouraging. As Mr. Garrison says, it is curious to note that those persons who express the gravest doubts of the possibility of officering the Continentals are the very ones who are demanding an enormous increase of the regular army.

For the present, whatever methods are resorted to, the movement to establish a large number of West Points throughout the country must be checked in its very inception or the carrying out of any intelligent military plans will be indefinitely postponed. There is no doubt whatever that this military academy scheme is favored with the idea of confusing the situation and compelling a postponement of practical action. Once place this matter directly before Congress and there will be a heated demand for an appropriation to establish an academy in every State. The debate on that question might bar all progress on the Army bill for the remainder of the session.

UNJUSTIFIED SEIZURES.

We hope it will be shown that Ambassador Jusserand is right in his assumption that the seizure by boarding parties of French cruisers of persons of German or Austrian birth from American ships bound from United States ports to Porto Rico was unauthorized and contrary to the instructions of the French Government. There is no warrant of law for such seizures. In the parallel case of Piepenbrink, a German steward taken from an American vessel by officers of a French cruiser and detained at Kingston, Jamaica, a year ago, we protested to Great Britain and France, insisting that "there is no justification in international law for the removal of an enemy subject from a neutral vessel on the high seas bound to a neutral port, even if he could properly be regarded as a military person." We cited in that case the rule laid down by Earl Russell in his demand for the release of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners seized by Captain Wilkes of our navy:

> If the real terminus of the voyage be bona fide in a neutral territory, no English, nor, indeed, as her Majesty's Government believe, any American, authority can be found which has ever given countenance to the doctrine that either men or dispatches can be subject, during such a voyage, and on board such a neutral vessel, to belligerent capture as a contraband of war.

We released Mason and Slidell because, as Secretary Seward pointed out in his note to Lord Lyons, the seizure and detention of the Confederate Commissioners, sailing from a neutral port to a British port on board a British vessel, was contrary to principles of law in establishing which our Government bore the leading part. Piepenbrink was released, but both Great Britain and France agreed to the release as a matter of courtesy or special favor, "while reserving the question of principle." There is no question of principle to be reserved either in that case or in the case of the Germans and Austrians taken by officers of the French Navy from American ships with a Porto Rico destination.

The note of protest and request for the early release of the persons thus detained which Secretary Lansing has dispatched to our Ambassador at Paris to be delivered to the French Government will, we should suppose, elicit a prompt and favorable reply. Even if not unauthorized, the acts complained of were indefensible, and it is not to be believed that the French Government will attempt to justify them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Responsibility Antedated the Snowstorm.

A high private in one battalion—the New Haven's—of the great army of commuters on trains stalled by Monday night's storm, was heard to remark, after he had been for five hours in a motionless, cold, and unlighted car half way between Woodlawn and Mount Vernon: "I have crossed the Andes from Chile to Argentina, and been through every pass in the Rocky Mountains that is traversed by a railway. Often on those journeys I have had troubles due to snowstorms, but never before have I seen passengers left as long as this with absolutely nothing done by the railway company for their comfort and safety."

This comment on what was undoubtedly the wildest adventure in the memory of even the oldest commuter was among the mildest made by the angry and suffering multitude. Most of them, of course, were perfectly unreasonable in their denunciations. Responsibility was placed where it did not belong, and especially on the much-enduring conductors and brakemen, who did as little "answering back" as could be expected from mere mortals, and at least as many unreal or imaginary grievances as real ones were passionately exploited. But all this was only noise to relieve nerve tension, and on the whole the passengers beautifully illustrated the wonderful amiability of American crowds under the harrow of fate.

And with all allowances made for what was then the inevitable and the irremediable, these travelers did have just cause for complaint. They could have said, had they thought of it, that though the storm explained the breakdown of the service it did not excuse the want of foresight that resulted in complete lack of preparation for meeting what was, after all, not a convulsion of nature, enormous in extent and unknown to experience, but just such a snowfall as is to be expected at this season of the year, and as occurs half a dozen times every Winter, even in these mild latitudes.

About the worst, if not quite the worst, feature of the episode was the failure to let the passengers know the facts of the situation and the prospects that confronted them. In the circumstances, presumably, that could not be done, but the circumstances should not have been what they were, and would not have been if the possibility of such delays had been considered and met long ago.

Two Questions Easy to Answer.

A feminine reader of The Times has evidently given a too attentive and credulous ear to the always ignorant and often malignant chatterings of those who accuse the great charitable organizations of using for other purposes than "relief of the poor" the money given to them. Had she not been thus misled she would not have written to this newspaper the following letter:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Enormous sums of money are yearly contributed to the charity organizations, and yet almost daily they appeal for help for certain individual cases, and, at this time each year, in behalf of 100 such cases. The question naturally arises, What is done with the aforesaid enormous sums? Is there any answer that would incline the hearts of the charitable to give more?

New York, Dec. 14, 1915. MAY BEE.

To both questions reply is easy. The disposition of all the money received by these organizations is fully revealed in the annual and other reports issued by each of them—reports to be had for the asking by anybody interested. That the hearts of the charitable, as a result of the knowledge thus supplied, do respond to appeals in behalf of individual cases, The Times and other papers in which these appeals appear are constantly disclosing.

As for the "100 cases" to which our correspondent refers, she should know—it has been stated again and again—that they are printed, not at the request of the four societies, but on the initiative of The Times itself, which asks the societies each year to select the hundred from the long lists always on their records. In other words, The Times is only assisting, as best it can, the regular and never-ending task of these organizations, and enabling them to do more of what they are constantly doing to the extent of the funds provided for such purposes.

It lends its aid in the firm belief, based on adequate knowledge, that all of the money is, and that more of it would be, well and wisely used.

Hyphenism, Not Hyphens, Is Hated.

A queer and amusing result of current discussion and criticism is that all the newspapers in Milwaukee have ceased to use a hyphen when they have occasion to mention the existence or doings or opinions of Americans who are of German birth or descent.

The papers printed there in the German language began the elision of the familiar sign of close verbal connection, and those using English, yielding, presumably, to a desire to please not unnatural in a city with many Teutonic residents, have now followed the example thus set before them. But do the representatives of either journalistic class really think that they have accomplished anything by the change—do they really believe that the hyphen itself is what has been the object of frequent animadversion or that a "German American" can do without exciting complaint or indignation anything that would bring either against a "German-American"?

Not the hyphen, but hyphenism—the failure of an American citizen of whatever origin to remember where his first and highest allegiance lies—has made all the trouble and weakened a feeling of neighborliness and brotherhood that never before was subjected to any strain.

It is, of course, a fact, and one it would be as ludicrous as useless not to recognize at fitting times, that some Americans are of German blood. That should not make any of them either "German-Americans" or "German Americans" in other than the racial sense. That it has made some of them partly, and a few wholly, un-American is unfortunately true. That also is a fact, not to be abolished by dropping a hyphen, any more than it was created by inserting it.

There would, indeed, have been no talk about "hyphenates" except for the use that has been made of hyphens, but between "German-American" and "German American" there is not the slightest difference of significance, and either of the two can be just as innocent and admirable, and just as guilty and obnoxious, as the other.

PARTISANSHIP AND PATRIOTISM

From The World of Yesterday.

In 1862 a committee of citizens called at the White House to express its dissatisfaction with President Lincoln's conduct of the war. After listening patiently to the complaints of the delegation, President Lincoln said:

> Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin to carry across the Niagara River on a rope. Would you shake the cable, or keep shouting after him: "Blondin, stoop a little more—go a little faster—lean a little more to the north—lean a little more to the south?" No; you would hold your breath as well as your tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safe over. The Government is carrying an enormous weight. Untold treasures are in their hands. They are doing the best they can. Keep silence and we will get you safe over.

President Wilson could well answer his critics in the words of President Lincoln. Most of the criticism of the Wilson Administration resembles the criticism of the Lincoln Administration in that it is small and partisan and aimless. It resembles the criticism of the Lincoln Administration, too, in that most of it comes from second and third rate men and newspapers.

Practically nobody who rails against the President has a policy of his own to present. Even the most rabid of the critics is afraid to come out and frankly declare for war. Back of most of the assaults is a petty and childish desire to find fault for the sake of finding fault.

Whether the President has made mistakes in handling the foreign affairs of the United States we do not know, nor can anybody know at this time. He has succeeded thus far in keeping us out of war without surrendering any of our rights under international law. Whether his policy works out well or ill can be determined only by its ultimate results in the light of history. But one thing is certain: There is no record of a serious blunder on the part of any President of the United States who combined patience with high principle.

It is significant that Americans who are best qualified to criticise the foreign policies of the President have done nothing to embarrass him. Former President Taft is an avowed supporter of the President. Elihu Root, one of the ablest Secretaries of State the country ever had, has never allowed partisanship to interfere with patriotism. The same may be said of Philander C. Knox, who was Mr. Root's successor as Secretary of State. It may be said of most public men who are in the habit of appealing to public reason rather than public passion.

Events over which we have no control have placed the United States in a critical position in respect to Germany and Austria. The situation is not of our seeking or of our making, and the outcome may depend quite as much upon the sanity and loyalty of the American people as upon anything the President may do. Private opinions are pitifully unimportant in comparison with the grave issues that are at stake.

A sort of patriotism that is insufficient to stand together and uphold the hands of the Government at such a time as this is tainted from the start. Heaven help the country that had to plunge into war with that kind of citizenship behind it!

A Captive in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's supplement of The Times Owen Johnson describes with much gusto a scene behind the French lines, the sad hero of which is a poor, emaciated German boy soldier just taken prisoner. We learn how this poor, exhausted lad was told to stand up, to show the difference between a "Poilu and a Boche," and that this caused intense merriment. We also learn how French soldiers, in the presence and with the approval of their Captain, robbed this defenseless prisoner of parts of his uniform, so that they might fashion mementos with them, and that this is a practice quite in vogue among French soldiers. As an illustration of French chivalry, of French discipline, and of French humanity, this little incident is exceedingly instructive, and Owen Johnson is to be congratulated for having reported it.

F. W. HEHMEYER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1915.

J. O'D. BENNETT AND T. ATKINS

C. Haddon Chambers Comes to the Defense of the British Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to thank you respectfully for publishing in today's Times the article written from the "Great Headquarters of the German Army in France" by James O'Donnell Bennett? To my mind the following example of James O'Donnell Bennett's habit of thought and literary grace has a quality of deliciousness that entitles it to a place of honor among the journalistic classics of these stirring times:

> To me the English troops seemed weedy and juvenile. The incessant use of the word "Sir" by those with whom I talked indicated that they came from the humbler class. At first I tried to meet them with a handshake and some words of comradeship in their own language, but the effort only embarrassed them, though my attempt to be a good fellow with them was neither pompous nor patronizing.

Could there be a more delightful and affecting picture? Here is James O'Donnell Bennett, doubtless full of good German cheer, his face fresh and rosy as the result of a brisk walk under the huge legs of the Teutonic Colossus, his ingenuous heart eager to leap to the call of human comradeship, even if it came from "the humbler class." He comes across some weedy English boys, presumably prisoners, and sternly suppressing his natural pomposity and habitual air of patronage (toward "the humbler class," of course!) he tries "to meet them with a handshake" (dear fellow!) "and some words of comradeship"—apparently without success. One is left to infer that the weedy ones (surly brutes!) put their dirty hands behind their cowardly backs. He even went so far in propitiation as to address them "in their own language," did good old James. What his own language is O'Donnell fails to mention, but for some reason not recorded it would appear to have been provocative of embarrassment to these wretched English lads. Or are we to suppose that that unhappy result was attained by Bennett's "attempt to be a good fellow"?

Well, Sir, there it is, or, as we say in London, "That's that!" James O'Donnell Bennett's "attempt to be a good fellow" was, by his own confession, a failure—on that occasion at least. Probably, however, in this reverse at the hands of a few unworthy members of the "humbler class" he was sustained and consoled by the reflection that a similar attempt made in his own class when he returned for the evening meal to the "Great Headquarters of the German Army in France" would be crowned with success, more particularly if he undertook to confide to American readers his opinion of "Tommy."

That opinion we now know. What we have still to learn is "Tommy's" opinion of "Jimmy."

C. HADDON CHAMBERS.

New York, Dec. 13, 1915.

For Early Subway Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with a great deal of interest that I read a letter under date of Dec. 4 to our Mayor, written by former Police Commissioner Douglas I. McKay. This letter sets forth clearly the advantageous conditions which will result from running subway trains on Lexington Avenue north of Forty-third Street, which Mr. McKay in his letter says can be done practically at once, instead of waiting to connect the Lexington Avenue Subway with the present Subway at Forty-second and Forty-third Streets.

If the subway is opened north of Forty-third Street now the city will immediately receive some returns from its now idle investment, the entire east side traffic will be materially aided, and relief of the overcrowded west side subway trains will result.

Why should the city not aid the public in every way possible and lessen the crowded condition of our subways by rushing the opening of the Lexington Avenue line as far as possible? I think Mr. McKay has "started the ball rolling."

WILLIAM L. LEVY.

New York, Dec. 13, 1915.

Canadians in the Union Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Canadian is reported to have stated that 40,000 Canadians were in our army in the civil war. This is wrong.

In 1908, while in Washington, I searched through the reports of the Adjutant Generals of the different States in the Congressional Library. I could find no report on the subject by the United States Government, and found that 68,000 Canadians enlisted in the volunteers of the different States. In New York alone there were 19,885. The figures of Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Connecticut, and Maine were quite large, but New York headed the list. My record of the exact figures I have mislaid, but these are substantially correct. I was one of the 68,000, hence my interest in the question.

ROBERT FLAHERTY.

New York, Dec. 13, 1915.

The Conchological Museum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article in The Times of the 10th inst. relating to the Hirase Conchological Museum of Kyoto, Japan, and its founder's appeal for aid in connection therewith, it gives me pleasure to say that as a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and Treasurer of the Manual of Conchology, published under its care, I have for several years been in correspondence with Mr. Hirase, and I have great confidence in his integrity and can unhesitatingly recommend him for favorable consideration in his efforts to increase the usefulness and educational value of the fine museum he has, after much labor and cost, succeeded in establishing.

S. RAYMOND ROBERTS.

Glen Ridge, N. J., Dec. 13, 1915.

ADVENT—1915.

(In some provinces of France it is the custom in Advent to feed the birds, and children hang little sheaves of grain out of the windows.)

Are they flower petals, Mother,
That are falling so?

No, child, no,
It is the snow.

They fall like cherry blossoms
When the wind goes through.
They flutter as they fall,
Like the cherry blossoms do.

No, child, no,
It is the snow.
The night falls fast,
The wind is no man's friend,
The days slip past,
The year's at an end.

What shall we give the birds, Mother,
If Christmas time be here?
The birds will come for dole, Mother,
At the end of the year.

The byres are bare,
There's no grain there.
We have no bread nor curds.
What shall we give the birds?

Are they white moths, Mother,
That fall against the pane?

No, child, no,
It is the snow
That comes again.

Where are the candles, Mother?
Where are the singing bells?
Where are the Christmas choristers,
With their glad Noels?

The birds may come again, child,
As bells and candles will;
But the young men who sang, child,
Are very still.

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

OLD RACE FEELING AWAKENED IN FRANCE.

In the Provinces They Think Only of Fighting to Victory—Changes Wrought by the Discovery of German Aims.

By ALEXANDER OLDRINI,

Lieutenant of Artillery at the Siege of Paris, 1870, and of the First Regiment Garibaldi Volunteers, 1866.

New York, Dec. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What strikes one most, as soon as one puts a foot in France nowadays, is the determined attitude and speech among persons of all classes. It is not so much the show of Gallic bravery and love of defiance as it is a sense of repose, of resignation among the masses. Whether they be sons of peasants or workingmen, they show to the observer a state of mind that makes for determination and self-reliance—not that sort of determination having for basis patriotism or glory alone in their heroic meaning and application, but one that goes beyond and reaches the deepest root of the French racial instinct.

The wars waged by France as seen through her history have been either dynastic wars under the monarchy or, although popular, wars of conquest under Napoleon's sway; and while half a century ago France thought of fighting for her national ascendency, in the present conflagration in which she was caught unaware and unprepared she has risen to the largest conception that she is fighting against destruction itself; and not only national destruction of her body politic but against the more dangerous attempt, by her German foe, for the submission of the race itself—the Gallo-Latin type, such as emerged from the Roman period and asserted itself during the course of the French Revolution.

This war is considered by the French people as a racial war more than a national one. Hence France's fundamental determination to carry this greatest and most necessary battle of her history as a nation to a finish.

There are no illusions of any order in France today, when all her energies and ingenuity are bent toward the fight going on for the second year. When conversing with the people, men or women, in the provincial districts and towns, where before the war the strength and the sinew of her life lay almost dormant, if compared to the restlessness and excessive expression of French life as it may appear in Paris and other large cities, one is now impressed, even if fully acquainted with French ways and thoughts, by the fact that the France of today, the one that came to life at the battle of the Marne, is an unconquerable nation.

No terrorism, as well as no lure of peace-talk, has any hold whatsoever on the mind of the armed Frenchmen who are placed between national and racial existence and destruction now or later. They realize this—not only the élite, but the very sons of peasantry, the bulk and the productive mass of the country—and this is what makes the basis of their conversation when they are going or coming from the battle front.

Of course, all deeds of bravery, the call of the wild for mere glory, have not entirely lost their grip on the French fighter of today—medals and decorations are still dear to him, so dear that I saw a valiant officer the first to salute a private we met, badly crippled, yet proudly wearing the Legion of Honor on his chest. But all that is not what the sons of France, under mud-stained and ragged uniform, are solely after today, as they were during the Imperial wars.

When I asked that same officer about his seemingly impulsive salute, he said to me simply:

"Well, we are no more the same men in France we were a year ago. Something has happened within us and between us that perhaps never existed before in our mutual relations, national or class. With the fate of Belgium staring us in the face, we all became conscious at the same hour throughout the width and depth of our land of the danger, of the possibility similar to that, hovering over us all. We saw the steam-roller at work and we decided as a man to fight it. We took unto ourselves an oath that nothing, whether position, family ties, or personal sacrifice of life, nothing was as valuable and necessary to us as the defense of the race."

Such grim determination of mind and spirit as I detected in a number of talks with officers and men, whole and wounded, I also found among the rural population, far away from the front, whence France draws her hardest fighters. There productive life, although reduced, goes on satisfactorily. The soil is being tilled, seeded, and taken care of with a will, by lads, old hands and mostly women, all eager to do their share, viz: the work of the half million Frenchmen killed in trenches or on the battlefields and the million and a half of wounded and disabled in many ways.

All those humble and silent tillers of the soil, while mindful of their trials, their sorrow and their losses, are all affected in the same way toward the immediate unshakable duty of the race toward France.

And these are the same rural folk who brought a billion francs in gold to the Bank of France on a single call, to be exchanged for national paper!

Shortly before leaving France I happened to meet a friend whom I hardly recognized for the moment, as he wore the uniform of a captain of artillery of the reserve. He had been a successful marine engineer prior to the war. In the course of our conversation, speaking of the causes of this war of Germany, he volunteered views which I noted as being generally adapted to the subject in France. He said:

"While in the years following our disaster of 1870, we were busy in the reconstruction of our lost fortunes, mostly in the direction of colonization, we were being finely deceived as to the attitude of Germany. We had supposed that she also was only devoted to the natural development of her national resources, albeit with great energy; neither we nor the English, apparently, were then concerned about Germany's expansion on the sea in commercial and industrial competition. We, besides, utterly failed to perceive in those busy days of peace that Germany had launched herself into internal and colonial schemes of such magnitude that no modern nation, however powerful and clever, could bring to successful results in a short time. Her expansion, therefore, reached the limit of possibility almost, in a short time, even at a competition carried on on disastrous lines. Hence the tremendous pressure that followed on Germany in all directions and the surging of the philosophy of might, State might, superior to right, and the momentous dilemma, to expand at the detriment of others on land and sea or burst, which gave birth and body to the conclusion reached by the German Government and the Naval League about after Agadir to expand anyhow, even by the force of arms at the earliest occasion.

"A secret conclusion followed by vast preparations for a successful onslaught on France through Belgium, and the dream, after our quick destruction, of forcing the supremacy of the sea from England, with the clear intent to grab ours and British laboriously established trade and colonies. Besides that, and to make the onslaught easier, penetration of France was decided upon by the German leaders—intense penetration at all cost, especially along our eastern and northern frontiers and on the coasts of the Atlantic for the control of land, collieries and iron fields, and on our ocean front, at Dielette, the establishment of a port owned and managed by Germans in disguise close to our main naval base of Cherbourg, fitted up, as a mere landing, they said, for the Hamburg-American line's 50,000 ton ships, of which the famous Imperator was to be the first of a commanding series.

"It was found out, besides, that they had gathered near Cherbourg, for a purpose, no less than two thousand kilos of dynamite. And all was German around Diélette for further reference! Certain it is that, owing to their individual and collective ingenuity and many resources, the Germans had already gone a long way in the penetration of France. And we thought we were talking all the while to friendly Alsatians!"

Then, almost abruptly, he asked:

"Did you ever think of such a thing in America as German preparedness, secret penetration, and the mad dream of world power?

"It took the fate of Belgium to awaken the ardent soul of France to the realization of ours and mankind's danger. It may take longer for the Americans to convince themselves as a powerful and free nation of the Roman principle 'Si vis pacem para bellum,' but they ought to be over the spell now in America and see the light of the flames created by planted bombs and blown-up factories. They should know what to do now since it is Anglo-Saxon as well as the Latin and the Slav races against the Teuton race aspiring to armed dominion on land and sea.

"As for us, we can stand German might now; we have the men, the money, and the ammunition, and are not looking for peace, but for victory. The ultimate possibility in our mind is peace through victory. Otherwise, it will be the same thing all over again in a generation or two. And that would then be an awful job! Better now through whatever sacrifice."

ALEXANDER OLDRINI.

AN UNHEALTHY COURTROOM.

Serious Complaints Against Part VI. of General Sessions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A courtroom should be a place where all who take part, whether as witnesses, jurors, counsel, or Judge, can do so without such physical discomfort as to tend to impair their usefulness. Especially so where the issues to be tried involve the liberty and often the life of the accused.

Today in the Court of General Sessions there is a courtroom that is known as Part VI., where, in a place unfitted for any useful purpose, these issues are determined.

Small, evil smelling, unventilated, crowded to suffocation during hours of routine business, this courtroom is a disgrace.

I am informed that the City Government has been appealed to for relief long ago, but nothing has been done.

May I appeal to you on behalf of the many hundreds of men who are forced to remain in this place attending to their professional and civic duties to give publicity to this complaint?

LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER.

New York, Dec. 14, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How long are we humble citizens to suffer at the hands of our officials, who are neglectful in performing their duties imposed upon them by law?

The writer of this letter, who is serving as a juror in Part VI., General Sessions, presided over by Judge Malone, desires to call attention to the conditions existing in the above-mentioned courtroom.

The foul air caused by the poor ventilation is such as to imperil the health not alone of those who are called upon to serve as jurors but almost every one who has business to transact in this courtroom.

It is surprising that the Board of Health has not taken cognizance of the deplorable conditions, for it is generally so alert looking after the welfare of the health of our community. Why an exception should be made of a courtroom I cannot understand. Are we to wait patiently until our hardworking officials find time to remedy the numerous complaints they have received about the courtroom in Part VI., General Sessions?

D. M. JONAS.

New York, Dec. 13, 1915.

FOR HORSES OF THE ALLIES.

Lady Smith-Dorrien Makes an Appeal for the Blue Cross.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This great European war is, I am well aware, taxing the charitable and patriotic to the very utmost, but there is one especially worthy object which I submit should not be overlooked, and that is the alleviation of the sufferings of our horses. Without horses war could not be waged, this apart from the humane side of the question. The reduction of wastage among them must be a matter of great moment to the cause. In 1912 "Our Dumb Friends' League" started a branch called the Blue Cross Fund, which aimed at the care of horses in war time. This organization is now firmly established and has four large hospitals in France, which, opened at the commencement of the war, have not only widened their field of action, but have increased in efficiency during the past year. These hospitals have received full recognition from the French Government, and our offers of help for French horses have been gratefully accepted and freely taken advantage of. Indeed, some 2,000 wounded horses have been cured in our stables, the normal number of horses under our care being 600 or 700.

In addition to the care of animals, we have been able to supply large quantities of medicines, instruments, bandages, horse clothing, disinfectants, fly nets, &c., not only to mounted corps of the regular British armies, but also to those raised for the help of the empire by our great self-governing dominions, the commanding officers of many of which have written most gratifying letters of thanks and appreciation.

Over £3,000 a month is needed to carry on this work on its present scale, and up to date we have received this amount from lovers of horses from all parts of the empire. In view, however, of the extended duration of the war the committee are naturally solicitous as to whether this flow of subscriptions can be maintained, and it is on this account I am making this further appeal for subscriptions, which may be sent addressed as follows:

Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, Honorary Secretary for United States of America, 829 Park Avenue, New York City.

Lady Smith-Dorrien, President Blue Cross Fund, 58 Victoria Street, London, S. W.

OLIVE SMITH-DORRIEN.

London, Oct. 11, 1915.

REICHER PRESENTS A HAUPTMANN PLAY

Elaborate and Deeply Impressive Production of "The Weavers" for "The Modern Stage"

AT THE GARDEN THEATRE

Faithful and Sympathetic Reproduction of Community Pictured in Famous German Drama.

THE WEAVERS—First performance in English of Gerhart Hauptmann's social drama, translation by Mary Morison. At the Garden Theatre.

Dreissiger	Mortimer Martini
Mrs. Dreissiger	Bertha Mann
Pfeifer	Frank Bertrand
Neumann	Edward Smith
An Apprentice	Ogden Child
John	John Wray
Emmy	Isabel Branche
Weinhold	Harmon Cheshire
Pastor Kittelhaus	John S. O'Brien
Mrs. Kittelhaus	Beatrice Harron
Heide	Charles Webster
Kutsche	Ernest Rowan
Welzel	Kraft Walton
Mrs. Welzel	Alberta Gallatin
Anna Welzel	Helen May
Wiegand	John E. Hines
A Traveling Salesman	Arvid Paulson
Schmidt	Kraft Walton
Hornig	Maurice Cass
Wittig	Frank Peters
Becker	Robert H. Barrat
Moritz Jaeger	Rupert Harvey
Old Baumert	Adolph Link
Mother Baumert	Isabel M[illegible]
Bertha	Louise Berggreen
Emma	Edith Sherwood
Fritz	Henry Quinn
August Baumert	Jack Howard
Old Ansorge	Emanuel Reicher
Old Hilse	Augustin Duncan
Mother Hilse	Katherine Herbert
Gottlieb Hilse	Boyd Clark
Luise	Edith Randolph
Mielchen	Margaret Sattler
Reimann	John Wray
Heiber	John S. O'Brien
Fiedler	John E. Hines

A brave, elaborate, colorful, and profoundly impressive production of "The Weavers" was made last evening at the Garden, that solitary outpost theatre which stands in Twenty-seventh Street at the corner of Madison Avenue. It was the first English performance here of one of the greatest and most famous of the many plays that have come from the pen of Gerhart Hauptmann, foremost of modern German dramatists.

Its presentation in New York at this time is the work of the Modern Stage, that institution founded here last season by Emanuel Reicher, the veteran German actor, who played in English for the first time when he gave his admirable performance of "John Gabriel Borkman" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre in the Spring. "The Weavers" is the second production he has made since this season began and is by all odds the best thing he has done since he cast in his lot with the American stage.

Though he himself embodies picturesquely one of the many pitiful figures in this great sombre canvas on which Hauptmann worked, it is Reicher the director rather than Reicher the actor that shines in the performance at the Garden. Indeed, it would be so.

As is well known to those familiar with the play through the German stage, through the great volume of comment in contemporary dramatic criticism, or through the several excellent English editions which have for some time been readily available, Hauptmann wrote in "Die Weber" a play in which no person, but a trade, an entire people, is protagonistic. In the text of its five acts there is reproduced the very color and spirit of an entire community, an achievement unmatched in any English play, and no very distant kin to the work accomplished by Arnold Bennett in his amazing stories of the Five Towns.

The play, which speaks the speech of Hauptmann's own Silesian forebears, shows the rebellion smoldering in the hearts of the miserable weavers starving at their trade and the trade of their fathers, watches that rebellion rise in flame and leaves the men and women at last frantically beating themselves against the walls of a prison from which, for them, there is no possible escape.

Any production of the play must reproduce this picture of an uprising community. "The Weavers" is the dramatization of a riot, and the director must work with a multitude of players, must play with colors and lights and a very chorus of indistinguishable sounds, all to build through sullen muttering and sharp outcries of pain and despair to that tremendous clamor of complete revolt. It is in this that the production revealed for the first time last evening at the Garden is so notably successful.

It speaks well for Mr. Reicher's ability as a director, it speaks volumes for the greatness of Gerhart Hauptmann, that his compassionate story of the oppressed weavers of far off Germany back in the forties of the last century, written as it is without a trace of the familiar artifice of the theatre, should, when done into a foreign tongue and presented with a by no means brilliant company, prove so impressive, so eloquent, and at times so stirring and poignantly pitiful to a miscellaneous audience gathered on a cold night at the Garden Theatre in the Winter of 1915.

No player can run away with "The Weavers" and not all the playing in the present production is of the highest order. But much excellent work is done. Mr. Reicher himself is Ansorge, the wretched, dulled old weaver, the gropings of whose inarticulate, broken mind to find words for his wrongs are so real that it hurts to listen to him. The performance is less impressive than others he has given, but it is marked by that extraordinary vitality which is in all the work he does. A vivid, arresting performance as Old Baumert is given by Adolph Link, an old favorite at the Irving Place who comes in now for first honors in the big cast. There should be a special word, too, for Rupert Harvey, who plays with fine spirit and fans high the fire which lights the second and third acts.

You note curiously incongruous accents of Londonese in Mr. Harvey's speech but he is not alone in this and the polyglot is completed by the surprising brogue which Augustin Duncan gives to Old Hilse as his contribution to the last act. You note, too, an occasional strident appearance of the rhetorical manner which is aggressively at odds with the spirit of play and production, but these are minor discords, all but lost in the really awesome chorus Mr. Reicher has achieved. He has done wonders with the materials at hand. He has given a notable production of one of modern Germany's great plays.

CATHOLICS IN A PAGEANT.

Early American History Episodes Depicted at the Waldorf.

A pageant, depicting episodes from early American history, was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, under the auspices of the New York Chapter of the National Organization of Catholic Women of America. There was a Christmas sale in the afternoon, with Mother Goose tableaux for the children.

The first group, arranged by Miss Annie Leary, President of the Committee of Patronesses, showed Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella. Mrs. Gerald M. Borden was Queen Isabella, Ralph Johnson appeared as King Ferdinand, and Maurice Roche impersonated Columbus. Lucien Smith was a Cardinal, and there were many gorgeous ladies in waiting and Court ladies, heralds, pages, and sailors.

Next was an Indian group, arranged by Mrs. Frances Burrall Hoffman, in which Thomas Roosevelt Punnett was an Indian chief, and Mrs. Albert Ely, Pocahontas. There was an Indian dance in this episode, with a spectacular storm, at which the dancers prostrated themselves with an invocation to the Great Spirit.

Mrs. Jacob Phillips arranged the William Penn group, which showed Penn signing the treaty with the Indians. Louis Haggerty took the part of William Penn.

The picture showing the festivities after a Dutch wedding was arranged by Mrs. De Witt Clinton Falls, Mrs. Christopher Wyatt, and Mrs. Henry Cowper Gollan. There was a Maypole dance in this, and many of the picturesque customs of 1642 in New York.

Mrs. Harry Sedgwick arranged a group called the First Inauguration Ball in New York, with Griswold Thompson appearing as George Washington and Mrs. Irwin A. Powell as Martha Washington. The dancers did a minuet in this group.

Then came the group showing the part the women played in '76, when some young women instructed several officers of the Colonial Army in the art of dancing. The music was furnished by an old-fashioned spinet. Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen arranged this group.

Miss Edith M. Ivins appeared as America, in a trailing white robe, which disclosed the Stars and Stripes as she sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," in which the assembly joined in the chorus. This was arranged by Mrs. Andrew Dougherty.

The thirteen girls who sold programs were costumed to represent the thirteen original States. Mrs. William A. Redding was Chairman of the program committee. The scenario for the pageant was written by Charles K. Slayter, and Robert Winthrop Chanler assisted in the grouping and decorative effects. Miss Elizabeth Fisher arranged the Mother Goose tableaux. W. W. Hoffman acted as Chairman of the floor committee.

The boxholders included Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Nicholas Brady, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. James B. Clews, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, Mrs. Thomas L. Feitner, Mrs. Edward H. Hawke, Jr., Miss Georgine Iselin, Mrs. A. Masters-MacDonell, Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. W. A. Redding, Morgan J. O'Brien, John D. Crimmins, Irving G. Brokaw, Wilbur Bloodgood, E. H. Gary, John R. Drexel, Mrs. Burke Roche, John M. Bowers, Mrs. Henry Pearce, Lyman Tiffany Dyer, and Mrs. Albert Flake.

DEBUTANTES IN TABLEAUX.

Will Pose at the Plaza Tonight in Aid of Tangiers War Sufferers.

Six tableaux from French prints will be presented at the Plaza tonight by debutantes of this year and last for the benefit of the war sufferers in Tangiers, and these will be followed by dances, including the minuet and crinoline and the fox trot. Miss Catherine Culbert, who was one of last year's debutantes, arranged the pictures, which will include Corot's "Dancing Nymphs."

The girls who are to take part include the Misses Eunice Clapp, Isabel Yeomans, Elinor Kendall, Elizabeth Kirlin, Ethel Simmons, Helen C. Kerr, Mary Cushman, the Baroness Vera de Ropp, and Miss Culbert. The entertainment was planned by Mrs. William Ledlie Culbert in answer to an appeal from Miss Kirby Green, the daughter of the late British Minister to Tangiers.

Among those interested in it are Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, Mrs. Thomas Denny, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Mrs. Joseph Palmer Knapp, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, and Mrs. William Woodin.

Stage Children's Christmas Tree.

The Stage Children's Fund at its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor made arrangements for its annual Christmas entertainment for the children associated with the organization. The entertainment will be held Sunday night, Dec. 26, in the Comedy Theatre. There will be a Christmas tree, with a gift for each of the youngsters, and a program made up entirely of numbers given by juvenile players.

ST. MARK'S BAZAAR OPENED BY MAYOR

Mitchel Praises East Side Hospital and Starts Gayety in Grand Central Palace.

MINIATURE CONEY ISLAND

Society Women in a Maze of Booths Sell Everything, from Knitting Bags to Automobiles.

The bazaar for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital was officially opened last night by Mayor Mitchel at the Grand Central Palace, where it is to run from 10 o'clock in the morning until midnight for the remainder of the week.

There was a good-sized crowd present when the Mayor arrived about 9 o'clock. He was welcomed by a group of men and women interested in the success of the bazaar, which included Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Newell W. Tilton, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Oren Root, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Miss Charlotte Harding, and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich.

The Mayor made the opening address in the theatre. He spoke of St. Mark's Hospital as being one of the meritorious institutions in the city, and that, while it was in a congested district on the lower east side, it served all citizens who needed its help. He said the bazaar surely deserved the support of the people of the city, and expressed the hope that it would be successful.

After the Mayor's remarks, he was shown about the maze of booths, presided over by prominent society women.

The palace had been completely transformed for the bazaar, and many of the booths and decorations were not up until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the poultry show closed. The Chinese tea garden and ballroom is one of the most attractive spots in the palace, and here society girls, in mandarin costume, served tea.

The theatre is commodious and has a large stage, upon which, on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening, will be produced a pageant entitled "The History of the Dance," for which John Kendrick Bangs has written a prologue.

Last night there was a picture and vaudeville show in progress. Lydia Lopokowa was among those who appeared on the program. The committee in charge had anticipated the rush to the theatre, and before the performance began the following caution appeared upon the screen: "Take your seats quietly and quickly. Avoid crowding, pushing and haste. Safety and politeness first."

The miniature Coney Island seemed to win instant favor, and women in evening dress threw balls into numbered tin cups in a vain effort to win a toy poodle or a pierrot. The china smashing contest was a hit with everybody, and one old man insisted upon smashing all the china dishes before his wife could lead him away. There was also a menagerie which appealed, and articles on sale, in artistic booths, ranging from knitting bags to automobiles, also wheels of fortune, and many fortune-tellers, too, who plied their art in picturesque garb.

People were arriving all evening, and many took supper in the tea garden. Débutantes were selling flowers and chances on various articles. In Mrs. Morris's art booth was displayed for sale eight original sketches made by Caruso of himself and leading singers at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mrs. Thomas W. Slocum is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mrs. Bradley Martin Treasurer. The list of patronesses includes a hundred or more prominent society women of New York.

Hoag-Morrison Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Mildred Hortsen Hoag, the daughter of the late Dr. William E. Hoag and Mrs. Hoag, to Charles King Morrison, a son of George Austin Morrison, Sr., of this city, is announced. Mr. Morrison is a brother of George Austin Morrison, Jr., who married Magdalen S. Worden. He was graduated from Harvard and the Columbia Law School, and is a member of the Metropolitan Club, Sons of the Revolution, and Society of Colonial Wars. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey will spend the Winter in Washington, D. C., having taken Mrs. Paul Bartlett's house for the season.

Mrs. Robert Alexander Maxwell of 44 West Ninetieth Street will give a coming-out tea on Saturday for her daughter, Miss Vivien Maxwell.

Charles E. Reutter of 36 West Eighty-eighth Street is giving a supper dance tomorrow night at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker of 16 East Sixty-seventh Street will entertain with a large luncheon today for Miss Catherine V. C. Stebbins of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, (Miss Margaret Andrews,) who were married at Newport in August, are staying at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin will entertain with a luncheon today at Sherry's for her débutante niece, Miss Frederica Bull.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus Town Kirby gave a dinner last night at their house, 7 East Ninth Street, which was followed by an informal dance, the guests including many of the younger set of the Washington Square colony. Among the dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Breest, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Geer, Mr. and Mrs. William V. C. Ruxton, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tanner.

FRANCIS ROGERS IN SONGS.

Baritone's Recital Pleases His Hearers at the Punch and Judy.

Francis Rogers, baritone, gave his annual song recital at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon, assisted by Isidore Luckstone at the piano. The recitals of Mr. Rogers are always a pleasure to those who know his tasteful and sympathetic style and feel sure they will hear an interesting and well-balanced program drawn from an extensive knowledge of song literature. These elements were again in evidence yesterday, and there was much to find satisfaction in about his singing. His first group was made up of old music in Italian and French. Then came songs by Beethoven, Weingartner, Liszt, and Bungert, followed by a group of numbers, principally in French, by Paladilhe, Saint-Saëns, Brogi, Tosti, and Johns.

He concluded with an old English and an old French song and others in English by Carpenter, Hermann, Luckstone, and Cowen. The range of expression, from the pure legato of some of the old music to the robustness of Johns's "Les Deux Amours," which was sung with a touch of parlando in the refrain, was capitally met by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Luckstone, the latter playing in his customarily sympathetic manner and, as usual, without a constant resource to printed music in front of him.

'PRINCE IGOR' PREMIERE.

Borodine's Opera at Metropolitan on Dec. 30—Next Week's Bills.

The first performance in this country of the Russian opera, "Prince Igor," by Borodine, will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evening, Dec. 30. The cast will include Mmes. Alda, Delaunois, Perini, and Egener, and Messrs. Botta, Amato, Didur, De Segurola, Bada, and Audisio. Giorgio Polacco will conduct.

"La Traviata" will have its first hearing of the season on Wednesday evening of next week. The other operas for next week at the Metropolitan are "Lohengrin," on Monday evening with Mme. Destinn reappearing with the Thursday, "Samson et Dalila" on Thursday, "Tristan und Isolde" on Friday, and "Aïda" at the Christmas matinée. There will also be a special matinée Friday with "Hänsel und Gretel," and ballet divertissements in which Rosina Galli will appear, making up the bill.

The soloists for the concert this Sunday evening will be Beatrice Harrison, 'cellist, and Mme. Marie Rappold and Johannes Sembach.

"BRUEDERLEIN FEIN" SUNG.

Launching a Season of Opera Comique for French Charities.

Somewhat casually staged, but very sweetly sung was "Brüderlein Fein," the charming song-play by Leo Fall, which has been done into English by Greta Torpadie and which was given by her, together with Einar Linden and Signe Hagensen, yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre. This was Part I. of a double program, that included, also, the little "Mam'zelle Mariette," which Miss Torpadie and Mr. Linden have sung frequently under the auspices of the Music League of America. The Fall piece, which has been given before at the Irving Place, is rich in pretty melodies, and the waltz was made quite captivating.

Yesterday's performance was the first of four special matinées of opera comique, each to be given for the benefit of some French good works. The first day's receipts are for the society organized to relieve the want which the war brought to the ateliers of Paris, and the moneys made by the performance of Dec. 28 will go to the Janson de Sailly Hospital in Paris. The venture boasts many fine names in the list of patrons and patronesses, and if each sponsor would attend the problem of selling out the diminutive Princess would be solved in advance.

Maria Kousnezoff, Singer, Arrives.

Maria Kousnezoff, a Russian prima donna, arrived yesterday on the Montevideo to appear with the Chicago Opera Company. Mme. Kousnezoff will sing the title rôle in "Cleopatra," and will also sing in "Thaïs," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," and "Manon." The singer was born in Odessa, and is a daughter of the painter, Nicholas Kousnezoff, member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg.

Concert for Italian War Victims.

Under the auspices of the Italian General Relief Committee, of which the Italian Ambassador and the Italian Consul General at New York are Honorary Presidents, there will be a benefit concert Friday evening at Carnegie Hall for the Italian war victims in America. Giuliano Romani, tenor, and Mlle. Odette Le Fontenay, soprano, will be heard for the first time in this country at the concert. An orchestra under Walter L. Rosemont will assist.

"Sybil" at the Liberty on Jan. 11.

The date of the first New York performance of "Sybil," the muscial comedy in which Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian and Joseph Cawthorn will be starred next, has been set for Tuesday, Jan. 11, at the Liberty Theatre. The engagement of the picture, "The Birth of a Nation," at that playhouse will end the Saturday previous. Rehearsals of the muscial play, the libretto of which is by the authors of "The Merry Widow" and the music by Victor Jacobi, are in progress under the direction of Fred G. Latham and Julian Mitchell.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mana Zucca has been engaged for H. H. Frazee's production of the new Lipman-Shipman drama, "Settling Accounts," which will have its first performance Christmas Day.

The Drama League has bulletined Grace George's production of "Major Barbara" at the Playhouse. "Thoroughly entertaining," is the Play-Going Committee's comment on the Shaw comedy, while Miss George's company is described as "excellent." The committee also expresses its great interest in Miss George's repertory idea.

Yvette Guilbert will immediately begin a tour of the large cities of the United States and Canada and will not be heard here again till Spring, when she will return for an extended engagement.

The Triangle moving picture version of "Don Quixote," with De Wolf Hopper in the title role, has been announced as the Christmas week offering at the Knickbocker.

Paul Dickey, who collaborated with Charles W. Godard in writing "The Misleading Lady" and "The Ghost Breaker," left yesterday for Hollywood, Cal., to join the producing staff of the Lasky Company. Luther A. Reed, for a number of years a member of the staff of The Herald, accompanied Mr. Dickey to join the scenario department.

MME. AMALIA STRAKOSCH.

Older Sister of Adelina Patti Is Dead in Paris.

Mme. Amalia Strakosch, whose husband, Maurice Strakosch, was a noted impresario many years ago, and who was an older sister of Adelina Patti, died in Paris on Sunday, according to information reaching this city yesterday.

She was a daughter of Salvatore Patti and was born in Madrid, Spain, coming to this country with the family in 1847. They located at 96 East Tenth Street, and her father was interested in the management of Palmo's Opera House, in Chambers Street, until 1849. He then joined the company of Max Maretzek, then singing in the Astor Place Opera House, where he sang second tenor until 1852. During these years Mme. Strakosch was also a member of the company. In the early sixties her father formed a partnership with Maurice Strakosch and his gifted daughter, Adelina Patti, and in April, 1861, the family removed to England.

Dr. Charles A. Haffner.

Dr. Charles A. Haffner, for fifteen years a physician on the West Side, died yesterday at his home, 170 West 150th Street, in his fortieth year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late Jacob Haffner. Dr. Haffner was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and was a visiting physician of Roosevelt Hospital and connected with the West Side Clinic. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society and the West End Medical Society. Dr. Haffner is survived by his wife, who was Miss Lucinda Robinson, and whom he married in 1913.

Obituary Notes.

LEWIS P. ROSS, merchant and banker, President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester and of the Mechanics Institute of that city, died at his home there last night, in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HINGSTON SCOTT, widow of Lieut. Col. George Arthur Scott, of the Queens, British Army, died on Sunday at Liberty, N. Y., in her sixty-eighth year. She was a daughter of the late Dr. Frederick Trevan of Port Isaac, Cornwall, England.

GEORGE A. SHIPMAN, 68 years old, a retired real estate operator of Bensonhurst, died yesterday at his home, 2,110 Eighty-second Street, from pneumonia. Mr. Shipman was formerly in the varnish business in Newark with his father, and has lived in the Bensonhurst section for the last eleven years. He left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. MARGARET KELLY, widow of James Kelly, for many years engineer for the Harper & Brothers' publishing house, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 45 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 69 years.

CHARLES B. PAUL, a retired manufacturer of files and for fifty years a member of Yew Tree Lodge, 461, F. and A. M., died yesterday at his home, 378 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Paul was born in the Eastern District of Brooklyn and at one time was prominent in Republican politics in the Fifteenth Ward. He is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter.

MICHAEL MAHER, a retired wholesale provision dealer and civil war veteran, is dead at the home of his son, 1,063 East Second Street, Brooklyn, aged 77 years. He left a widow, a daughter, and a son, Joseph H. Maher, who is President of Joseph H. Maher, Inc., wholesale meat dealers at 63 Fulton Street.

WILLIAM HENRY FARRELL, aged 72 years, formerly in the auction business, died from apoplexy on Sunday at his home, 161 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, a son, and a daughter.

JOHN FRANK LOCKWOOD, in the wholesale fish business at the Fulton Fish Market, is dead at his home, 531 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 55 years. He was a son of the late John Lockwood, a Brooklyn lawyer, and was a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute.

HENRY JOHNSON, 74 years old, a civil war veteran and for a number of years in charge of a department of the New York Life Insurance Company, died recently at his home, 322 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Johnson was a native of Sweden and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. He was a member of the B. F. Middleton Post, G. A. R., and for thirty years had been active in the work of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, of which he was a Deacon.

FREDERICK GUTTENBERG, a well-known fish dealer of Brooklyn, for forty years in business at 1,001 Fulton Street, died in the Jewish Hospital on Monday after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Guttenberg was born at Union Course, L. I., sixty-four years ago, and when the civil war began he enlisted and served throughout the conflict. He was an associate member of Winchester Post, 197, G. A. R., and a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association, Long Island Grotto, and Acanthus Lodge, 719, F. and A. M.

JULIUS ROHMANN, a retired furniture manufacturer, formerly a member of the firm of C. F. Rohmann Sons & Co. of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 621 Thirty-third Street, Borough Park, from paralysis. Mr. Rohmann was born 75 years ago in Saxony, Germany, and was a member of the Brooklyn Quartet Club, the Amt Stolzenauer Verein, and Ludwig Feuerback Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Mrs. JOHANNA C. GRIMM, widow of Henry Grimm, for many years a wholesale grocer in Manhattan and mother of ex-Alderman Henry F. Grimm of Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on Monday at the home of her son, William Grimm, 469 Herald Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., in her eighty-second year.

ANDREW G. AYLWIN, for twenty-five years with the law firm of Burlinham, Montgomery & Beecher, at 27 William Street, died in his office on monday from apoplexy. Mr. Aylwin lived at 183 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, and for thirty years was a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.

ROBERT GIBSON DAVISSON, for a number of years prominent in Methodist Church circles in Brooklyn, died from apoplexy yesterday at his home, 221 Jefferson Avenue, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Davisson was born in this city and for twenty years lived in San Francisco. He was Treasurer for many years of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and Superintendent of the Sunday school. At the time of his death he was a member of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Davisson had been blind for the last four years.

HERMAN BUEK died yesterday morning at his home, 1,019 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninety-ninth year. Mr. Buek was born on May 26, 1817, and often expressed the hope that he would live to be 100 years old. He came to this country from Germany in 1849. Mr. Buek had been a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years and had lived in the house in which he died for thirty years.

THEODORE CAYAN, purchasing agent of the Botany Worsted Mills, died on Monday at his home, 65 Sherman Street, in his fifty-second year.

Lieutenant FRED M. KINGMAN, U. S. A., 28 years old, of the First Corps, Coast Artillery, was found dead in bed on Monday at the Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, Va., from congestion of the lungs.

JOHN J. McKINIRY, President of the Utica Hill Gold Mine Company, died on Sunday at his home, at 260th Street and Broadway, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. ELIJAH STRONG, for years active in foreign missionary work, died on Monday at her home, 282 Barrow Street, Jersey City.

Mrs. AARON HUNTER, widow of a builder of the upper east side, is dead at her home, 12 West 184th Street, in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. ANNA FRANCES FORSHOLM, wife of Rudolph Forsholm, former ticker manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company here, died on Sunday at her home, 1[illegible]0 East Ninety-sixth Street.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, foreman for fifteen years of the electrotyping department of The New York Herald, died on Monday in the Washington Heights Hospital, in his fifty-sixth year.

Mrs. FANNIE BERNHEIMER, widow of Adolph Bernheimer, died on Monday at her home, 7 East Fifty-seventh Street, in her seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. MARTHA WILLIS, after whose family Williston, L. I., is named, died yesterday at her home in East Williston, in her eighty-third year.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

McKENNEY.—Dec. 13, at Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. William J. McKenney, a son, Heywood Trotter McKenney.

Engaged.

McLAUGHLIN—CONNOR.—Mr. and Mrs. Connor announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. George McLaughlin.

NEILSEN—STAFFORD.—Sara K. Stafford to Emil Neilsen, Jr.

Married.

TISCHLER—KAMHOLZ.—F. William Tischler and Miss Cecile Kamholz married by Dr. Jacob Kohn at the Lexington, Dec. 12, 1915.

Brooklyn.

MILLER — KOEPKE. — Dec. 14, Minnie Koepke to Walter P. Miller.

Died

BACHMANN.—Mount Sinai Hospital, Dec. 14, Joseph Bachmann, beloved husband of Reichen Bachmann and father of Gete Kriegsman. Funeral services at Meyer's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av., Thursday, 1:30 P. M.

BERNHEIMER.—On Monday, Dec. 13, Fannie, widow of Adolph Bernheimer, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 7 East 57th St., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, at 9:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

CREUZIGER.—On Dec. 12, 1915, William Creuziger, aged 72. Funeral from his late residence, 67 St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock.

CRYDER.—At her residence, 777 Madison Av., on Monday, Dec. 13, 1915, Elizabeth, widow of Duncan Cryder and daughter of the late Edward and Caroline Callender Ogden. Funeral services in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Av. and 53d St., on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 10 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

DANIS.—Solomon, beloved husband of Sophie, Dec. 13. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 15, 11 A. M., from 1,264 Amsterdam Av.

DENTON.—John Spader Denton, at Jamaica, L. I., Dec. 14, beloved husband of Ada C. Gale, age 71 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. Please omit flowers.

DEVLIN.—On Dec. 13, at his residence, 114 West 87th St., Jeremiah F., beloved son of Angela M. and the late Jeremiah Devlin. Funeral services at the Church of St. Gregory the Great, West 90th St., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

DODGE.—On Dec. 14, 1915, Julia B., widow of George L. Dodge, aged 76 years. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Horgan, 414 St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

DREW.—Charles J., on Monday, Dec. 13, 1915, formerly with American Express Co. Funeral from his late residence, 471 East 140th St., on Friday, December 17, at 9 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Rita, 145th St. and College Av. Interment Calvary.

DYKES.—On Dec. 13, Moses M., beloved husband of Ester Dykes. Funeral from late residence, 928 Kelly St., today, 10:30 A. M.

FRANKLIN.—On Dec. 14, 1915, Maria Main, widow of Zelus Edward Franklin. Funeral service at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward D. Flannery, 259 West 92d St., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

HAFFNER.—On Dec. 14, Dr. Charles A. of 170 West 105th St., in his 40th year, beloved husband of Lucy Haffner. Funeral at the above residence Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

HOWE.—At Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, on the 13th of December, 1915, Frances B. L., wife of William Howe and daughter of Prof. B. F. Liggett, in her 44th year. Funeral services at her late residence, Concordville, Penn., on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock.

HUNTING.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 12, 1915, Laura Blodgett Hunting, widow of William W. Hunting, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral service will be held at the chapel of Greenwood Cemetery on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

LEVY.—Dec. 12, 1915, Sophie, wife of Arthur J. Levy. Funeral from her late residence, 50 West 77th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 10:30 A. M.

MARSH.—Dec. 7, at Brookline, Mass., William H. M. Marsh. Interment was at Boonton, N. J., Dec. 11.

PAIGE.—At Schenectady, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 13, 1915, Frances Cobham Paige, daughter of the late John Keyes and Anna Bloodgood Paige. Funeral services Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 2:30 o'clock, at the First Reformed Church, Schenectady, N. Y.

PARSONS.—Entered into rest on the morning of Dec. 14, 1915, at Liriodendra, Flushing, N. Y., in her 87th year, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Robert Bowne Parsons and daughter of the late Judge John W. Mitchell and Caroline E. Green of Charleston, S. C. Service at her late residence, on Friday, Dec. 17, on the arrival at Murray Hill Station of the 2:37 train from Pennsylvania Station, New York.

PASK.—On Monday, Dec. 13, 1915, at his residence, 90 Giffords Lane, Great Kills, S. I., Roy Charles, beloved son of Filomela and Charles Pask, in his 23d year. Funeral services at Moravian Church, Great Kills, S. I., on Thursday, Dec. 16, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

PERRY.—On Dec. 14, 1915, Enoch Wood Perry, husband of Fanny F. Perry, in his 85th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PORTER.—At the Roosevelt Hospital, Dec. 12, of pneumonia, William Porter, for many years faithful and esteemed butler of Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray Young. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

ROSCHLAU.—At Hackensack, N. J., Monday, Dec. 13, John Roschlau, Sr., aged 68 years, father of George, John, and Anna. Funeral service 11 A. M. Thursday.

ROSENTHAL.—On Dec. 14, 1915, at his residence, The Langham, 135 Central Park West, Abraham Rosenthal, in his 82d year, beloved father of Ignatius, Leon, Bert, Sylvan, and Walter. Interment Thursday morning at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

SIMINGTON.—Suddenly, Francis J., aged 40, son of the late William Simington and Katherine McElroy. Funeral Friday from his late residence, 3,141 Sedgwick Av. Services Church of St. John the Evangelist, 231st St., Kingsbridge Av.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 13, at his late residence, 18 West 51st St., A. Alexander Smith, M. D., in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the 5th Av. Presbyterian Church, Friday morning, Dec. 17, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Easton, Penn., at the convenience of the family.

Died

SMITH.—A. Alexander, M. D.—The New York Academy of Medicine, 17-19-21 West 43d St. The Fellows are requested to attend the funeral of Dr. A. Alexander Smith, late Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Funeral service will be held in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 55th St., on Friday, Dec. 17, at 10:30 A. M.
WALTER B. JAMES, M. D., President.
CHARLES F. ADAMS, Secretary.

SMITH.—Mortimer, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, in his 96th year, at his home in Ridgefield Park, N. J. Funeral services at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Josie K. Barnes, Thursday, Dec. 16, at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Dec. 12, at the home of her sister, Mrs. John R. Robinson, (Wildwood,) Easton, Md., Josephine C. Taylor, third daughter of the late Adelaide Backus and John C. Taylor of New York City. Services at Greenwood Cemetery, Thursday, 16th inst., at 11 A. M.

UTTER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 14, Mary Price Utter, widow of the late Samuel S. Utter. Funeral services from her late residence, 168 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 16, at 8:30 P. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

WADSWORTH.—Nellie Clifton Wadsworth, beloved wife of Eugene M. Wadsworth. Funeral from her late residence, 444 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn, Thursday, at 2 P. M.

WELLER.—Caroline Jean, aged 4, died suddenly, Tuesday, Dec. 14. Funeral services held at the family home, 69 Burling Lane, New Rochelle, on Thursday, at 11 A. M.

WEINSTEIN. — Rev. Abraham Weinstein. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1915, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 403 East 52d St.

WOLF.—Jacob, suddenly, beloved husband of Rebecca. Funeral Thursday, at 10 A. M., from 55 St. Marks Place, city. Kindly omit flowers.

BURKE.—Anna, Dec. 14. Funeral, 1,597 3d Av., today, 9:30 A. M.
CUFFE.—Patrick, 822 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
CUNNINGHAM.—Sarah 305 East 25th St., Dec. 13, aged 84. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
DAUCH.—Anna M., 1,044 Findlay Av., Bronx, Dec. 13, aged 25. Funeral private.
EASTMAN.—Charles L., Dec. 13, aged 44. Funeral 223 8th Av.
KELLY.—Maria A., 349 East 149th St., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
KELLY.—Rae 1,517 Bryant Av., Bronx., Dec. 13, aged 64. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KLUEPPELBERG.—Robert, 615 Eagle Av., Bronx, Dec. 13, aged 54.
NEVINS.—John J., 421 East 15th St., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
REICHERT.—Carl, 441 East 76th St., Dec. 11.
RILEY.—Edward, 404 West 24th St., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
RIVERS.—Catherine 329 East 36th St., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
ROMANELI.—Albert, Polyclinic Hospital, Dec. 12. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
SCHMITT.—Henry, 523 West 103d St., Dec. 13. Funeral notice later.
SCHOONMAKER.—George C., New Brighton, S. I., Dec. 13 aged 53.
SMITH.—William, 561 West 180th St., Dec. 13. Funeral notice later.
SODEN.—James, 303 West 127th St., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
THUNER.—Carl, 346 East 9th St., Dec. 13, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
WHELAN. — Catherine, 247 Willis Av., Bronx, Dec. 13. Funeral today 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ARCHBOLD.—Sarah, 748 Marcy Av., Dec. 14. Funeral notice later.
ARNOLD.—Leo, 1,723 Harmon St., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
AYLWIN.—Andrew G., 183 Lefferts Place, Dec. 13. Funeral today.
BACHMANN.—Wilhelmina G., 331 Greene Av., Dec. 14. Funeral private.
BEEHAN.—Bridget, 320 14th St., Dec. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
BODENSACK.—August, 1,719 74th St., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
BUEK.—Herman, 1,019 Lafayette Av., Dec. 14, aged 99. Funeral private.
CAIRNS.—Isabella, Long Island College Hospital, Dec. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
CONROY.—William, 71 Newell St., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
COOK.—Thomas, 24 Chapel St., Dec. 13.
DAVIDSON.—Robert G., 221 Jefferson Av., Dec. 14. Funeral private.
DONNELLY.—Teresa C., Dec. 13. Funeral 503 Atlantic Av., today, 9 A. M.
FARNDELL.—Ann R., 6,409 6th Av., Dec. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
GOTTHELF.—Mordecai L., 28 Powers St., Dec. 12, aged 74.
GOTTLOCK.—John G., 113A Palmetto St., Dec. 13, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.
GUTTENBERG.—Frederick, 150 Cambridge Place, Dec. 13, aged 64. Funeral service today.
KELLY.—Margaret, 45 Carlton Av., Dec. 13, aged 69.
LEFFERTS.—Cornelius, 159 Wyckoff Av., Dec. 13, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
McGOVERN.—Peter J., 132 Dean St., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
McKENNA.—Julia A., 197 Kent St., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MAHER.—Michael, 1,068 East 2d St., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
MEYER.—John W., 3,346 Fulton St., Dec. 12, aged 34. Funeral today.
MILLER.—Aloreius A., 429 St. Mark's Av., Dec. 12. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
MULLER.—George M., 10 Ingraham St., Dec. 13, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
NEIMAN.—Helen, Jewish Hospital, Dec. 12.
O'CONNELL.—Mary, 1,633 60th St., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
OLIVER.—Florence P., 1,265 Madison St., Dec. 13. Funeral private.
PAUL.—Charles B., 378 Putnam Av., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow.
PULSCH.—Johanna S., 28 Spencer Place, Dec. 13. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
QUALMANN.—Henry, 2,822 Church Av., Dec. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SAND.—Harry A., 653 Onderdonk Av., Dec. 14, aged 28. Funeral service tomorrow.
SHAW.—Frank M., 647A Greene Av., Dec. 13, aged 48. Funeral service tomorrow.
SIMON.—Louise, 123 Essex St., Dec. 14, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SPAETH.—Anna M., 1,258 Park Place, Dec. 13, aged 68.
SHIPMAN.—George A., 2,110 82d St., Dec. 14. Funeral service today.
STEDMAN.—John J., 203 South 1st St., Dec. 12, aged 47.
SWETT.—Octavia E., 174 Bay 26th St., Dec. 12. Funeral private.
VOHS.—Julius, 88 Menahan St., Dec. 13, aged 49.
VOSS.—John H., 94 Harman St., Dec. 13, aged 72.

Jersey City and Newark.

ANT.—Charles, 858 South 14th St., Newark, Dec. 14, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BIRK.—Charles, Newark, Dec. 13, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
CAVANAGH.—Helen F., 78 1st St., Newark, Dec. 14. Funeral notice later.
DALY.—Catherine, 281 Magnolia Av., Jersey City, Dec. 14.
FALLON.—William E., 493 Monmouth St., Jersey City, Dec. 13.
GEISSLER.—Elizabeth, 205 Ferry St., Newark, Dec. 13, aged 85. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

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Died

HERRMANN.—Charles, 93 Hudson St., Newark, Dec. 13, aged 45. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
KEEFE.—Mary A., 228 Congress St., Jersey City, Dec. 13.
KENNEY.—Matilda, 36 Paterson St., Jersey City, Dec. 12, aged 77. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
KINNE.—Anton, 281 Waverly Av., Newark, Dec. 14, aged 50.
KIRCHMER.—Katharine, 132 Hudson St., Newark, Dec. 13, aged 71. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
LEWIS.—William J., 49 Orient Av., Jersey City, Dec. 13, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
MACK.—[illegible] 13. [illegible]
MacMILLAN.—Daniel, East Newark, Dec. 14. [illegible]
MAHAN.—[illegible] Dec. 13. [illegible]
MILLS.—Mary E., 281 Market St., Newark, Dec. [illegible]
NAAB.—Charles, 28 Lillie St., Newark, Dec. 14, a[illegible]
NELSON.—Alexander W., Newark, Dec. 12, aged 46. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
QUINN.—Jane, 29 Grant Av., Newark, Dec. 13.
SAUTTER.—Julia, 203 Bowers St., Jersey City, Dec. 13, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SCHMITT.—Henry, 136 Sherman Av., Jersey City, Dec. 13, aged 72. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
SEUFFERT.—Christine J. O., 850 Bergen St., Newark, Dec. 12, aged 61. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
SILVA.—Mary A., 297½ 8th St., Jersey City, Dec. 12. Funeral today, 8 A. M.
STUMPF.—Philip, 13 Niagara St., Newark, Dec. 13, aged 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
VEGHTE.—James E., 36 Liberty St., Newark, Dec. 13, aged 57.
WILLIAMS.—Rebecca, Newark, Dec. 13, Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

EPP.—John, South Ozone, Dec. 13, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
GRIMM.—Johanna C., Richmond Hill, Dec. 13, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HANSON.—Annie, Winfield, Dec. 13, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
HELBOCK.—Caspar, Pinelawn, Dec. 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
McCABE.—John, Babylon, Dec. 13, aged 79.
REIS.—Clair, Woodside, Dec. 12, aged 37. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

COHEN.—Sad and loving memory of our devoted son and brother, Gustav M. Cohen, who passed away Dec. 15, 1913. Gone, but not forgotten.

EVANS. — Katie Evans, in loving memory. Died Dec. 15, 1912.

BRENNAN.—Mary E., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, today, 8 A. M.
DOELGER.—Peter, mass Holy Name Church, tomorrow, 8 A. M.
SCHAPPEL.—Anna, mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

Asa A. Spear.

Asa A. Spear, for forty years a practicing lawyer in this city, with an office at 79 Wall Street, died yesterday morningu at his home, 269 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Spear was in his seventy-fifth year and had lived in Brooklyn since 1870. He was a member of the Puritan Congregational Church for forty-four years, acting as President of the Board of Trustees for most of that time. When the Puritan Church was merged with the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church recently Mr. Spear joined the Central Congregational Church. He was Treasurer of the Congregational Home for the Aged since it was founded. Mr. Spear is survived by his wife and a son, Clarence A. Spear, who was associated with him in business.

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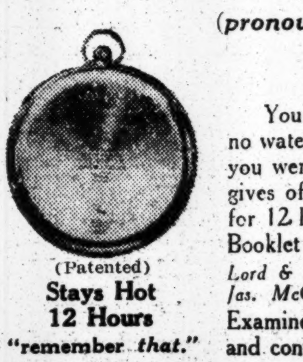

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NO SUDDEN DUMPING OF SECURITIES HERE

Britain Is Expected to Take a Long Time to Collect and Return Our Shares.

MAY SEND US $1,500,000,000

London Brokers Approve Government Plan, Which Sir George Paish Explains In Detail.

Mobilization of American securities held in Great Britain was undertaken without any understanding with bankers in this country, it was said yesterday, and the details, other than those published, which have been received in private cables have been meagre. It is expected by international financiers that stocks and bonds acquired by the Government in exchange for the five-year 5 per cent. bonds will be sold, and that those securities borrowed will be used as collateral for loans.

One of the foremost bankers who has been in constant touch with the British Treasury officials said yesterday that a fair estimate of the total securities sold back to this country by Great Britain since the outbreak of war would be between $900,000,000 and $1,000,000,000. He estimates the amount available for future sale at something over $1,500,000,000.

It was said that no arrangements had been made to handle here the American securities collected by the British Government, so that it could not be told whether it was the intention of the authorities to sell them piecemeal in the open market or to offer them in large blocks to a group of institutions here. It was said, however, that there was little question but that the securities would be sold, although in such a way as to avoid any disturbance here.

The British Government and individuals have been selling stocks and bonds of American corporations ever since the market had a substantial rise from the low levels due to the war. The sales by individuals and firms were made through the London Stock Exchange or by cable on the New York Stock Exchange in the usual way. The Government sales have been made through J. P. Morgan & Co., as agents. Accompanying the recent gold shipments sent to that firm by the British Government in payment of war munitions were a great many cases of securities to be sold at the bankers' discretion.

The process of getting the securities together is expected to be a long one, so that there is little reason to fear any sudden increase in the amount of foreign selling in this market. It is supposed that the Treasury officials will husband the securities in order to be able to extend help to the exchange situation over as long a period as possible. Transfer of these issues to American holders will mean eventually a great loss to Great Britain in interest and dividend payments, which have always constituted an important factor in offsetting an unfavorable trade balance, and will materially increase the spending power of this country.

The sixty days allowed the syndicate in which to dispose of $500,000,000 of bonds taken from Great Britain and France expired yesterday, without any increase in transactions in the issue to mark the conclusion of the most ambitious underwriting operation ever undertaken in the United States. With the aproaching distribution of the unsold portion the prices of the "regular" and the thirty-day bonds came nearer together. There were sales of $24,000 of the cash bonds at 95⅝, a new low price, and of several times that amount of bonds for delivery within thirty days at prices ranging from 94¾ to 95.

Final payment by the syndicate members of the amount due, which was theoretically 75 per cent. of their obligation, was made yesterday to J. P. Morgan & Co., as agent for the syndicate managers. Most of the members took advantage of the low rates for money and paid in their full amounts on the day of the first call, in order to profit by the difference between the yield on the bonds and the cost of money. Clerks were busily engaged last evening in computing the amount of bonds to be allotted to each member remaining in the syndicate, and letters of notification will be mailed today. The estimate of $180,000,000 unsold bonds has not been revised, but it is expected that the actual figures will be ready tonight.

WELL RECEIVED IN LONDON.

But Mobilization of Securities Finds Some Critics—Paish's Views.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The scheme for mobilizing American securities was virtually the sole topic of discussion today in the American section of the stock market. The Government terms are considered generous there, and the plan is thought to be a good one, especially for holders selling outright. It is believed that many trust companies and insurance houses will seize the opportunity to sell holdings at the present high level.

The plan is expected further to curtail Stock Exchange business, which already has shrunk to small proportions. The market was scarcely affected today, although the tone was dull and prices inclined to soar.

Exchange houses can see only an indirect effect on exchange rates in the scheme, in view of the fact that it is only voluntary and purposes to provide dollars for Government importations. Exchange undoubtedly has been supported during the last year by sales of American securities, and therefore the mobilization plan is considered as merely altering the method of affecting exchange. Today's firmer tendency in cable transfers at 4.72, after an opening of 4.71¾, was not attributed to the plan, but was believed to be due to Continental sales of dollars here.

Largely Favored by the Press.

The mobilization plan, as presented in the House of Commons yesterday by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is received with favor by a major part of the press. Some newspapers, however, are inclined to await further details before expressing a definite opinion. In particular, there is a demand for a clearer definition of the Government's plans for disposing of securities obtained by purchase.

The whole scheme will come under close scrutiny in the House of Commons before final approval is given to a measure which puts such large power into the hands of the Treasury. In financial circles the question asked most frequently concerns Mr. McKenna's remark that the Treasury does not intend to throw a large amount of securities on the American market, but purposes "to borrow on securities." The inquiry is made why securities should be bought outright if the only intention is to borrow on them.

"This is an argument we are unable to follow," says The Post. "Certainly, if the Government actually purchases securities here, the simpler method would be to resell on the other side."

The Manchester Guardian questions the soundness of the whole plan, saying:

"There are obvious objections to Government intervention as a purchaser or borrower. It sends up the price of securities against the Government. When the Government meddled in sugar the market beat it. The market assuredly will beat the Government if it tries to buy securities. In fact, the offer to buy securities at market prices is an invitation to dealers to rig the market against it. Another objection is that this direct Government intervention tends to give an exaggerated impression of our financial difficulties. "All these disadvantages could be obviated if private holders could be stimulated to themselves dispose of their securities."

Sir George Paish's Views.

Sir George Paish, one of the best known English authorities on financial affairs, said:

"The plan is to enable the British people to purchase and pay for the great quantities of American goods and produce they will need to buy in the next twelve months. Further, it is for the purpose of providing the allies of Great Britain with the sums they need to pay for goods purchased in the United States.

"In the last year goods bought from America have been paid for largely in gold, and still more largely in securities, as well as by the credit of £100,000,000 ($500,000,000) which American bankers and investors so generously provided France and Great Britain a short time ago. The amount of gold in the United States is now so colossal that the importation of additional amounts may lead to wild speculation; it is undesirable, in every one's interest, that a still greater amount of gold should accumulate in the United States, and desirable that payment should be made for the vast quantities of goods which the Allies are purchasing in securities of one kind or another, or by means of additional credits similar to the one recently granted.

"I should have mentioned that some of the goods bought this year have been paid for by ordinary banking credits, but this method of payment provided a very small sum of money in comparison with the amounts provided by gold exports and sales of securities.

"Practically speaking, Great Britain has to provide all the money needed to settle the American favorable trade balance. For 1915 the excess of exports will probably reach $1,750,000,000, and, after allowing for payment of interest, freights, &c., the balance in favor of the States will probably reach about $1,350,000,000, of which about $400,000,000 will be settled in gold, $460,000,000 by the recent Franco-British loan, and the balance of about $500,000,000 by sales of securities.

Net Balance of $2,000,000,000.

"In 1916 the balance in favor of the States, in view of the great quantities of goods already ordered, may not be far short of $2,500,000,000, and after allowing for interest and other payments the net balance in favor of the States may be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000. With such a prospect it was essential that Great Britain should mobilize her American securities and make necessary preparations for payment of so great a sum.

"The plan of the British Chancellor is designed to provide all the money that will be needed, although possibly the American people themselves, in view of their desire to create a great international money market in the United States, will wish to invest money in British or French loans at the very attractive rates of interest which they will afford. British investors, from the individual standpoint, have no need to sell their securities, and would not do so were it not for patriotic reasons. A great many may lend their securities in order that the money needed to meet the trade balance in the United States may be paid, and it is obvious that the demand in the States for securities will be greatly in excess of the amounts which Britishers are likely to sell. Indeed, the amount of money which will accumulate in the States is likely to be so great that not only will there be no difficulty in absorbing any securities which British and French investors may desire to sell, but there will probably be a big surplus for investment in British, French, or other Government loans and in other foreign securities.

"In other words, the United States, by reason of its vast exports, will enjoy a greater income than it ever had hitherto, and out of this great income will have great sums for investment, both in securities which will be returned from Europe and in various new issues of securities—European, Canadian, and South American—which may be offered to the American people."

Exchange Wants the Business.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 15.—In his financial article this morning, the city editor of The Chronicle says:

"In Lombard Street general approval was expressed of the Government scheme for mobilizing American securities, though some would prefer to see it compulsory instead of voluntary, while others expressed fear that Wall Street wire pullers might seize the opportunity to manipulate the market against the Government. Inquiries, however, revealed very few opponents of the principle of the scheme.

"As regards the Stock Exchange, certain firms, protesting against the Government's proposals in their present form, point out that this sort of business in a Stock Exchange prerogative and should be put through the usual channels. Petitions to the committee embodying this protest have been drawn up and active steps are being taken to get them signed by influential members, brokers, and jobbers alike, who deal largely in American securities.

"The scheme imposed very little check upon the freedom of dealings yesterday. A large business, it is stated, was put through in the principal railroad bonds."

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RATIFY KENNECOTT MERGER.

Copper Company's Stockholders Vote 3,000,000 Share Issue.

Stockholders of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, by a vote of 600,829 shares decided yesterday to increase the number of shares from 720,000 to 3,000,000 of no par value, and to increase the stated capital from $6,000,000 to $15,000,000. The increase was authorized to enable the corporation to buy the block of 420,000 shares of Utah Copper stock owned by the Guggenheim Exploration Company, as well as securities of the Braden Copper Mines Company, the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad and the Alaska Steamship Company.

President Stephen Birch of the Kennecott Corporation told stockholders at the meeting that while production and costs were satisfactory, it was felt that the company would gain an advantage by taking over properties whose known life was longer than that indicated for the Kennecott by the ore so far developed.

"In the case of Utah Copper," he added, "we know that the mine has a life of over thirty years, and the life of the Braden Company is placed at the same figure. Costs at the Utah Mines are around 7 cents a pound and Braden engineers estimate the producing costs at that mine at 7 cents also. The Copper River & Northwestern Railroad is a necessity to the Kennecott Copper Corporation. We depend upon it for our transportation, and if the road passed into unfriendly hands, freight rates could be increased to exceed $2,000,000 a year.

"Earnings of the Alaska Steamship Company and the railroad are now running at the rate of about $1,000,000 a year. Earnings of the Kennecott Corporation have averaged $1,000,000 a month. Last month we produced $10,500,000 pounds of copper, and costs were probably under 5 cents a pound."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bankers Trust Company, as trustee of the collateral trust 6 per cent. gold notes of the United Light and Power Company of New Jersey, will sell at public auction Jan. 12, at the County Court House, the collateral behind these notes. This action will be taken because of defaults on interest on the notes. The collateral consists of $2,023,000 first and general 6 per cent. bonds of the United Light and Power Company of California, 300,000 shares of common stock, and 150,000 preferred stock of this concern, par value $10 a share.

Robert H. Bean, President of the American Institute of Banking, will become Treasurer of the Casco-Mercantile Trust Company of Portland, Me., on Jan. 1. At present he is Treasurer of the Old South Trust Company of Boston.

Salomon Brothers & Hutzler have prepared for distribution a booklet describing short-term securities.

William Noble Dickinson will deliver an address on South American trade from the commercial viewpoint before the Forum Section of the American Institute of Banking tonight at the New York Chapter rooms, 138 East Thirty-fifth Street.

Thompson, Shonnard & Co. are distributing a circular describing the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore.

The Protective Committee for the first refunding mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas-Colorado Pacific Railway Company has set Dec. 28 as the last day for receiving deposits of the bonds at the Franklin Trust Company.

The investment firm of Alfred H. Ebert & Co. has issued a letter describing a number of investment securities.

PLANS ROCK ISLAND ASSESSMENT OF $33

Amster Committee Proposes to Raise $25,000,000 to Pay Off Some Urgent Debts.

WOULD REGAIN COLLATERAL

Suggests Issue of Income Bonds or Preferred Stock in Exchange for the Cash Advanced.

The attempt of the first and refunding mortgage bondholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to foreclose under their mortgage and to take the reorganization of the Rock Island into their own hands will be opposed by the Stockholders' Committee, headed by N. L. Amster of Boston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Rock Island. The plan of the bondholders was outlined in yesterday's TIMES.

In accordance with the foreclosure plans, the Trustee will be asked to declare a default because of the alleged violation of two clauses in the mortgage indenture. Mr. Amster contends that these clauses do not apply to the case. The question, of course, is one for court adjudication.

"The rumor of a foreclosure suit," said Mr. Amster yesterday, "is only another attempt to throw confusion into the shareholders' camp. It is my view that there can be no foreclosure unless there has been an actual default of interest on the refunding bonds."

Mr. Amster is engaged in formulating plans for the reorganization without any foreclosure. If given several more months, he said yesterday, he hoped to succeed with his plans.

The Amster reorganization plans are only tentative. They call for the issue of between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 of 7 per cent. income bonds or preferred stock. It is proposed to give the present stockholders new income bonds or preferred stock in return for an assessment on the stock. If $25,000,000 is to be raised the assessment would be about $33 a share.

"With the $25,000,000 in cash," Mr. Amster explained, "we propose to pay off floating debts to the amount of about $16,000,000. This would leave a surplus for other requirements. The paying off of the floating debt would release collateral with a value of about $30,000,000, and with this collateral other necessary financing could be accomplished. The Rock Island lines are earning more than they ever did before, and under the Receiver's management more money is being spent for maintenance than was ever spent before."

It is understood that arrangements have been made for extending the $4,100,000 bank loans which mature on Dec. 29; also that the $2,500,000 receivers' certificates due Jan. 3 will be extended. It is stated in authoritative circles that no objection will be made to the payment of the January interest on the general and on the first mortgage bonds of the railway. It is expected, however, that serious opposition will be met if the debenture interest of $500,000 is not paid. When the last debenture interest was due it was paid with receivers' certificates ranking behind the first and refunding bonds.

Bankers interested in Rock Island reorganization affairs, when apprised of Mr. Amster's plans to raise $25,000,000 by the issue of a new security, said that the amount was not large enough. It would require $60,000,000, they said, to carry out the suggestions of the Kendrick report. Any attempt to postpone the raising of all the money needed by means of short-term financing, they said, would only result in a recurrence of Rock Island's financial difficulties in a year.

FALK FORCING HIS FIGHT.

Charges President Smith of U. S. Light Has Unloaded Stock.

Stockholders of the United States Light and Heat Corporation received fresh information yesterday on the internal fight in the corporation through a letter sent out by Herbert V. Falk, a member of the Shareholders' Protective Committee. Mr. Falk recently brought suit against President J. Allen Smith, aimed to oust him from office, together with several Directors. In the complaint he charged that the Directors in question were employes of Mr. Smith, which the latter denied in a circular to stockholders a few days ago.

Mr. Falk's letter reiterates the complaint on this score, and states that when Guy M. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors, asked for the resignation of two of the Directors they declined flatly to quit. In regard to his failure to secure from Mr. Smith information concerning the company's business, Mr. Falk says:

> Smith denied that the corporation was doing any munition business, but our personal investigation at the works disclosed the fact that some time ago they were working eighteen hours a day in parts of the plant, turning out munitions. We attempted to secure information as to just what the business was, and whether it was being done by the corporation for its own account or for the account of intermediaries, and, though we were never able to find out anything ourselves, still, at times propitious for Smith, news came out which in its character and technical detail could only have emanated from some official of the company; and upon the market thus existing, in the belief that the company was doing important business, Smith and several of his employes sold out their common stock at somewhere around $5.50 per share.

The letter deals with other charges intended to show that extravagance has marked the conduct of the company since the concern was reorganized.

WANTS RAILROAD INQUIRY.

Bill in House Aimed at Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Representative Linthicum of Maryland today introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution asking for an investigation of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal. The object of the resolution is to ascertain on what the company based the terminal's value in order to issue $30,000,000 worth of bonds, what bankers, brokers, or other agents represented the company, and what representations were made, and other information.

Mr. Linthicum said that bonds of this company were put on the market several years ago and sold as high as 95, and it was alleged that they were now worth practically nothing.

"This road," said Mr. Linthicum, "has been in the hands of receivers about seven years, the trustees for the bonds being the Central Trust Company of New York. The President of the trust company, Mr. Wallace, has been appointed Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, and has called upon the bondholders for $300 per bond in order to participate in the reorganization.

"It is stated by the holders of these bonds that, according to the statements made by the receivers, the property is worth some $40,000,000 as a railroad, and that if sold under the hammer it would bring $19,000,000. The original bond issue was $30,000,000."

Lehigh Valley Must Give Up Ships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Interstate Commerce Commission refused today to modify its order requiring the Lehigh Valley Railroad to give up its steamer line on the great lakes from Buffalo, in accordance with the provisions of the Panama Canal act. The original order, involving half a dozen other railroads, becomes effective tomorrow.

Bill for Substitute Judges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate Judiciary Committee today voted to report favorably the bill to empower the President to appoint substitute Judges for Federal District or Circuit Judges, 70 years or more of age, who fail to retire after ten years' service. The bill is being pressed as a reform to displace Judges who refuse to retire.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was moderately active and nervous, with prices moving feverishly over a range of nearly 3 cents a bushel and closing irregular at 1⅛c net advance for December, and ⅛@¼c higher for the other positions. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.25¾ free on board New York; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.22¾, and No. 1 northern Manitoba, $1.22¾ cost, insurance and freight Buffalo.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December...	..	..	1.22¼	1.22⅞	1.26¼
May	..	..	1.24¼	1.24⅞	1.31½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December...	1.18¼	1.15½	1.16¼	1.15⅛	1.18¾
May	1.19¼	1.16⅞	1.17¼	1.17⅛	1.22¾
July	1.11⅛	1.09	1.09⅝	1.09⅛	1.16¼

CORN.

The corn market advanced early in the day in sympathy with wheat, but toward the close eased off under profit taking, and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80½c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68⅛	66⅞	67⅝	67⅝	63⅛
May	71⅝	70⅝	70⅞	71	69½

OATS.

There was little individual feature in the oats market, and price movements were comparatively narrow, closing net unchanged to ¼c higher. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 45½@46½c; No. 4 white, 44½@45½c; fancy clipped white, 48½@49½c; ordinary clipped white, 45½@47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ...	42½	42	42	41¾	47⅞
May	45½	44⅞	45	45	52⅛

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices were higher on covering and in absence of more than moderate selling pressure. Hog prices were higher and receipts were fairly liberal, although some of the reports from the West were delayed by wire trouble. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000, estimated for Wednesday, 41,000; Kansas City received 18,000 and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January ..	9.80	9.70	9.75	9.57	9.97
May	10.07	9.92	10.00	9.87	10.22
Ribs—					
January ..	9.85	9.77	9:80	9.62	10.02
May	10.20	10.07	10.12	9.95	10.30
Pork—					
January ..	18.62	18.50	18.55	18.15	18.35
May	18.65	18.40	18.50	18.17	18.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a very firm undertone to the market for cottonseed oil and prices advanced sharply on covering and buying by commission houses, prompted by the firmness in lard and the continued strength in the crude position. Toward the close there was a partial setback under profit taking, but final quotations were 5 to 12 points net higher. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.33@...	8.23
December	8.35	8.29	8.34@8.37	8.24
January	8.40	8.35	8.38@8.40	8.26
February	..	..	8.38@8.40	8.28
March	8.41	8.37	8.39@8.41	8.29
April	..	..	8.42@8.48	8.34
May	8.54	8.49	8.49@8.50	8.43
June	..	..	8.53@8.58	8.46
July	8.65	8.57	8.57@8.58	8.52

COFFEE.

The total day's business in the coffee market amounted to only 2,000 bags, and, in the absence of aggressive operations, the market showed no decided tendency either way and closed net unchanged to 2 points higher. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	6.78@6.80	6.77
January	..	..	6.79@6.80	6.78
February	..	..	6.79@6.80	6.78
March	..	..	6.80@6.82	6.78
April	..	..	6.82@6.84	6.81
May	6.87	6.87	6.85@6.87	6.84
June	..	..	6.89@6.91	6.88
July	..	..	6.93@6.95	6.93
August	..	..	6.95@6.97	6.95
September	..	..	6.98@7.00	6.98
October	..	..	7.02@7.04	7.02

SUGAR.

After opening quiet and inactive, unchanged to a decline of 3 points, futures firmed up on buying orders, with very little offering, and prices gained several points in the early afternoon. The market closed steady, 5@15 points net higher, with sales for the day 1,[illegible] tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	3.80@3.85	3.65
January	3.49	3.41	3.48@3.49	3.41
February	3.31	3.29	3.30@3.32	3.23
March	3.28	3.22	3.27@3.29	3.22
April	..	..	3.29@3.31	3.24
May	3.36	3.32	3.33@3.36	3.26
June	..	..	3.37@3.39	3.29
July	3.42	3.42	3.41@3.43	3.34
August	..	..	3.45@3.47	3.38
September	..	..	3.49@3.51	3.42
October	..	..	3.53@3.55	3.46

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 34,534 packages; last week, 34,098 packages. Exports for week to Europe, 200 packages; to other countries, 860 packages. There was quite a sharp cut in prices for fresh creamery shortly after the last weekly report, but the market soon recovered, and has since gone a little higher than it was previous to the break. At times the supply of fine and fancy creamery has been below requirements of the trade, and outside buyers have had great difficulty in meeting urgent needs. The feeling was steady to firm at the close, with extras selling at 36@36½c, and a few of the fancier lots reaching 37@37½c. The larger part of the fresh butter is grading first and seconds, and both of these grades are ruling very quiet and take an unusually wide range of values. Storage creamery is moving freer, and the market has strengthened a little on the top qualities. Standard fancy renovated has advanced ½c; other grades slow. Ladles quiet, but packing stock selling pretty well. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 36@36½c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 29¼@35c; seconds, 25½@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 29½@30½c; higher scoring, 31@31½c; firsts, 26½@29c; seconds, 25@26c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 22@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 43,277 cases. Exports for week, 9,583 cases. Arrivals of fresh gathered eggs have continued on a very limited scale, although there are some signs of a slight increase toward the close. The market has ruled generally firm and the tendency slightly in sellers' favor. At the close trade was cautious, and the offerings of high grades appear to be about sufficient for the urgent needs of the trade. Lower qualities are gradually working down, and sales of these have been made at slightly better prices than were previously obtainable, but there is not yet a complete clearance. The market would be sensitive to any increase in receipts. Storage eggs have continued in good demand, with a strong speculative undertone based chiefly upon the recent evidences of fairly rapid decrease of holdings and the prospect of continued liberal export movement; prices have hardened and closed firm within the ranges quoted, with some of the fanciest marks not obtainable at the top quotation. Nearby white eggs have been in rather lighter supply, and fancy qualities are cleaning up satisfactorily, showing a fairly firm tone; most of the receipts, however, show some fault in size or quality, and defective goods move rather slowly at widely irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@42c; extra firsts, 38@40c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 33@35c; thirds and poorer, 27@32c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; culls and inferior, 16@19c; Fall held, 22@35c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds or poorer, 18@22c; dirties, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@54c; ordinary to goood, 38@48c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@52c; small whites, 38@43c; Western, gathered whites, 36@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 40@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@42c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 25@28c.

RECORD FOR FARM WEALTH.

Production in Last Fiscal Year $9,873,000,000, Houston Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Secretary Houston's annual report, made public today, places an estimate of $9,873,000,000 on the value of American farm crops and animal products for last year, a valuation without precedent. This, however, probably will be eclipsed by the present year's showing.

This valuation is an increase of about $83,000,000 over 1913, hitherto the highest ever recorded. The increase occurred in the face of a decline in cotton from 12.5 cents a pound for the 1913 crop to an average of 7.3 cents for 1914. The total value of the 1913 cotton crop, estimated at $846,000,000, was $283,000,000 more than the 1914 crop, although the latter was 14 per cent. greater in quantity.

Of the tremendous flood of exports which began near the end of the fiscal year covered by the Secretary's report, many hundreds of millions represent farm products. "The total agricultural exports in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, practically the first year of the war, were $1,470,000,000, which is an increase of $356,000,000, or 32 per cent. over those of the preceding year, and of $433,000,000, or nearly 42 per cent., over the average of the five years 1910-14.

What is needed more, perhaps, than anything else, the Secretary says, is an increase in meat animals. Elimination of common live-stock diseases, from which losses are enormous, would result in a material increase of the meat supply.

"It has been conservatively estimated," the report continues, "on the basis of data for thirty years, that the annual direct losses from animal diseases are approximately $212,000,000. The indirect losses, which also are great, cannot be estimated at all."

The citrus fruit industry of the Gulf States, the report asserts, is seriously threatened by citrus canker, a highly infectious bacterial disease. While the greater number of infected centres in Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama have been eliminated, complete eradication of the disease from Louisiana and Florida, the department believes, will require large expenditures for at least two years.

The potash situation, the report states, continues serious. There is practically no potash available for fertilizer.

Recommendations for legislation made by Secretary Houston to Congress include the following:

Legislation to promote better handling and storage of farm products and trading on the basis of fixed grades and standards, including a permissive warehouse act, a cotton standards act, a grain grades act, and provision for a market news service.

A land mortgage banking act to inject business methods into handling farm finance and to place farm securities upon the market in a responsible way.

Assistance to communities near the national forests in road building and similar improvements through a plan involving the advancement of funds for these purposes, to be charged against the State's future share of receipts from the forests.

Authority to grant water-power permits within the national forests for fixed periods.

More effective control over the production of hog cholera serum. A plan involving the establishment by the Federal Government of a station for testing all serum intended for shipment in interstate commerce is outlined.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The centre of the Atlantic Coast storm was over the St. Lawrence Valley Tuesday night, and, passing northeast, the gales have subsided on the North Atlantic Coast, and the weather has cleared throughout the Atlantic States, although there were snows during the last twenty-four hours in the North Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley, and the region of the Great Lakes.

Another storm of considerable importance has advanced southeastward from the North Pacific Coast, and Tuesday night it was central over the middle Rocky Mountain region. This storm has resulted in considerably warmer weather over the Southwest, general cloudiness west of the Mississippi River, snows in the north Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, and rains in the Pacific States.

The weather is unseasonably cold in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday in New England.

In the Middle Atlantic States, the upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, fair and continued cold weather Wednesday will be followed by increasing cloudiness and rising temperature, and probably snow and rain on Thursday.

In the South Atlantic States, fair weather on Wednesday will be followed by rain and warmer weather Thursday.

In the Gulf States and lower Mississippi Valley there will be rains Wednesday and Thursday.

In the upper lake region, cloudy weather Wednesday will be followed by snow Thursday.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the north Atlantic coast will be strong west, diminishing; Middle Atlantic coast, fresh west, diminishing, south Atlantic coast, moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Cloudy and cold Wednesday. Thursday cloudy and warmer.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued cold Wednesday. Thursday cloudy and warmer, probably followed by rain or snow.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday probably rain or snow.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy and continued cold Wednesday. Thursday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	38	29	4 P. M.	32	30
6 A. M.	34	29	6 P. M.	26	29
9 A. M.	35	32	9 P. M.	21	25
12 M.	38	33	11 P. M.	19	24

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 29; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 26. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 12:15 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 51 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.49 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.70 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
1:20—Foot Christopher St.; Pacific S. S. Co.	Slight
1:25—239th St. & Blackstone Av.; Edison Co.	Slight
6:20—204 Spring St.; Louis Cardelletta	$50
P. M.	
2:15—807 E. 9 St.; I. Greenstein	Slight
4:20—140-142 2 Av.; Menschel Bros.	$2,000
4:25—371 W. 123 St.; John Fitzgibbons	Slight
5:30—170 W. 121 St.; H. Cohen	Slight
5:45—132 E. 123 St.; not given	Slight
6:10—40 E. 143 St.; James Witherspoon	Slight
6:10—583 B'way; not given	Slight
7:15—161 West End Av.; Holbrook & Co.	Slight
7:50—547 B'way; World Waist Co.	$5,000
10:30—139 W. 116 St.; Louis Durose	Slight
10:50—210 Bleecker St.; Church of Lady of Comfort	$100

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1784

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, December 10th, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at its banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of above company is hereby called to be held at the office of the company at No. 111 William Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y., on Thursday, December 23rd, 1915, 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposed agreement for the merger of said corporation with Lumber Insurance Company of New York.

Dated New York, November 22nd, 1915.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. R. PIERSON, President.

GEORGE F. HUTCHINGS, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company of Allegany County.

No. 1 Broadway, New York, December 3, 1915.

The annual election for Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) will be held at the Company's office, No. 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 30th of December, 1915, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

H. B. WALBRIDGE, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 9th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF RIKER & HEGEMAN CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the Special Meeting of Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co., called for the purpose of voting upon the propositions hereinafter enumerated, was adjourned by resolution duly adopted at the special stockholders' meeting and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 West Fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 23rd day of December, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. The said meeting will be held to vote upon the following propositions:

1. To vote upon a proposition that the Riker & Hegeman Co. be forthwith dissolved, in accordance with the provisions of Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.
2. To act upon a proposition to sell the assets of the Riker & Hegeman Co., or any part thereof to a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York or any other State, and to take in payment therefor the stock of such corporation and distribute the said stock among the stockholders in lieu of money, in accordance with the provisions of Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.
3. To act upon a proposition to sell and convey the property, rights, privileges, and franchises of the Riker & Hegeman Co., or any interest therein, or any part thereof, to a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New York.
4. To take such action as may be necessary, proper, or advisable to effect the transfer and sale of the assets and property of the Riker & Hegeman Co. to a corporation to be organized to acquire the assets and property of the United Drug Company of Massachusetts and of the Riker & Hegeman Co.
5. To act upon an agreement entered into under Section 7 of the Business Corporation Law of the State of New York for the consolidation of the Riker & Hegeman Co. with a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.
6. To take any and all other action that may properly come before such meeting.

Dated New York, December 14, 1915.

JOHN H. FLAGLER, Chairman.

HAZEN E. MASTER, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, No. 192 Broadway, New York, on January 11th, 1916. Polls open from 12 Noon to 1 P. M.

B. L. HASKINS, Vice Pres. & Cashier

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1915.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 7, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 8th, 1916, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 12, 1916.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 11th, 1915.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank of the City of New York.

December 7, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, between the hours of 12 M. and 12:30 P. M.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 4th, 1915.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

Quarterly dividends of 1½% on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock, and 1¾% on the Seven Per Cent. Second Preferred Stock of this Company have been declared, payable January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1915.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

New York, December 7, 1915.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Jan. 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

New York, December 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1915, payable December 31, 1915, to stockholders of record December 24, 1915.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.

Common Stock Dividend.

New York, December 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% from the current earnings for the quarter ending September 30, 1915, payable December 31, 1915, to stockholders of record December 24, 1915.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., held December 14, 1915, a dividend of 14¼% on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared in favor of holders of said First Preferred Stock of record at the close of business on December 29, 1915, payable without interest at such time or times and in such installment or installments as may from time to time be thereafter fixed by said Board, with the right on the part of First Preferred Stockholders to take at their option in payment of such dividend, at any time on and after January 3, 1916, and up to and including June 30, 1916, First Preferred Stock at par, carrying dividends from January 1, 1916, scrip certificates to be issued for fractions of shares; dividend warrants for such dividend to be issued on December 31, 1915, to holders of First Preferred Stock of record at the close of business on December 29, 1915. The books for the transfer of First Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on December 29, 1915, and will be re-opened at the commencement of business on January 3, 1916.

Dated New York, December 14, 1915.

CARLL TUCKER, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned Voting Trustees will, on December 31, 1915, upon the receipt by them of the dividend warrants referred to in said notice, cause to be distributed through their agent, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, to holders of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of record at the close of business on December 29, 1915, dividend warrants entitling the holders thereof to a dividend of 14¼%, payable without interest at such time or times and in such installment or installments as may from time to time thereafter be fixed by the Board of Directors of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., as and when such dividends shall be received by the Voting Trustees, with the right on the part of holders of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates to take at their option in payment of such dividend, at any time on and after January 3, 1916, and up to and including June 30, 1916, First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates at par, carrying dividends from January 1, 1916, scrip certificates to be issued for fractions of shares.

Dividend warrants will be mailed to holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

The books for the transfer of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on December 29, 1915, and will be re-opened at the commencement of business on January 3, 1916.

Dated New York, December 14, 1915.

CHARLES H. SABIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. BRADY,
Voting Trustees.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share on the Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Monday, January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. Wednesday, December 1, 1915. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., November 11, 1915.

NEW IDRIA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

Boston, Nov. 30, 1915.

The Directors of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared dividend No. 125, of $1.00 per share, payable Dec. 31, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business Dec. 18, 1915.

W. B. BUCKMINSTER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL ZINC AND LEAD CO.

53 State St., Boston, Mass.

A dividend of three per cent. (3%) has been declared on the outstanding stock of the above-named Company, payable on December 23 to stockholders of record December 15.

Transfer books will close December 15 at 3 P. M., and reopen December 27 at 10 A. M.

JOHN J. HAMMERS, Treasurer.

Boston, December 4, 1915.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

BOSTON

Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable January 1, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record December 24, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of Thanhouser Film Corporation.

New Rochelle, N. Y., December 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a monthly dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½%) on the stock of the company, to be paid December 20th, 1915, to stockholders of record on December 11th, 1915. Transfer books close December 11th and reopen December 14th.

A. E. JONES, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, November 19, 1915.

An extra stock dividend of five per cent. (5%) and a special stock dividend of ten per cent. (10%) have been declared upon the Common stock of the Company, payable in Common stock at par on February 1, 1916, or as soon thereafter as the same can be listed, to Common stockholders as they shall appear of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 31, 1915.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.

Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The fourth installment of 1¾ Per Cent. of the Seven Per Cent. Dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable on January 3d, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Dec. 16, 1915.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Dated Dec. 1, 1915.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Strong—Short Covering a Factor—The Mobilization Scheme.

The bearish effects of recent days brought results yesterday in the opposite direction, for it was largely due to the increased proportions of the short account that prices were easily bid up during the afternoon. This of course was not the only factor at work in bringing about the day's numerous advances, but it was the background against which was projected the movement which extended to a large part of the list and resulted in a substantial advance in the general level of prices. The rise in the oil group, both listed and unlisted, was traceable to the continued news of advancing prices for the products of this industry, while expectation of specific favorable developments, as in New York Central and International Mercantile Marine, accounted for the strength in those quarters. At the same time the advance came about without any seeming change in the surface atmosphere of hesitancy which has been finding reflection in the relative dullness of the market and in its flatness, compared with its condition prior to the present period of indecision.

The Anglo-French bonds on sales for regular delivery declined to a figure fractionally under the price paid to the two issuing Governments, but that fact and the prospective actual dissolution of the underwriting syndicate today seemed to have lost their force as an adverse market factor. Similarly, whatever concern may have been felt over the outcome of our demands upon Austria had apparently passed, and on all hands it was being taken for granted that this matter would work out satisfactorily. The news of the day, which in many respects was most interesting from a financial and a stock market point of view, was that which dealt with the details of the plan for the mobilization by the British Government of English-held American securities. It has been believed that one of the things holding the market in restraint was uncertainty over the volume of our securities which might be disposed of in the near future under the English mobilization plan. On that score ample assurance was given by the British Treasury officials in proposing their scheme to Parliament, for emphasis was more than once laid on the intention to avoid swamping the market here with too large or too rapid sales of the securities which may be brought under the control of the British Government under one or the other of the alternate methods of mobilization proposed by the British Treasury. Opinion here continued to be that wherever possible the English Government would buy the securities from the present British holders rather than borrow them, even though the latter plan would, under certain conditions, carry with it the privilege of outright sale in this market.

From one point of view the proposal of this plan was accepted as a businesslike method of meeting the situation created by the great trade balance, adverse to England and favorable to us, brought about by the enormous purchases which have been made in this market since the outbreak of the war. A different view of the matter expressed in quarters not allied with the financial operations of the belligerents was that this scheme of mobilization of securities indicated the necessity of resorting to unusual schemes for financing the enormous expenditures which the war is forcing upon all of the participants.

The British Government has already done by private negotiation a good deal of the very thing which it now proposes to do under the formal sanction of this mobilization measure, and it does not follow, therefore, that the adoption of this plan will materially change the extent of the inflow of our securities from abroad. It will at least, it would seem, place the proceeds of such sales more directly at the disposition of the British Government, for it is provided that remittances against sales of these mobilized securities shall be made only through Government agents. The use of funds provided under this plan exclusively in connection with the Government's purchases would, of course, supply the commercial exchange market with no fresh supply of exchange, but it does not follow that British importers will not be given access to some of the funds created on this side through the sale or pledge here of the American securities now about to be mobilized. The effect of the plan upon exchange rates will, of course, depend in some extent, and probably to a large extent, upon this very matter. If the supply of funds thus to be created is to be made generally available to those who have need of remitted funds to this side, the favorable effect upon exchange rates will no doubt be more pronounced than if the funds are retained for the sole use of the Government. Sterling was firmer yesterday, but the movement was not extensive. German exchange, on the other hand, touched a new low figure.

STOCKS DULL IN LONDON.

Government Securities Overshadow Other Issues.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Money was in good supply and discount rates were dull today. American exchange started weak, but closed firm at 4.72⅝ for cable transfers.

The stock market was not particularly cheerful, owing to the war outlook, while standard securities were rather overshadowed by the superior attractions of Treasury bills and the French loan.

The Government's scheme for the mobilizaton of American securities was much discussed in the American section, which fears that the plan will cause a further depletion of business. Several sales of American and Canadian gold bonds were recorded, but railroad shares lacked attention and declined. Rubber shares were in good demand, while the rest of the market was lifeless and uncertain.

The Bank of England today released £225,000 for miscellaneous purposes, shipped £100,000 for Uruguay, and earmarked £100,000 for Egypt.

Bar silver was 26 11-16d per ounce. Money, 4@4¼ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills and three months, 5⅛@5 3-16 per cent. Gold premiums at Lisbon, 60.00.

MARINE FIGHT IS STILL ON.

International Mercantile Common Stockholders Dissatisfied.

A rapid rise in the preferred stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company yesterday led to reports that the reorganization of the company along the lines proposed by the Wallace Committee for the preferred stock had been effected. It was reported that the Wallace Committee and the Bannard Committee, which represents the bondholders, had reached an amicable settlement of their difficulties.

It developed on investigation that a settlement of the tangled affairs of the Marine Company was still in the balance, and that yet another turn in affairs had come about. The Wallace Committee, instead of having things its own way, is now facing the prospect of a fight with the Protective Committee for the common stock, headed by John W. Platten, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The substitute reorganization plan proposed by the Wallace Committee, it is understood, contains provisions for the common stock which do not suit the common stockholders' committee.

Mr. Platten, when asked about the situation last night, denied that any clash of the two stockholders' committees had resulted, but added:

"I say with emphasis that the committee will not approve of or submit to any plan which does not accord to the common stock the rights to which such stock is justly entitled."

Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, representing the old reorganization committee, denied yesterday that any settlement had been reached with the Wallace Committe. In other quarters it was stated that an important announcement with regard to a new reorganization plan might be expected today.

ELY COMMITTEE TO FIGHT.

Wabash - Pittsburgh Bondholders Dislike Reorganization Plan.

Daniel B. Ely, Chairman of the Ely Protective Committee for the first mortgage bondholders of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway Company, announced yesterday that his committee would contest the reorganization plan advocated by the Wallace Reorganization Committee if declared operative. The plan calls for an assessment of $300 on each $1,000 first mortgage bond, and the assessment provision has been underwritten by a syndicate of bankers.

According to Mr. Ely the minority committee will have the support of another committee of protesting bondholders formed in Philadelphia. The Ely committee will call for deposits of both first and second mortgage bonds, and a substitute reorganization plan will be put out.

It was announced that E. E. Carpenter, Chairman of the Protective Committee for the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Lake Erie Coal Company bonds, had joined the Ely committee.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	464,489
Same day last year	271,476
Year to date	165,706,523
Same period last year	46,599,988
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.67 +1.33
Same day last year	61.73 — .66

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
128	129	100	Adams Express	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	+⅛
24	24¼	3,900	Alaska Gold Mines	22¾	24⅞	22⅝	24⅞	+1½
10⅛	10¼	1,100	Alaska Juneau	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	...
32⅛	32¼	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	31¼	32	31¼	32	+½
83	83⅝	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82½	83	82½	83	+½
71¼	72	700	Am. Agri. Chem.	71	71¼	71	71¼	+¼
71¼	71½	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	69½	71¼	69½	71	+1⅛
104	105¾	300	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	106½	106½	105	105	−⅛
60⅝	61	8,200	American Can	59¾	60⅞	59⅝	60⅞	+1⅞
112¾	113	300	American Can pf.	112½	112⅞	112½	112⅞	+⅞
80	80½	2,300	Am. Car & F'dry	78½	80¼	78½	80¼	+1½
151	153	100	Am. Coal Prod.	151	151	151	151	+1⅝
56¼	57	100	Am. Cotton Oil	57	57	57	57	−1¼
..	..	100	Am. Cot. Oil pf.	98	98	98	98	−1½
127	128	100	Am. Express	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	+1¾
10½	10¾	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
51	51½	700	Am. H. & L. pf.	50½	51½	50½	51½	+1¼
26¾	26⅞	200	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	...
23½	24¼	1,000	Am. Linseed	22	24	22	24	+2⅜
41¾	42½	1,300	Am. Linseed pf.	38½	42¼	38⅛	42	+3
69½	69⅞	2,700	Am. Locomotive	69¼	69¾	69	69⅜	+1⅛
101	103	200	Am. Loco. pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	...
99	99⅛	7,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	97¼	99¼	97¼	99	+2
110¾	111¼	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	−⅝
88½	89½	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A.	89	89	89	89	−½
84¼	86	20	Am. Smelt. pf. B	85	85	85	85	...
61¾	62	900	Am. Steel F'dries	61¼	62	60½	62	+1⅝
115½	116	500	Am. Sugar Ref.	116	116¼	116	116¼	+1½
117	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+¼
63¼	67	5	Am. Tel. & Cable	63	63	63	63	...
128½	128¾	600	Am. T. & T.	128⅜	128⅝	128⅜	128⅝	−⅛
206	209	1,800	Am. Tobacco	203	206⅝	203	206¼	+2¼
47¾	48⅜	100	Am. Woolen t. r.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	−¼
86½	86⅝	9,700	Anaconda Cop. Co.	84⅞	86⅝	84¾	86⅝	+2
61	62½	300	Associated Oil	61⅛	61½	61⅛	61½	+2¼
106	107	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅛	107	106	107	+1⅛
101½	101⅞	1,000	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	...
..	..	2	do. odd lot	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
114	116¾	500	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	114	114	−1¼
116½	117	10,300	Baldwin Loco.	112⅞	116½	112⅞	116½	+4⅜
92½	92¾	1,300	Balt. & Ohio	92⅜	92¾	92¼	92¾	+¾
77	77¼	300	Balt. & Ohio pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+¼
..	..	22	Bank of Commerce	177½	177½	177	177	...
3⅞	4	6,700	Batopilas Mining	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4	+⅛
470	475	600	Bethlehem Steel	450	474	450	474	+5
150	160	200	Beth. Steel pf.	150	150	150	150	...
88¼	88¾	200	B'klyn Rap. Tran.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	...
95	97	25	Brown Shoe pf	95	95	95	95	...
12	12½	100	Bruns. T. & R. Sec.	12	12	12	12	+1
85⅝	86¾	900	Burns Brothers	86	86⅞	85⅝	86⅞	+1⅛
72	72½	1,600	Butte & Superior	71	72	71	72	+1¼
28⅛	28⅜	3,600	Cal. Petrol.	26¼	28⅜	26¼	28	+2
56¾	57¾	800	Cal. Petrol. pf.	56½	57⅞	56	57¼	+2⅛
181	181⅜	3,800	Canadian Pacific	178¾	181½	178¾	181½	+3
54¼	54½	2,400	Cen. Leather Co.	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54½	+1
108	109⅞	200	Cen. Leath. Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	−¾
62½	62¾	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	61½	63	61½	62¼	+⅞
14¾	15	100	Chi. Great West.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	...
38⅝	39	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	−⅛
93	93½	2,600	Chi., Mil. & S. P.	92⅜	93	92	93	...
131	132	300	Chi., M. & S. P. pf.	131	131	130½	130½	−2
15⅞	16⅛	23,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	16½	16¾	15¼	16	−⅞
24⅛	24½	2,000	Chile Copper	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	+⅜
53½	53⅞	3,050	Chino Copper	52¾	53⅝	52¾	53⅝	+⅝
73¼	73⅝	100	Cluett, P'dy & Co.	73½	73½	73½	73½	−¼
51⅝	52	8,500	Colo. Fuel & Iron	50	52	50	52	+2¼
35	36	100	Colo. Southern	35	35	35	35	−1¼
143	143½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	143	143½	142½	143½	+½
85	86½	100	Continental Can	85	85	85	85	+1½
19⅛	19⅜	925	Corn Prod. Ref.	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+¼
73½	73¾	3,600	Crucible Steel	72	73½	71¾	73½	+2
159	163	300	Cuban Am. Sugar	158	159	158	159	+1
96	97¼	50	Dare & Co. pf.	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	...
215	225	300	Del., Lack. & West.	225	225	225	225	...
46¾	47	2,000	Distillers Securities	46¼	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	+1⅜
28¾	28⅞	1,600	Dome Mines	28	28⅜	28	28¾	+⅜
5½	8¼	100	Duluth S. S. & At.	6	6	6	6	−1
42⅞	43	8,575	Erie	42⅝	43	42¼	43	+⅝
56¾	57¼	1,900	Erie 1st pf.	56½	57	56⅛	57	+½
50	51	300	Erie 2d pf.	50	50⅝	50	50⅝	+⅜
26	34	50	Fed. Min. & Sm.	26	26	26	26	...
48½	51½	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	50	50	50	50	...
175½	175¾	1,300	General Electric	174½	175½	174¼	175½	+½
545	555	500	General Motors	549¾	551	549¾	551	+1½
128½	129⅞	600	General Motors pf.	128	128	127	128	...
74¼	74¾	11,200	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	73¼	74⅞	73	74⅛	+1⅛
113	113½	100	Goodrich pf	113	113	113	113	−1
125¾	126	1,900	Gt. Nor. pf.	125	125¾	125	125½	+⅛
48¾	48⅞	4,500	G. N. Cfs. for O.P.	48⅛	48¾	47⅝	48¾	+1
45	46¼	400	Greene-Cananea	45⅞	46	45½	45½	−⅝
77¼	77½	2,700	Gugg'heim Exp.	76⅛	77¼	76⅛	77⅜	+1⅝
45	45⅛	3,900	Inspiration Cop.	43¾	45⅛	43¾	45⅛	+1⅜
22⅛	22⅜	2,700	Inter. Consol.	21¾	22⅜	21¾	22¼	+1
53	60	200	Inter. Agri. pf.	59	59	59	59	+3½
111½	112	300	Inter. Harv., N. J.	110¾	111¼	110¾	111¼	+1¼
82	84	300	Inter. Harv. Corp.	83	83¾	83	83¾	−1½
73¾	74	59,000	In. Mer. Ma. pf t.r.	66¾	74	66¾	74	+7¼
197⅝	200	600	Inter. Nick. v.t. cfs.	197½	197½	197¼	197¼	−1
30⅞	31	600	Kan. City So.	30½	31	30½	31	+⅝
63⅛	64⅜	100	Kan. City So. pf.	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	−⅜
83	83¼	2,400	Lackawanna Steel	81½	83¾	81½	83¼	+1½
102	104	100	Laclede Gas	102½	102½	102½	102½	+1⅜
82	82¼	900	Lehigh Valley	81	82	81	82	+½
119½	..	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	120	120	120	120	...
3	5	100	Manhattan Beach	4	4	4	4	−1
77¾	78	4,500	Maxwell Motors	73⅜	77¾	73¾	77¾	+3⅜
99⅝	100	1,300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	98½	100	98½	100	+⅝
57	57½	900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	55	57½	55	57½	+1½
64	64½	1,200	May Dept. Stores	63⅛	64¾	63⅛	64⅜	−⅜
106	107	100	May Dept. St. pf.	106	106	106	106	[illegible]
93⅝	94	10,500	Mexican Petroleum	90¾	94	90¾	94	+2⅞
33⅜	33½	750	Miami Copper	33	33½	33	33½	+½
122½	123	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	123	123	123	123	−⅛
3⅝	3¾	6,000	Missouri Pacific	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
3¾	3⅞	300	do., trust rcts.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	−¼
75½	76	100	Montana Power	76	76	76	76	+1
63¾	64	400	Nat. Lead Co.	63⅛	64	63⅛	64	...
16⅛	16⅜	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	16	16¼	16	16¼	+⅜
105⅜	105½	12,700	N. Y. Central	104½	105⅝	104½	105¼	+½
75	75½	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75	75¼	75	75¼	+¾
30	31	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	−⅛
122¼	122½	6,900	Norfolk & Western	121	122⅝	121	122½	+2
74	74¾	200	North American	74¾	74¾	74⅝	74¾	+⅜
116	116⅜	1,800	Northern Pacific	115½	116	115½	115⅞	+½
11½	11⅝	8,300	Ontario Mining	10¾	11¾	10½	11⅝	+1⅜
11⅜	11¾	4,900	Pacific Mail	12⅛	12⅞	11½	11½	−¼
42½	45	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	42½	42½	42½	42½	−¼
58¾	58⅞	3,200	Penn. R. R.	59	59	58½	58⅝	...
113	114	530	People's Gas, Chi.	113	113	112	112	−1¼
15	15½	300	Peoria & Eastern	15	15½	15	15½	+⅜
43¼	44	200	Philadelphia Co.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+¾
79	81	100	P., C. C. & St. L.	80	80	80	80	...
36⅜	36½	6,100	Pittsburgh Coal	35	36½	35	36½	+1⅝
110	111	2,300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	107½	110½	107½	110½	+4½
97⅝	100	500	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	−¾
64¼	64½	700	Pressed Steel Car	63	64¼	63	64¼	+1
118	119	100	Public Service N. J.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+¼
5¼	5½	500	Quicksilver pf.	5	5¼	5	5½	+½
44½	45	200	Railway Steel Sp.	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	+1⅛
25¼	25⅜	2,800	Ray Con. Copper	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+1½
82	82⅛	4,400	Reading	81½	82	81½	82	+1⅛
41½	42½	400	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½	42⅜	[illegible]
55⅝	55⅞	6,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	53⅞	55⅞	53⅞	55⅞	[illegible]
112	112⅜	850	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	111⅛	112⅝	111⅛	112⅝	[illegible]
½	⅝	100	Rock Island Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
⅝	¾	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4½	4⅞	600	St. Louis & San F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6⅝	7	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅝	41	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	40	40	40	40	−1⅛
176⅝	179	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	176	176	176	176	+1⅛
62½	63½	800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	61⅞	63	61⅞	63	+1¾
100	102	800	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	...
100¾	101	4,285	Southern Pacific	100	100½	100	100½	+⅞
140	150	150	So. Porto Rico Sug.	145	145	145	145	...
21⅞	22	5,200	Southern Railway	21⅞	22¼	21⅝	22	+¼
61¾	62	100	So. Railway pf.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	−½
174	174¼	26,150	Studebaker Co.	167	174½	166¾	174	+8⅝
57¾	58	500	Tennessee Copper	57	57⅞	57	57⅝	+1¾
225	226	15,400	Texas Co.	213¼	226¼	213	225	+14
..	..	650	do., sub. rcts. f p.	215¼	225	215¼	225	+13
62	62¼	700	Third Avenue	61⅞	62⅛	61⅞	62⅛	[illegible]
8	8⅛	1,100	Union B. & P. Co.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	[illegible]
137⅜	137½	7,450	Union Pacific	136⅝	137½	136⅝	137½	+⅝
83	83¾	200	Union Pacific pf.	83⅝	83⅞	83½	83⅞	+⅝
9¼	9⅜	800	United Cigar Stores	9⅞	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+1⅞
148	148½	600	United Fruit Co.	148	148	147½	147½	−⅞
25	26	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	25	25⅜	25	25⅛	+1½
46	49⅜	300	U. S. Express	49	49	48	48	+1⅛
122	122¾	2,100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	120	122½	120	122½	−¾
40½	42½	50	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	41	41	41	41	+3½
54	54½	1,200	U. S. Rubber	53¼	54½	53¼	54	...
86⅜	86¾	47,200	U. S. Steel	85⅝	86¾	85½	86¾	+¼
116⅛	116½	600	U. S. Steel pf.	116½	116⅝	116¼	116⅛	+1⅝
80½	80⅝	7,000	Utah Copper	79¼	80⅝	79¼	80⅝	−¼
61	64	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	62	62	62	62	+1⅝
16	16¼	1,300	Wabash w. i.	15¾	16	15¾	16	...
46	46¼	1,600	Wabash pf. A w. i.	45½	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+⅝
29	29¼	3,700	Wabash pf. B w. i.	28½	29⅜	28½	29⅜	+⅞
31¾	32⅜	100	Western Maryland	32	32	32	32	+1
89	89¼	300	Western Union Tel.	88⅛	88¾	88⅛	88¾	...
68⅛	68⅜	3,800	Westingh. E. & M.	66⅞	68⅜	66⅞	68⅜	+¼
246	250	800	Willys-Overland	240½	249½	240½	249½	+1⅝
114	115	500	Willys-Overland pf.	114	114½	114	114½	+1¼
123	124	100	Woolworth pf.	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	+½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1965	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅞
4½s	Mar., 1963	106⅛	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	106⅛	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
4½s	May, 1957	106⅛	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
4½s	Nov., 1917	101	101⅝	101	101⅝
4¼s	May, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4¼s	Mar., 1964	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4¼s	Mar., 1962	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	102
4¼s	Sept., 1960	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	102
4¼s	Mar., 1930-60	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	102
4s	May, 1959	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛	98⅞
4s	Nov., 1958	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛	98⅞
4s	May, 1957	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛	98⅞
4s	Nov., 1956	97	97⅝	97⅛	97¾
4s	Nov., 1955	97	97⅝	97⅛	97¾
4s	Nov., 1936	97⅛	..	97⅛	..
4s	1917-1919	4.05	..	..	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	87⅛	..	87⅛	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	87⅛	88⅛	87⅛	88¼
3½s	May, 1954	87⅛	87⅞	87⅛	88

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Americans Held Abroad.

To many persons who watched the market yesterday the rise which extended throughout the list was explained by the morning cables telling of steps taken by the British Government for the mobilization of American securities. It was assumed that this meant an end of the foreign selling, which has kept the market down by making it absorb a lot of stock on each rise. It was said by one of the Anglo-French Commissioners when here that if the Government decided to collect American stocks and bonds it would only be for the purpose of selling them. While nothing official has been learned as to the Treasury officials' plans, it is believed that when enough securities have been collected to make a showing they will be shipped here to be sold on cable advices when the Government desires to increase its cash balance in New York. The better feeling toward the Ancona situation was more directly responsible for yesterday's advance.

⁂

A Chance for an Upset.

To a number of traders arriving late in the financial district it came as a distinct relief to find the market normal. There have been occasions when a few big operators have taken advantage of the absence of a large part of the brokers to bring about a sharp reaction. The telephone lines were working so well yesterday that conditions were less favorable for such a coup, and the men who might have achieved it were in some cases handicapped in their efforts to get downtown just as were the ordinary traders.

⁂

As to the Short Interest.

Let stocks develop considerable strength after a period of inaction and price softness and immediately Wall Street begins to talk about the oversold state of the market. Yesterday morning there were numerous traders, professed students of market conditions, who did not hold that the short account was very large; in the afternoon there were many times more traders who saw the shorts running to cover with all haste possible. Dealings of the morning were of the non-committal sort, betokening neither latent power nor potential weakness of prices, while in the afternoon insistent buying of certain issues imparted a strong tone to the price list. Stocks acted as if buyers were eager for them, but it would be difficult to state with surety that the shorts were responsible for the bulk of the transactions. In Studebaker, for instance, it looked as if pool operations for the long side, a continuation of last week's movement, were again under way, and Mercantile Marine certificates leaped forward spasmodically as they have frequently in the last two months.

⁂

Recalling a Prophecy.

When stocks broke down last month and then started to recover under the leadership of the copper group, the recovery was hailed by many persons as the renewal of the big bull market. There was a prominent brokerage house which did not take this point of view and said so with considerable emphasis in its monthly letter. The statement was made that a reaction of 5 points was not enough to put stocks in a position from which they could again proceed with their former vigor. It was suggested that a 10 point decline might produce this result, and that since the list had not dropped far enough to bring about a firm basis for bull operations on a broad scale nothing better than a "trading market" could be expected for some time. This quasi-prophecy has been recalled frequently in trading quarters since, as the market has been distinctly of the trading variety for some time. The surge upward yesterday brought hope to numerous bulls that another break would not really be necessary to start things off again in buoyant fashion.

⁂

Rock Island.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific stock, acting on the news that the first and refunding bondholders were seeking to foreclose under their mortgage, broke to 15¼ yesterday and closed at 16. A week ago the stock sold at 20. The close followers of the Rock Island situation divide themselves into two very distinct classes. One class, represented by the interests which believe that there must be a foreclosure if the railway is to be reorganized at all, can not understand why Rock Island stock should show such persistent strength in the face of all its difficulties. The other class believes that the railway company is being persecuted, and that it would be able to solve its difficulties if left alone. This second class is persistently bullish and takes the view that the Rock Island is an excellent property. The views of both factions have been so well aired that the average man in the Street probably knows more about the intricate Rock Island affairs than he knows about the affairs of any other corporation.

⁂

The Storm.

Many brokers were late in getting to their offices yesterday, and a great many did not come to the city at all, the storm keeping them snowbound. One broker facetiously remarked that the bears remained at home and that this accounted for the upward turn in the market. Brokerage houses with wire connections in the up-State cities and in Western cities got no wire connections until noon. No Western mails were received at all, some houses reported. The delayed orders which poured in, it was remarked by one bond man, were a point or two behind the market and could not be executed. It will take days to straighten out some of the complications resulting from the storm.

⁂

New York Central.

The Executive Committee of the New York Central will meet at 10 o'clock this morning and immediately following this meeting there will be a meeting of the full Board of Directors. It is generally expected in Wall Street that the question of raising the dividend from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. will be settled at today's meetings. It would be a great surprise, it was said yesterday, if the increase were not granted. New York Central stock touched 105⅝ yesterday and closed at 105¼, up ½ point from Monday's closing price. The stock was strong when the rest of the market suffered a setback last week, and this is pointed to as an indication of the course which the Directors will take.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$7,604,026	$88,281,898
Ord. internal revenue	13,752,272	170,968,608
Income tax	444,081	13,567,450
Miscellaneous	1,735,289	19,004,293
Total receipts	$23,535,669	$291,822,251
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	6,897,041	50,064,207
Exc. of total disburse. over tot. receipts	8,190,341	[illegible]
Expenditures	30,423,710	[illegible]

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Dec. 14	$4,536,500
Same day last year	2,028,000
Year to date	887,405,200
Same period last year	446,406,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	86.72 — .07
Same day last year	82.10 — .07

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 4s, reg
9,000 .... 110¼
Anglo-Fr 5s, tem b
13,000s30f 94⅞
1,000s30f 95
14,000s30f 94⅞
7,000s30f 94¾
2,000s30f 94⅞
4,000s30f 94⅞
1,000s30f 95
57,000s30f 94⅞
14,000 .... 95⅛
21,000s30f 94⅞
65,000s30f 94⅞
5,000 .... 94¾

Beth S 1st & ref 5s
4,000 101
500 101
B R T 5s, 1918
40,000 100
Bkl Un El 1st 5s, stamped
5,000 100
Bruns & West 4s
2,000 93
Cal Gas & Elec 5s
5,000s30f 96
Cent Leather 5s
1,000 100
C of N J gen 5s
1,000 115
Cent Pac gtd 4s
19,000 91
Cent Vermont 4s
1,000 79
C & O gen 4½s
1,000 .... 91½
8,000 .... 91¼
conv 4½s
8,000 87
1,000 .... 87¼
18,000 87
con 5s
3,000 .... 105⅝
Chi & Alton 3s
11,000 .... 60¼
Chi & Alton 3½s
2,000 .... 42½
1,000 .... 42⅝
C, B & Q gen 4s
5,000 94
1,000 .... 93⅞
4,000 .... 93¾
Joint 4s
4,000 98
7,000 .... 97⅞
5,000 98
2,000 .... 97⅞
37,000 98
Chi Gas L & C 1st 5s
2,000 .... 102½
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
10,000 .... 88¾
4s, 1934
1,000 92
conv 4½s
14,000 .... 101⅝
6,000 .... 101¼
9,000 .... 101½
conv 5s, Ser B
10,000 107
5,000 .... 106¾
6,000 .... 106⅞
1,000 .... 106⅜
refund 4½s
1,000 .... 94¼

C & N W gen 5s
1,000 .... 112½
sink fund 5s
1,000 .... 104½
gen 4s, stpd
10,000 96
Chicago Rwys 5s
1,000 .... 97⅛
C, R I & P gen 4s
10,000 .... 84¾
Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s
10,000 .... 66¾
1,000 .... 66¼

5,000 .... 95¼
10,000 .... 95½
Inter Nav 5s
8,000 89
Inter Paper 6s
10,000 .... 102⅛
Int Steam P 5s ctfs of deposit
6,000 74
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000s6f 52
Jamestown F & Clearfield 4s

49,000 .... 92⅞
26,000 93
Or R & N con 4s
2,000s30f 92
Ore S L gtd ref 4s
10,000 93
7,000s30f 92⅞
7,000s30f 93
Ore, Wash R R & N 1st & ref 4s
10,000 .... 89⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 5s

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	..
4s, r, 1925	109¼	110¼
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf	99	100
Am B Sug pf	94	95
Am B S & Fdy pf	196	199
Am Car & Fdy pf	115½	116½
Am Coal	20	..
Am Coal Pr pf	112	119
Am Malt	9¾	10
Do pf	34	38
*Am Snuff	146	155
*Do pf	105	110¼
Am Tob pf	108	108¾
Am Wool	47½	48½
Do pf	97	98
Am Wr P pf	11	14
Assets R	9	10
A M 1st pf	52	95
Bald Loco pf	109	110½
Booth Fish	..	35
Do pf	..	79
B Un Gas	134	137
Brown Sh	42	50
B, R & P	90	100
Do pf	110¼	..
Butt'k Co	30	32
Canada So	58½	65
Case (J I) pf	83¼	88¼
C R R of N J	295	320
C & S A T	137	139
C & N W	131½	132½
Do pf	172	180
C, St P, M & Om	118	125*
Do pf	133	140
C, C, C & St L	48	49
Do pf	74	76
Cleve & P	79¼	..
Do spec'l	45½	..
Cluett-Pea pf	109	112
Col & So 1st pf	56½	59
Do 2d pf	45	50
Com T Rec	43½	44½
Con Gas, Balt	115¼	115½
Ill Cent	107	108½
Inger-R'd	195	..
Do pf	99½	..
Interb Con pf	78	79
Int Agric	20	24
I H N J pf	117½	118½
Int H Corp pf	108	110
Int Nickel pf	108½	110
Int'l Paper pf	11¼	11½
Do pf	45	45½
Iowa Cent	7	10
Do pf	15	20
K C, F S & Mem pf	68	70
K & D M	4	4½
Do pf	30	..
Kings Co El L & P	127¼	128½
Kresge (SS) Co	249	260
Do 1st pf	81	90
Do 2d pf	61	66
N Y Dock	10	15
Do pf	30	40
N Y, L & W	117⅞	123
Norf So	20	27
Norf & W pf	82	86¼
Nor Cent	86	..
Nor Ohio T & Lgt	..	70
N W Tel	51	..
Pabst B pf	..	86
Pac Coast	44	65
Do 1st pf	71	90
Do 2d pf	55	80
Pac T & T pf	91	95
Pettib-Mul	55	65
Do 1st pf	93	99
Pitts, C, C & St L pf	91	96
Pitts, Ft W & C	157	..
U Rys Inv	20¾	22
Do pf	39	39½
U S C I P pf	51	52
U S I Alco pf	103	105
U S R & R	3½	4¼
Do pf	4	4¾
U S Rubber 1st pf	108¼	108½
Va-Car Ch	46½	48
Do pf	112½	113¾
Va Ry & P	47	48½
Do pf	100	102½
Wells F E	126	129
W Md pf	45	49
W E & M 1st pf	76	78
Weym-Br	205	..
Do pf	110	115
W & L E	4¼	4⅝
Do 1st pf	13	16
Do 2d pf	4⅜	5¼
Wis Cent	38	40
W'lw'h (F W)	115	116

*Ex dividend.

MAXIM MUNITIONS EXPANDS.

Buys Factory of Secor Typewriter Company at Derby, Conn.

The Maxim Munitions Corporation announced yesterday that it had bought the plant and equipment of the Secor Typewriter Company at Derby, Conn.

The plant will be used for the manufacture of cartridges, while the machinery, consisting of automatic screw machines, milling machines and profiling presses, will be moved to the corporation's main plant at New Haven and used in the making of machine guns. The purchase of the Secor Company will enable the corporation to drop plans for the construction of three new buildings at New Haven.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	112	114
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	175	150	175
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	98	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	200	210	200	210
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	475	500	490	505
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	123

Brief Descriptions of a number of Railroad Bonds

which we consider particularly attractive at present prices are contained in a circular we have just prepared. Those interested in Standard Railroad Bonds are invited to send for this circular No. G-160.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Dade County, Fla.
Funding School 6s
Due serially 1921-1928
Price to Yield 5%

The particulars of the above issue and other

Municipal Bonds
yielding up to 6%, upon request for
Circular B-108

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

December Municipal Bond List

Mailed to investors on request. Circular describes full list of attractive Municipal Bonds, such as Albany, Buffalo, Yonkers, N. Y., and other municipal bonds yielding up to 5.15%. We own the bonds we offer and can recommend them for investment.

Send for December Bond List.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange,
115 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Standard Oil

Our Statistical Department has very complete information on Standard Oil and independent companies, which is at the service of clients.

The great revival in the oil industry has been reflected by increasing investment interest in Standard Oil shares.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
64 Exchange Place

TAX EXEMPT IN NEW JERSEY

We offer an attractive list of Jersey Municipal Bonds at prices to yield from 4% to 4.15%.

Send for Circular T-144.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Municipal Bonds

Free From Income Tax
To Net 4.25% to 5.50%
List "T" sent on request

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York.

MEGARGEL & Co.
Members N. Y and Boston Stock Exchanges.
Investment Securities
15 Congress St., Boston
35 Pine Street, New York

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

American Brass
Amer. Dist. Tel. of N. J.
Babcock & Wilcox
Bordens Cond. Milk
Ingersoll-Rand
National Sugar
New Jersey Zinc
Niles-Bement-Pond
Powder Stocks
Scovill Manfg. Co.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Anglo-American Oil
Atlantic Refining
Illinois Pipe Line
Ohio Oil
Prairie Oil & Gas
Prairie Pipe Line
South Penn. Oil
S. O. of California
S. O. of Indiana
S. O. of New Jersey
S. O. of New York
Vacuum Oil

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

ESTABLISHED 1873

Will Sell:—

35 Union Trust, N. Y.
25 Celluloid Co.
25 Singer Mfg. Co.
36 Remington Typewriter Com.
10 Am. Typefounders 6%, '26
50 Mohawk Valley Co.
28 Safety Car Ht. & Lt.
50 Bacock-Wilcox
25 Worthington Pfd.
5 Acker, Mer. & Condit 6%
5 Ward Baking Co. 6%

TOBEY & KIRK

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

Our Four Booklets

We will send you on application, without charge, any one of the four following booklets:

No. M—"Odd Lot Trading."
How You May Trade in New York Stock Exchange Securities in Amounts of Less Than 100 Shares.

No. 15—"The Partial Payment Plan"
How You May Invest While You Save. Adjusting Purchases of Securities to Your Income.

No. 15-A—"Odd Lot Investment."
How You May Buy as Little as One Share of Stock for Cash.

No. M-2—"$100 Bonds."
How You May Invest Your Funds in Standard Bonds of Small Denomination.

Sent on request

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SPECIALISTS IN
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810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Write for Circular "C-6" on the
Copper Situation

A discussion of the metal market and stocks which should profit.

A. A. Housman & Co.
Members {New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange}
20 Broad Street New York
BRANCHES:
25 West 33rd St. Grand Central Term.
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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
When Issued.
Bought Sold Quoted.
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WE SPECIALIZE IN
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American Chicle
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Internat'l Agricultural Corp. 5s
National Surety
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RECTOR 496 60 BROADWAY

One, two and three year Bonds that pay 6%.
Write for Circular T-15.
Commercial Security Company
Established 1908. Resources $7,000,000.
KNABE BUILDING, 5th Ave. & 39th St.

6% INVESTMENTS.
First Mortgage 6% Bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000. No investor has ever lost a dollar of interest or principal on any securities purchased of this house.
S. W. Straus & Co.,
Straus Bldg., Chicago. One Wall St., New York.

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

COTTON DECLINES DESPITE GOOD NEWS

Census Report on Supply and Distribution Shows Growing Prosperity.

MUCH STAPLE IN THE SOUTH

Bankers' Willingness to Lend Makes Heavy Sales of Christmas Cotton Seem Unlikely.

Cotton was very irregular yesterday. The news was bullish, but the market made an erratic response to it. Liverpool, which has been the mainstay of hopes for higher prices, was rather weak, and at the hour of the local opening was the equivalent of 10 American points lower than due. The Census Report on supply and distribution checked the declining tendency and caused a rally of about a dozen points. Fresh offerings caused a setback, however, and the close was barely steady at a net loss of 10 to 12 points.

The Census Bureau put the amount of cotton consumed by American mills in November at 514,534 bales, against 420,706 bales in November last year. The total consumption for the four months ended with November was put at 1,977,000 bales, against 1,671,000 last year. The number of active spindles is about 1,000,000 in excess of those employed at this time last year.

The amount of cotton in the hands of manufacturers is put at 1,613,000 bales, against 1,062,000 last year. The amount held in public storage and at compresses is 4,982,000 bales, against 4,998,000 last year. The remarkable feature of the report is the amount of inters consumed, which is set down at about 78,000 bales.

Sentiment continues bearish, in spite of these bullish consumption figures, largely because it is realized that the South is now carrying more cotton than ever before in its history. This condition results, in spite of a short crop, owing to the accumulation from last season and the limited amount of cotton that has been exported thus far. At the same time, it is felt that the amount of "Christmas cotton" that will be sold this season will exercise less pressure than usual. This is because Southern bankers are manifesting such willingness to lend on cotton collateral.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, unchanged, 10 to 13 points decline.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance; 12.25 for middling. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.07	11.98	12.00@12.01	12.10@12.12
Jan.	12.11	12.00	12.04@12.05	12.16@12.17
March	12.38	12.23	12.28@12.30	12.41@12.42
May	12.61	12.47	12.49@12.51	12.65@12.66
July	12.71	12.59	12.61@12.62	12.74@12.75
Oct.	12.23	12.15	12.17@12.18	12.33@12.34

Total port receipts, 50,499 bales. Last week, 63,323 bales. Last year, 100,938 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
New Orleans	15,422	13,789	14,957
Galveston	21,753	30,907	50,563
Mobile	3,235	638	1,361
Charleston	2,078	1,575	7,732
Savannah	4,012	5,853	16,701
Wilmington	117	283	800
Norfolk	3,601	2,537	2,608

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
Augusta	2,239	5,006	3,699
Memphis	4,302	7,585	4,176
St. Louis	....	4,708	3,328
Houston	13,515	19,435	26,695

Exports, 24,009; total thus far this season, 2,049,215; total last season, 1,878,758.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
300	Galveston	12.20	327,307	424,924
1,130	New Orleans	11.82	363,290	300,224
50	Mobile	11.63	26,611	45,878
1,550	Savannah	12¼	226,324	276,019
——	Charleston	12c	104,765	113,506
——	Wilmington	11c	44,295	43,359
1,234	Norfolk	11.63	128,104	72,183
872	Augusta	11.63	204,985	158,373
1,050	Memphis	12.12	322,842	263,417
——	St. Louis	12⅛	14,010	35,072
2,614	Houston	12.20	225,374	164,432

The Liverpool market opened quiet and steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 1 point decline, at 7.54. Sales, 12,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales, including American, 10,000. Market closed barely steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	.	4	4	4
Chicago	.	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	.	4	4	4½
Kansas City	.	4	4	4
Dallas	.	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	.
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	.	.	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days....2@2¼
Ninety days....2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	2	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days....2½@2¾ | 5 months....2¾@3
90 days....2½@2¾ | 6 months....2¾@3
4 months....2¾@3 |

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months....2¾@3 | 6 months....3 @3¼
60 to 90 days....2¾@3

Other Names.
4 months....3 @3½ | 6 months....3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71⅝	$4.71⅝	$4.71⁹⁄₁₆	+.00¼
Cables	4.72⅜	4.72⅜	4.72⁵⁄₁₆	+.00¹⁄₁₆

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.71⁹⁄₁₆	4.72⁵⁄₁₆
5.1826	Paris	5.86	5.85¼
95.28	Berlin	77¼	77⅜
20.26	Austria	13.60	13.70
19.20	Greece	19.38	18.43
26.79	Scandinavia	27.70	27.80
19.29	Spain	....	19.00
5.1826	Switzerland	5.32	5.31
.4019	Holland	.42⅝	.42¾
5.1826	Italy	6.57¼	6.56½
51.45	Russia	....	31.75
	China—		
..	Hongkong	46.15	46.25
..	Shanghai	62.00	62.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	..
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	..
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41⅞	42
32.44	Rio	28½	23⅝
	Japan—		
49.34	Kobe	50.00	50.12½
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.67½	$4.65½	$4.66½	$4.64½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $632,865,314; balance, $27,457,935; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $254,348.

The local banks have lost $513,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26 11-16d., unchanged; New York, 55⅝c, unchanged.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In the cases of many of the important stocks, including United States Steel common, Anaconda, Union Pacific, and Erie, their opening prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange were their lowest and their closing quotations their highest. A firm tone showed from the start, but the storm paralysis to out-of-town wires and interference with traffic cut down the early attendance on the floor, as well as affected the volume of dealings. Prices gradually moved higher, with the trading increasing and becoming active late in the day. Some of the gains in quotations were very substantial.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
290	Alaska Gold	23	24	23	24
50	Alaska Juneau	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
30	Allis-Chalmers	31½	31½	31½	31½
50	Am. B. Sugar	70¾	71	70¾	71
510	Am. Can	60⅜	60⅞	60	60⅞
80	Am. Car & F.	80	80	80	80
50	Am. Cot. Oil	56½	56½	56½	56½
50	Am. H. & L.	10½	10½	10½	10½
40	Am. Ice Sec.	26¼	26½	26¼	26½
170	Am. Loco	69	69⅞	69	69⅞
2,200	Am. Smelting	97¾	99⅜	97½	99
40	Am. Tel. & T.	128¾	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
2,420	Anac. Copper	84¾	86½	84¾	86½
20	A., T. & S. F.	106	106¼	106	106¼
350	Baldwin Loco	113¼	116¼	113	116¼
40	Balt. & Ohio	92½	92¾	92½	92¾
170	Batopilas	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
30	B'klyn R. T.	88¼	88½	88¼	88½
50	Butte & Sup.	71	71	71	71
690	Calif. Petrol	26⅛	28¼	26⅛	28¼
10	Can. Pacific	181⅛	181⅛	181⅛	181⅛
120	Cent. Leather	54	54⅝	54	54⅝
20	Ches. & Ohio	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
100	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
120	C., M. & St. P.	92½	93	92½	93
1,080	C., R. I. & P.	16½	16¾	15⅝	16
20	Chino Copper	53	53⅛	53	53⅛
340	Col. F. & I.	50	51¾	50	51¾
40	Con. Gas	143	143	143	143
30	Cont. Can	85	85	85	85
320	Crucible Steel	72⅝	73¾	72¼	73¾
140	Dist. Secur.	46	47	46	46½
90	Dome Mines	28	28½	28	28½
610	Erie	42½	43	42½	43
20	Erie 1st pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½
30	Gen. Electric	174½	174½	174½	174½
250	Goodrich Co.	73⅜	74½	73⅜	74¼
240	Gt. Nor. Ore	48⅛	48¾	48⅛	48¾
50	Guggen. Expl.	77¼	77⅜	76¾	76¾
270	Inspir. Copper	44½	45⅜	44½	45
110	Interboro Con.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼
140	Lack. Steel	81½	83¼	81¼	83¼
10	Lehigh Valley	81½	81½	81½	81½
120	Max. Motors	75	77¾	75	77¾
960	Mex. Petrol	91¾	94	91¾	94
10	Miami Copper	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
90	Mo. Pacific	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
110	Nat. Lead	63	63	63	63
80	Nevada Con	16	16	16	16
770	N. Y. Central	104¾	105⅝	104¾	105¼
30	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	75½	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞
320	Norf. & West.	121½	122½	121½	122¼
10	Northern Pac.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
330	Ontario Silver	10¾	11	10¾	11
70	Pacific Mail	12⅛	12⅛	11¼	11¼
160	Pennsylvania	58½	58⅝	58½	58½
180	Pitts. Coal	36¼	36⅝	36	36⅝
50	Pressed S. Car	64	64⅜	64	64⅜
50	Ray Copper	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1,180	Reading	81⅛	82⅛	81⅛	82
750	Rep. Iron & S.	54	55¾	54	55½
120	Southern Pac.	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	100¾
40	Southern Ry	22	22¼	22	22¼
2,960	Studebaker Co.	167¾	174½	167	174
30	Tenn. Copper	57¼	57⅜	57¼	57⅜
320	Texas Co	213½	224	213½	224
50	Union B. & P.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
690	Union Pacific	136½	137½	136½	137½
30	U. S. Ind. A.	121	121	121	121
15,510	U. S. Steel	85½	86¾	85½	86¾
50	Utah Copper	79⅞	80¼	79⅞	80¼
50	Wabash	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
50	Wabash pf. A.	45½	45½	45½	45½
40	Wabash pf. B.	29	29	29	29
40	Western Md	32	32	32	32
420	West. Electric	67½	68¼	67½	68¼
37,090					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Atlanta	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	Booth	.36	.36	.36	.36
1,000	Comstock	.11	.11	.11	.11
500	Cashboy	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
400	Goldfield Con.	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½
300	Jumbo	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
1,200	Kewanas	.21	.21	.21	.21
500	Mizpah	.26	.26	.26	.26
300	Ophir	.27	.27	.27	.27
300	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
400	Sierra Nevada	.46	.46	.45	.45
300	Tonopah Ext.	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
100	Union Gas	.66	.66	.66	.66
200	West End	.83	.83	.83	.83
6,700					

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
Railroads	80.81	80.19	80.71	+.41
Industrials	100.72	98.13	100.63	+2.25

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
Dec. 7	91.90	90.71	90.90	—.24
Dec. 8	91.51	90.15	91.18	+.28
Dec. 9	91.76	90.32	90.51	—.67
Dec. 10	90.79	89.65	89.78	—.73
Dec. 13	90.06	89.03	89.84	—.67
Dec. 14	90.76	89.16	90.67	+1.83

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Dec., 1915	91.90	Dec. 7	88.58	Dec. 2	90.67
Dec., 1914	63.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
Dec., 1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.04
Dec., 1912	82.54	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	78.20
Dec., 1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	90.67
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	121	123
American Light & Traction	382	387
American Light & Traction pf	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf	70	73
*American Gas & Electric	128	133
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Power & Light	71½	73
American Power & Light pf	86	88
American Public Utilities	37	40
American Public Utilities pf	72	75
American Waterworks & Electric	8¾	9¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	16	19
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	56	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf	92	95
Cities Service	96	99
Cities Service pf	80	82
Colorado Power	25	26
Colorado Power pf	95	98
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	60	62
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	99	..
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf	90	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf	75	..
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	80	85
Empire District Electric pf	80	..
Federal Light & Traction	10	13
Federal Light & Traction pf	42	48
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	85
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10½	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	51	56
Northern States Power	45½	48
Northern States Power pf	94½	96
Ozark Power & Water	25	85
Pacific Gas & Electric	57½	58
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	89	91½
Republic Ry. & Light	19½	22
Republic Ry. & Light pf	68	72
Southern California Edison	84	85
Southern California Edison pf	97½	99
South. P. & L. pf	97½	99
*Standard Gas & Electric	8	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	11
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pr. pf	44½	45½
United Light & Railways	41	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	74	76
Utah Securities	18	20
Western Power	17½	19
Western Power pf	53½	54½

*Par value, $50.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin	37.50	38.00	37.37½	37.87½
Lead	..	5.40	..	5.25
Spelter	16.25	16.75	16.25	16.75
Antimony	38.50	39.50	38.50	39.50
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminium	*56.00	59.00	*56.00	59.00
Ir. No. 2X Fdy	18.00	18.50	18.00	18.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 19¾@20c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Tuesday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	76	12	6	76	2	6
Copper, futures	77	5	0	76	12	6
Tin, spot	167	15	0	166	15	0
Tin, futures	167	10	0	166	10	0
Spelter	86	0	0	82	0	0
Lead	28	5	0	27	15	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
85	Adventure	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
2,612	Alaska	22¾	24	22¾	24
200	Algomah	1¾	2	1¾	2
125	Allouez	55	56½	55	56½
3,830	Am. Zinc	63½	66⅞	63½	66¾
125	Ariz. Coml.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7
200	Batopilas	4	4	4	4
2,035	Butte & Sup.	70½	73½	70½	72¼
405	Cal. & A.	66⅝	67¼	66½	67¼
11	Cal. & H.	530	540	530	540
10	Centennial	16	16	16	16
65	Chino	52⅝	53	52⅝	53
115	Cop. Range	55½	56½	55½	56½
1,085	East Butte	14⅝	15¼	14½	15
200	Franklin	9	9	9	9
135	Granby	77½	78½	77½	78½
3,025	Greene Can.	45½	45½	45	45½
150	Hancock	15½	15½	15	15½
5	Indiana	5	5	5	5
530	Island Creek	48¼	49½	48¼	49½
10	Isl. C. pf.	89	89	89	89
10	Isle Royale	25	27½	25	27½
10	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Keweenaw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2,195	Lake	15½	17⅝	15½	17⅝
100	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Mason Val.	2	2	2	2
490	Mass. Con.	11	11¾	11	11¾
90	Mayflower	3¾	4	3⅝	4
100	Michigan	2	2	2	2
200	Mohawk	84	86	84	85⅞
240	New Arc.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10
50	Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
250	North Butte	30	30¾	30	30¾
515	North Lake	2	2½	2	2½
90	Old Colony	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
60	Old Dom.	58	58	58	58
10	Osceola	82	82	82	82
294	Pond Creek	16	16	15¾	16
80	Quincy	82½	84¼	82½	84
10	Ray	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
110	Santa Fe	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
145	Shannon	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
480	Shattuck	33½	34	33½	34
100	South Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
110	St. Mary L.	56½	56½	56½	56½
50	Sup. & Bost.	2	2	2	2
95	Superior	24	25	24	25
200	Tamarack	46	48¼	46	48¼
1,908	Trinity	9¼	10½	9¼	10½
200	Tuolumne	33c.	33c.	33c.	33c.
325	U. S. Smelt.	45	45½	45	45½
22	U. S. S. pf.	48¾	49	48¾	48⅞
500	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
425	Utah	79	80½	79	80⅜
150	Victoria	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
35	Wolverine	56	57½	56	57½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Boston Elev.	81	81½	81	81½
250	Bos. & Lowell	130	130	130	130
1	Fitchb'g pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
130	N. Y., N. H.	74⅛	75¾	74⅛	75⅜
10	Nor. N. H.	98	98	98	98
1	Old Colony RR.	150	150	150	150
220	West End	65	65	64½	65
119	do pf.	82½	83	82½	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Ag. Chem.	71¼	71¼	70¾	70¾
15	do pf.	99	100	99	100
5	Amoskeag pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
300	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2	2	2	2
20	Am. Sugar	115	115½	115	115½
13	do pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
135	Am. T. & T.	128½	128⅝	128¼	128⅝
10	Am. Wool ctf.	48	48	48	48
130	do pf.	98	98	97½	97½
20	do stock	98½	98½	98½	98½
50	A., G. & W. I.	30½	30½	30½	30½
100	do pf.	43½	43¾	43½	43¾
100	E. Bos. Land.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
227	Edison	242	242	242	242
15	G. E.	175	175	175	175
25	Mass. Gas	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
214	do pf.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼
15	Pullman	165	165	165	165
45	Swift	125½	125½	125	125
423	United Fruit	147	148	147	147½
140	U. S. Steel	85½	86½	85¼	86½
1,965	Ventura Oil	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11¾

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s, 1928	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Am. T.&T. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	do cv. 4½s.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1931	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1½	Houghton	1⅝	2½
Bingham	7¾	8	Majestic	1¹⁄₁₆	1½
B. St. Gas	.22	.28	McK.-D.	.65	.70
Begole	.80	1¼	M. of Am.	3¼	3¾
Bost. Ely	.30	.34	N. Baltic	3	3¼
Butte & L.	.35	.37	Nev. Doug.	.72	.80
Calaveras	2	2½	Ohio Cop.	.18	.20
Con. Ariz.	1¼	1⅜	S'west M.	.80	1¼
Cortez	.40	.50	La Rose	.60	.70
Chief Con.	1¹⁄₁₆	1⅛	Utah Mets.	9⅝	9¹⁄₁₆
Con. Cop.	1⅞	2	Ton. Min.	7½	7⅝
Crown Res.	.62	.70	N. Cornelia	9¾	10
E. & B. B.	1⅝	1½	Oneco	1	1¼
Davis-D.	1⅜	1⁷⁄₁₆	Stewart	.65	.70
G'field Con	1⅛	1¼	U. V. Ext.	4⅞	4¹⁵⁄₁₆
Iron Bloss.	.99	1¹⁄₁₆	Ton. Bel.	4⅝	5
First N. C.	6	6⅛	Yukon	2½	3

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Am. W. G. M.	29	29	29	29
40	Am. W. G. M. pf.	126½	126½	126½	126½
150	Am. Sewer P.	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
65	Caney River	34	34⅞	34	34⅞
165	Columbia Gas	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Har. & Walker	70	70	70	70
55	Ind. Brew. Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
80	La B. I. & S.	52	52	52	52
220	Mfrs. L. & H.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
870	Nat. Fireproof.	11½	11½	11½	11½
45	Nat. Fire. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½
720	Ohio Fuel	39	41½	39	41
800	Ohio Fuel Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18¼
45	Osage & Okla.	100	100	100	100
75	Oklahoma Gas.	75	75	75	75
120	Pitts. Brew.	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,630	Pure Oil	17¾	18	17⅝	18
480	Pitts. Coal	36	36½	35½	36½
695	U. S. Glass	24½	27⅞	24½	27½
30	Un. Nat. Gas.	143	143	143	143
100	West. A. B.	139¾	139¾	139½	139¾

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Col. Gas 6s	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
1,000	Pitts. & B. 5s.	99	99	99	99

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Am. Milling	7	7	6¾	6¾
41	Am. Radiator	30	30	29	29
10	Buff. & Susq.	25	25	25	25
3,025	Cambria Steel	75	75¼	74¾	74¾
64	Elec. Storage	68¾	68¾	68	68
17	Gen. Asph. pf.	72½	72½	71½	71½
3	Ins. Co., N. A.	25	25	25	25
125	Lake Sup. Cor.	9½	9½	9¼	9½
72	Lehigh Nav.	78½	78½	78⅜	78½
100	Leh. Val. Tr.	18	18	18	18
15	L. V. Tr. pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼
336	Penn. R. R.	59	59⅛	58½	58⅝
3	Penn. Salt. Mf.	100	100	100	100
40	Penn. Steel pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80½	80¾
235	Phila. Co.	42½	43½	42½	43¼
10	P. Co. cum. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
7,243	Phila. Elec.	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28¾
20	Phila. R. T.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1,088	P. R. T. tr.cfs.	20¼	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜
44	Phila. Trac.	80	80	80	80
503	Reading	81½	81⅞	81½	81⅞
120	Union Trac.	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
93	Un. Gas Imp.	88¾	88¾	88½	88¾
100	W. Cramp'sSons	84	85	84	85
15	York Ry. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
95	Welsbach Co.	45	45	45	45

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,800	Am. G. & E. 5s	89½	89½	87⅝	87⅝
3,000	E. & P. Tr. 4s.	81	81	81	81
2,000	J. F. & C. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
2,000	Inter. Ry. 4s.	58	58	58	58
5,000	L. N. con. 4½s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10,000	L. V. gen. 4s.	92	92	92	92
2,000	L.V.con.6s,reg.	110	110	110	110
57,000	Penn. gen. 4½s.	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
3,000	Penn. con. 4½s.	105½	105½	105½	105½
5,000	P. Co. 1st 5s.	101	101	101	101
10,400	Phila. Elec. 4s.	82½	84	82½	84
12,000	Read. gen. 4s.	95	95	94⅞	94⅞
1,000	Span.-Am. 1.6s.	102	102	102	102
16,000	Un. Rad. Inv. 5s	73⅞	73⅞	73¾	73¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alabama Co.	10½	10½	10½	10½
50	Alabama 2d pf.	27	27	27	27
210	Arund. S. & G.	39	39	39	39
10	Balt. Elec pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
120	Balt. Elec. pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
390	Comas Cigar	5	6	5	6
255	Cons. Power	115⅝	115⅜	115	115
283	Con. Power pf.	116	116	116	116
4,482	Cosden	13½	13½	13	13⅜
10	Cosden pf.	13	13	13	13
10	Elkhorn	19	19	19	19
35	Fidel. & Depos.	141	141	140¾	141
5	Fin. Guar. pf.	98	98	98	98
815	Houston Oil	21	22½	21	22½
2	Houston Oil pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½
587	Poole Engin.	120	121	119	119
1,850	Sapulpa	6¾	7	6½	7
855	Sapulpa pf.	7	7	6¾	6¾
177	Unit. R. & El.	25	25	25	25
1,560	Wayland Oil	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. C. Line cv. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
4,000	B. & Spar. Pt. 4½s.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,400	City of Balt. 4s, '58	98½	98½	98	98
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	95	95	95	95
4,000	Elkh. Fuel 5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2,000	Elkhorn Cons., c. w. i.	97⅝	97½	97⅝	97½
2,000	Fair & Clark Trac. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Houst. Oil div. ctfs.	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,000	Maryl'd El. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	Mt. V.-Wash. C. D. notes	98	98	98	98
1,000	Mon. Valley Traction 5s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. 1st 4s.	82½	82½	82½	82½
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s.	61	61	61	61

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiator	385	385	385	385
175	Am. Ship	25½	26½	25½	26½
125	Am. Ship. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
25	Booth pf.	73	73	73	73
10	C. Ry. No. 2	19	19	19	19
132	Com. Edison	144½	145	144½	145
66	Dia. Match	107½	107¾	107½	107½
82	Ill. Brick	83½	83½	83½	83½
1,975	Lindsay Lt.	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
25	Mont.-Wd. pf.	114	114	114	114
50	Nat. Carb. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½
25	Pacific Gas	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
876	P. Gas	112	113¾	112	113¾
57	Pub. Serv.	106½	106½	106½	106½
130	Sears	175½	177	175½	177
235	Stew.-Warner	86⅛	87¼	86⅛	87
178	Swift	125	125	124	125
182	Carbide	168¼	168¼	167	167

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	Chi. Rys. 5s.	76	76	76	76
2,000	Com. Edi 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
15,000	Diam. Match deb. 6s.	106	106	106	106
2,000	Met. gold 4½s	73	73	73	73
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5,000	P. Gas ref. 5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8,000	Tool 5s.	98	98	98	98

Remarkable Record of Growth

The Illinois Traction Co. was incorporated in 1904, since which time the gross earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries have increased over 400%.

1904.......$1,932,141
1909....... 4,584,635
1914.......11,112,854

The average earnings on the preferred stock of this Company for the past five years have been over 18% and dividends of 6% have been paid without interruption since the Company began business in 1904.

We offer a limited amount of this cumulative preferred stock to yield about 6½%.

Send for Circular No. 227.

BODELL & CO.
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Providence. Springfield.

Aetna Explosives
Amer. Graphophone
Gulf States Steel
Niles-Bement-Pond

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

$2,100,000

WESTERN LIGHT & POWER CO.

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Ten-Year Gold Bonds

Dated May 1, 1915 Interest payable May 1 and November 1 Due May 1, 1925
Authorized, $6,000,000 Outstanding, $2,100,000

Coupon bonds in denominations of $100, $500 and $1000 registerable as to principal. Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable. Redeemable on any semi-annual interest date at 100 and accrued interest.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

MORTGAGE

The bonds are secured by **an absolute first mortgage** on the entire property of the Company, subject only to $128,000 divisional bonds covering the Cheyenne property alone.

EARNINGS

The net earnings of the Company applicable to this issue are **more than twice the interest charges on these bonds.**

TERRITORY

The Company serves a population of about 75,000 and operates power, electric light, street railway and steam-heating systems in the rich agricultural and mining region of Northern Colorado and Southern Wyoming. **The population of the territory served increased 66% from 1900 to 1910.** Among the cities served are Boulder, Greely, Fort Collins, and Cheyenne. **Over 85% of the Company's gross business is derived from light and power.**

FRANCHISES

The Company operates under favorable franchises and its rates have been passed upon and approved by the State Public Service Commissions.

Price 93½ and interest to yield about 6%.

William Morris Imbrie & Co.
(Established 1882)
61 Broadway
New York
111 West Monroe Street
Chicago

Utah Securities

Earnings of this Company are steadily rising, as the following table of the earnings of the Operating Companies in 1915 shows:

	GROSS	NET	
January	$386,943	$199,167	— 2%
February	361,307	178,280	— 3%
March	364,943	184,115	+ 1%
April	376,470	205,113	+14%
May	387,314	188,912	+ 4%
June	389,429	215,544	+ 5%
July	413,674	206,329	+18%
August	409,165	214,065	+18%
September	412,436	211,012	+25%
October	432,601	237,687	+22%
November	434,379	237,687	+22%

We Recommend
Utah Securities
as a speculative investment of the most substantial and attractive character.
Further data on request.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad Street Phone 5500 Broad NEW YORK

$250,000
City of Los Angeles, Cal.
(Electric Power)
4½% Serial Bonds

Maturities in various amounts from Aug. 1st, 1923 to 1935 inclusive.
Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and all New England States.

Price to yield 4.25%

Exempt from federal income tax and eligible to secure postal savings deposits at 90 per cent. of par value.

William R. Compton Company
Pine Street, corner William, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

$140,000
City of Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Coupon 4½% City Imp. Bonds
Maturing {$10,000 Jan 1st, 1940. $26,000 Annually Jan. 1st, 1941 to 1945 Inc.}
Prices to yield 4%. Descriptive Circular on Request.
GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

We execute orders in
Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company
of Baltimore
7% Common Stock
Listed on New York Stock Exchange

1. Company is earning approximately 13% on Common Stock.
2. Gross Earnings have increased at an average of over $400,000 per annum in the last four years.
3. Company's franchises are perpetual.
4. At present price stock yields over 6%.

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W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
COMMON STOCK

An investigation of the affairs of the International Mercantile Marine Company is now in progress and in view of the urgency for prompt action by the Committee in behalf of the holders of COMMON STOCK, the Committee deems it of the utmost importance that holders immediately deposit their shares with the Depositary of the Committee, United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York, which will issue its Certificates of Deposit therefor under a Deposit Agreement dated November 22, 1915.

NO DEPOSITS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1915, EXCEPT BY CONSENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND ON SUCH TERMS AS IT MAY IMPOSE.

Application will be made to list the Certificates of Deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated: New York, December 7, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. H. S. POST,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
COMMITTEE.

ALFRED A. COOK,
Counsel.
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHY, Secretary,
55 Cedar Street, New York.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

To the Holders of Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company issued and outstanding under the Trust Indenture dated March 30, 1906, between the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Standard Trust Company of New York (now the Guaranty Trust Company of New York).

Notice is hereby given that the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Indenture above referred to, will on the first day of January, 1916, redeem and pay, at face value, with a premium of five per cent., together with interest due and unpaid on such date, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, all of its Convertible Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued and outstanding under the above mentioned Trust Indenture, dated March 30, 1906.

All holders of said bonds who desire to anticipate said date of redemption may on surrender of their bonds for cancellation at said office on and after September 16th, 1915, receive in cash the face value of their bonds, with a premium of five per cent. and interest on such face value at the rate of five per cent. per annum from July 1, 1915, to such date of surrender.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1915.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
By GUY E. TRIPP, Chairman.

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Review of Financial Activities of 1915
The New York Times
Annual Financial Section,
Sunday, January 2, 1916,
and
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25 Borden's Cond. Milk
100 Bliss, E. W.
25 Celluloid Co.
20 Canada Foundries
100 Cuban Amer. Sugar Pdf.
50 Gt. Western Sugar Com.
125 Harrison Brothers
50 Hopkins & Allen Arms
10 Hercules Powder
100 J. H. Dunham 1st Pfd.
50 Mann., Maxwell & Moore
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 Remington Typewriter
100 Singer Mfg.
25 Scovill Mfg.
25 Savage Arms
50 S. Porto Rico Sugar Pfd.

We Will Sell

50 American Chicle
50 Borden's Cond. Milk
50 Celluloid Co.
25 Central Foundries
50 Crocker-Wheeler
50 Chalmers Motor
65 Carbon Steel
10 Colts Arms
100 Dom. Steel Foundries
50 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Federal Sugar Pfd.
25 Fajardo Sugar
50 Niles-Bement-Pond
50 Ingersoll-Rand
100 National Sugar
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50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Amer. District Tel. of N. J. Stock
50 Ajax Grieb Rub. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 Gray Nat'l Telautograph Stock
25 German-American Insurance Stock
25 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Stock
100 H. W. Johns-Man. Com. & Pfd.Stk.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stock
20 National Park Bank Stock
50 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
50 Singer Manufacturing Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

40 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 Am. Wat. Wks. & Elec. Com. Stk.
100 By-Products Coke Stock
100 Empire S. & I. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Foundation Co. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
20 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
79 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 Gray Nat'l Telautograph Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
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9 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
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EST. 1880

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advance in Prices, and Especially in the Oil Group, the Curb Feature.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 295,782 shares of stock and $87,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 96,602; oils, 28,515, and mining, 170,665. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Am. Zinc	64½	65⅞	64½	65¾
600	Am. Int. Corp.	19	19¾	18½	18½
20	‡Bankers D. C.	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	‡Can. C. & Fy.	93	95	93	95
110	‡C. C. & F. pf.	110	110	108	109
3,300	C. N. Gas Cp.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅝	2⅜
115	‡Carbon Steel..	70	70	65	65
2,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	6⅛	6⅞	6½	6⅜
600	‡Chand. Mot...	84	84⅝	83¾	84⅝
1,865	‡Chev. M.C.Co.	147	149	145	147½
700	C. of R. & H..	5½	5½	5½	5½
400	Driggs-Seab. ..	168	170	165	168
500	Emerson Phon.	12⅞	13¼	12½	13¼
200	F.D. & C.,w.i.	44	44	44	44
60	‡Hop. & Al. A.	55	56	55	56
800	I. A. & F. Cp.	29⅝	30	29⅝	29⅞
22,400	‡Int. M. Mar..	16¼	17⅞	15⅝	17⅞
11,800	‡I. M. M. pf...	67½	73⅜	67½	73⅜
120	‡Int. Motors...	31	31	30	30
350	‡Int. Nick., n.	50	50½	50	50¼
1,600	Kath. Br. pf..	18	18	17	17½
315	‡Keystone Ord.	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝
100	‡Lake T. B. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
10,200	Man. Transit..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
325	Marconi of Am.	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
6,000	‡Maxim Mun..	*12⅞	14½	12⅝	13⅜
7,000	‡Midvale Steel.	69½	70⅝	69⅝	70
5,000	‡Nevins Elec..	1	1⅛	1	1
2,500	P.T. & M. Corp	38⅝	40	38⅝	40
900	Penn. M. O. & C. Co., w. i..	62	62½	62	62½
2,050	‡P.E. & M. Co.	114	121	114	118
600	‡Sax. M. C. Co.	69	69	68½	68¾
1,400	‡St. Jo. Lead..	13⅝	14	13⅝	14
1,400	‡S. S. K., w. i.	14	14¼	14	14¼
4,000	S. B. v. t.ctfs.	42½	42½	42	42½
772	‡Tob. Products.	33	33½	32½	33½
300	T. F. v. t. ctfs.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
2,900	‡Un. F. rights.	6⅛	6¼	6	6⅛
700	U. Profit Shar.	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
200	‡U. S. L. & H.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
500	‡U.S. L. & H.pf	5	5¼	5	5
200	‡Utah S. Corp.	19	19¼	18¼	19¼

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
85	Atlantic Ref...	690	670	690	+40
15,000	Cosden & Co..	18⅞	18	18⅝	− ⅛
1,200	Houston	22½	20	22¼	+ 2¼
150	Galena-Sig. Oil.	169	166	169	+ 1
880	Ill. Pipe Line..	207	204	206	+ 2
1,500	Inter. Petrol...	13	12⅞	13	− ⅛
660	Midwest Refin.	59	57	59	+ 1
2,000	Metrop. Petrol.	21¼	20⅝	21	..
300	Ohio Oil	178	175½	178	+ 2
500	Penn. Mex. Oil.	71	68	71	+ 1
480	Prairie O. & G.	465	450	460	+10
640	Prairie Pipe L.	255	244	247	+ 6
100	Savoy Oil	12	12	12	+ ¼
1,050	Std. Oil, Cal..	398	385	395	+ 9
160	Std. Oil, Ind..	547	535	543	+16
360	Std. Oil, N. J.	570	545	565	+23
1,250	Std. Oil, N. Y.	230	223	230	+11
400	Vacuum Oil....	235	227	235	+ 7
100	‡Ventura C. Oil	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
2,200	‡Victoria Oil..	*3	2⅝	2⅞	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	†‡Alta Con. M.	12	15	12	15
7,600	†‡Atlanta	21	23	21	22
800	B. L. Dev. Co.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
16,400	Braden Cop....	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16⅛
1,400	B.C.&Z.v.t.cfs..	6⅛	6¼	6	6¼
900	Butte & N. Y..	3	3¼	3	3¼
2,500	†Caledonia	86	86	86	86
7,000	‡Canada Cop...	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
7,000	†Cashboy	6	6½	6	6½
1,700	Cerro deP. Cop.	84½	85	84½	85
4,400	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
500	‡Con. Cop. M..	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
700	Con. Nev.-U...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
9,000	†‡Emma Cop..	21	23	21	23
4,500	First Nat. Cop.	5	6½	5	6½
800	Goldfield Con..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	†‡Goldf. Merg..	16	16	16	16
800	Hecla Mining..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	Howe Sound....	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼
1,500	†‡Int. Mines...	20	20	20	20
300	†‡Iron Blossom	1	1	1	1
300	†‡Jim Butler...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Jumbo Ext. ...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17,900	Kennecott Cop.	52⅝	53⅜	52¼	53⅜
6,500	†‡Kewanas ...	22	22	20	20
150	La Rose Con...	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
4,500	†Majestic M...	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1½
1,000	†McKin.-Dar...	68	68	64	65
1,200	Mines of Am..	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
700	†‡Montana Con	¾	¾	¾	¾
11,500	†‡Mother Lode.	29	30	28	28
2,835	N. Ut. Bing....	4⅝	*4⅝	4¼	4⅜
5,150	Nip. Min. Co..	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
1,000	North Butte...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	†‡Oro	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,600	‡Ray Herc. M.	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3½
1,600	†‡Rex Con. M.	85	85	83	85
2,600	†Roches. Min..	72	72	72	72
1,000	†San Toy	17	18	17	17
400	‡Santa Fe M...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	†‡Sand. Kend..	6	6	6	6
3,000	Sev. Tr. Co'l'n	47	47	47	47
700	†‡Silver Pick..	6	7	6	7
5,400	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,800	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,700	†‡Success Min.	57	59	57	58
3,400	†Super. M. Co.	33	34	33	33
330	‡Ton. Belmont.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
250	Ton. Exten....	4	4⅛	4	4
125	Ton. Mining...	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
1,500	†W. E. Con...	83	83	81	82
3,000	†W. E. Exten.	2	3	2	3
825	‡Wh. K. C. pf.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
500	Yukon G. M..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$52,000	B. & O. w. i..	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
20,000	Cerro de Pas. Copper 6s....	117½	117½	117¼	117½
10,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	209	209	209	209
5,000	West. Pac....	38	38	38	38

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. Note—Dec. 6, 1,000 shares Cactus Cons. Mining sold at 76.

⁂

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 14. Bid.	Dec. 14. Asked.	Dec. 13. Bid.	Dec. 13. Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., Ord..	14½	15½	14½	15½
Brit.-Am. Tob., O. B.	15	16	15	16
Fisk Tire	125	128	125	128
Guantanamo Sugar...	63	65	65	66
International Motors.	29	31	29	31
Kelly Spring. Tire....	293	300	293	300
Kelly S. T., n.,1st pf.	97	99	98	99
Kelly Spr. Tire, w. i.	73½	75	73½	75
Lima Locomotive	23	25	23	25
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
N. Y. Transportation.	14	15	14	15
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	18	19	18	19
Virginian Railway ..	23	24	23	24
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Big Cottonwood	3	4	3	4
Marsh Mining	25	30	25	30
Tri-Bullion	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s........	250	300	250	300
Pierce Oil 6s........	85	87	85	87

⁂

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	128	133	133	137
Aetna Explosives pf..	89½	92	89½	92
Atlas Powder........	253	263	250	260
Atlas Powder pf......	97	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox....	125	135	125	135
Bliss (E. W.).........	340	355	340	355
Bliss (E. W.) pf......	73	83	75	85
Can. F'dries & Forg..	235	240	232	238
Can. Explosives......	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms..........	870	900	900	920
Du Pont Powd., new.	370	385	380	400
Du Pont Powder pf...	99	103	99	103
Hercules Powder.....	420	430	390	400
Hercules Powder pf..	112	116	112	116
Niles-Bement-Pond...	188	192	185	190
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms........	480	500	480	495
Scovill Mfg. Co......	420	430	415	425
Wchstr. Rep. Arms.	2,400	2,600	2,400	2,600

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Justice	.04
Alpha Con.........	.01	Kentucky Con....	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.26
Best & Belcher....	.05	Occidental Con.....	.75
Caledonia	.40	Ophir	.21
Confidence	.15	Overman	.08
Con. Cal. & Va....	.19	Savage	.07
Con. Imperial.....	.02	Seg. Belcher......	.04
Gould & Curry....	.03	Sierra Nevada.....	.42
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Union Con........	.65
Julia	.01	Jacket Con........	.13

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.60	Comb. Fraction..	.05
Halifax	.60	Diamondf. B. B.	.08
Jim Butler......	1.07½	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
McNamara	.03	Florence	.88
Midway	.15	Goldf'd Con.....	1.07½
Montana	.80	Goldf'd Kewanas	.19
North Star......	.14	Goldf'd Merger..	.14
Rescue Eula....	.07	Jumbo Ext......	1.10
Tonopah Ext....	8.95	Silver Pick......	.05
Tonopah Nevada.	7.00	Spearhead	.10
West End.......	.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Man. Big Four..	.05
Atlanta	.21	Nevada Hills....	.19
Booth	.36	Nevada Packard.	.46
C. O. D.........	.03	Rochester Mines.	.70
		Round Mountain.	.38

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8⅝	9⅝	Isabella ..	19	19½
Elkton	29⅞	30	Jackpot ..	6⅝	8½
El Paso....	75	80	McKinney..	44	47
Findlay	3⅝	4	Portland ..	174½	180
Gold Cycle.	200	202	Vindicator.	190	194
Gold Dollar ..		2½	Rav. B. H.	3	3⅝
Gold Sov..	6	6¼			

FINANCIAL.

The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Best financial, commercial, and economic studies. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COAL SHORTAGE NEAR.

Dealers Expect Higher Prices for All Grades This Winter.

Coupled with the outlook for a severe Winter is the probability of higher prices and shortage in both bituminous and anthracite coal. Dealers said yesterday that this stringency might be more acute if ships were available to haul coal to Europe, although the availability of bottoms would relieve the present shortage and high prices in New England. Cut off from the usual supply, shipped from the Virginias by water, New England is getting coal by rail from Pennsylvania and buying against New York, Philadelphia, and other manufacturing districts closer to the fields.

Shortage of labor and cars was said to be another reason why prices for steam coal were higher than at any time since 1912. It was said that West Virginia coal might be bought at the pits for prices as low as $1.40 because of the lack of transportation facilities. The influx of buyers of Virginia coal into the Pennsylvania fields has raised the pit prices there to amounts more than $2. In some cases, coal of the best grades is being sold for as high as $2.50.

The advance of prices of steam coal in this city was said to be due also to an increased activity in manufacturing, and a larger number of steamers receiving their supplies here.

Speaking of the report that France might try to buy 25,000,000 tons in the American market, dealers said it would be impossible to ship that amount with the present lack of steamers, and recalled that the freight rate to Europe now was between $20 and $25 a ton. Despite the high rates it was said that the exports had doubled and tripled since the war, and that many thousand more tons could be sold if ships could be chartered. Dealers said that France was getting only a few thousand tons of the exports, and that the greater part was going to Italy and Spain. Portugal and Sweden have been taking some, although one dealer said that it was the report in the market that Sweden was trying to arrange with Germany to get coal from Belgium. It is the opinion that England is supplying France with most of the coal she needs. Few exporters have contracts with France.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-French.5	Oct., 1920	97⅛	98	5.47
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1916	101⅝	101¾	4.15
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.95
Argen. Govt..6	May, 1920	101	101¼	5.65
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99⅛	100¼	4.95
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr., 1920	98⅛	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
Dom. of Can..5	Oct., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.65
French Govt..5	Apr., 1916	99¼	99½	6.50
German Govt.5	Jan., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Govt..6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1916	100⅛	101	4.80
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101	4.37
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.65
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	3.80
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1918	97¾	97⅞	5.95
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1920	96⅞	97½	5.65

Company Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power...6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101½	4.20
Am. Locomo.5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.60
A.T. & T. sub.5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	2.00
Ana. Copper..5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.80
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1917	101¼	101½	2.50
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1918	101⅜	101⅞	2.75
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
Can. North'n.5	Sep., 1917	98¼	99	5.55
Canadian Pac.6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅝	103	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919	98⅜	98⅝	5.45
Chi. & W. Ind.5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Chi. Elev.Rys.5	July, 1916	95½	97	10.50
Con. G., Balt.5	May, 1917	100½	101	4.55
Con. Power...6	May 1, '17	99½	100¼	5⅝
C. P., R. & L.6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.95
E. Pow. & Lt.5	1918	93	96½	6⅜
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100½	100⅞	2.30
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	102	4.05
Gen. Rubber.5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.80
G. T. of Can..5	Nov., 1917	99⅛	99½	5.30
Gr. Rap. Ed..5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.5	June, 1916	100	100½	3.76
Hav. El. Ry..6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅝	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.30
Int. Harv....5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	101¾	4.25
L.G. & El. Co.6	Apr., 1918	99¾	100¼	5.90
Lack. Steel...6	Mar., 1917	101	101½	4.75
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1919	101	102	5.35
Minn. & St. L.6	Feb., 1916	91½	93¼	40.00
Mont. T. & P..6	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. E. Nav....6	May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	6.25
N.Y., N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	100½	100¾	3.00
North. S. P...6	June, 1917	100	100¾	5.45
Penn. Co.....4½	June 15,'21	101	101¼	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Seab'rd A. L.5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.50
Sulz. & Sons..6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.00
U. S. Smelt...5	June, 1918	100	100¾	4.65
U. S. P. S. Co.6	Apr., 1918	99	100	6.00
Union Typew.5	Jan. 15,'16	98¼	99¼	11.00
United Fruit..6	May, 1917	102	102¼	4.45
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.65
Utah Co......6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101⅜	4.70
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅝	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.6	Mar., 1917	99	100	6.00
W. Power Co.6	Mar., 1917	99½	100½	5.40
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100	6.00
W.V.T.& E.Co.6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

Twenty-four roads.$9,626,646 +$2,548,264

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for October—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	4,019,472	3,754,028	4,085,190
Net after tax..	1,308,626	1,145,190	1,277,886
4 mos. gross..	14,714,395	14,527,279	15,525,357
Net after tax..	4,294,033	4,258,474	4,833,858

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO. for the year ended Sept. 30—

*Earnings.....	1,180,613	1,059,745	1,316,579
Interest	35,226	36,172	36,991
Surplus	1,145,387	1,023,572	1,279,588
Dividends	722,000	722,000	674,500
Surplus	423,387	301,572	605,087

*After deducting manufacturing, administrative, and selling expenses and depreciation and including other income and earnings of subsidiary companies.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS CO. for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	455,364	435,945	19,419
11 mos. gross.	4,924,016	5,074,871	*150,855

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Anglo-American	18½	19	18½	19
Atlantic Refining ...	680	690	665	675
Borne-Scrymser	285	295	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line...	116	119	115	118
Chesebrough Mfg.....	735	750	735	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	270	280	270	280
Crescent Pipe Line..	50	54	49	52
Cumberland Pipe L..	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line...	285	295	260	265
Galena Signal Oil....	165	168	165	168
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line....	203	207	203	207
Indiana Pipe Line...	115	119	118	117
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	12¾	13¼	13	13½
National Transit.....	85	87	85	87
New York Transit...	230	235	230	235
Northern Pipe Line..	105	110	103	108x
Ohio Oil	175	180	173	177
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	69	72	68	70
Prairie Oil & Gas....	455	460	448	452
Prairie Pipe Line....	245	250	238	242
Solar Refining	310	320	310	320
Southern Pipe Line..	235	240	235	240
South Penn. Oil.....	375	380	370	375x
Southwest Penn.	130	135	130	135x
Stand. Oil of Cal....	392	397	383	387
Stand. Oil of Ind.....	540	550	525	530
Stand. Oil of Kan....	470	480	465	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.....	355	365	350	360x
Stand. Oil of Neb....	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J....	560	565	540	545
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	225	230	220	225
Stand. Oil of Ohio...	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch........	130	140	130	140
Union Tank	88	90	87	90
Vacuum Oil	232	237	228	232
Washington Oil	50	55	50	55

xEx dividend.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic C. L.....	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.25
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.24
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.35
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.62	4.45
Car., Cl. & Ohio..	1916-'24	5	4.88	4.70
Ches. & Ohio....	1916-'24	4½	4.62	4.45
Chi. & Northwest.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.20
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	4.75	4.50
C., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.85	4.62
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.42	4.35
Erie R. R.......	1916-'23	4½@5	4.70	4.50
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4 @5	4.65	4.45
Illinois Central....	1916-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.20
Louis & Nash.....	1916-'23	5	4.88	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	6.50	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.55	4.40
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.65	4.45
Pa. Gen. Freight..	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.15
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.75	4.95
Seab. Air Line....	1916-'23	5	4.70	4.45
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.62	4.45
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.20
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.55	[illegible]

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES OF

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

Convertible Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Bonds,
Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds,
Capital Stock, and
Securities of the Other Issues dealt with in the Plan of Readjustment

In order to preserve the Missouri Pacific System from the evils and losses incident to a prolonged receivership the Plan of Readjustment should be promptly consummated. The property does not require the extensive physical rehabilitation or the elimination of burdensome entanglements and contracts which are the usual causes of long railroad receiverships. What is required is (a) the cash (approximately $41,000,000) for immediate needs; (b) such reduction in fixed charges as will bring them within a proper margin of the demonstrated earning capacity of the property; and (c) the creation of a new security to deal with the obligations maturing during the next five years (approximately $79,000,000) in so far as they do not fall within the cash provisions of the Plan, and to provide for future corporate requirements.

Manifestly these results can be accomplished only by an early reorganization, and to this end the prompt co-operation of the holders of the various classes of securities affected by the readjustment is essential. They are accordingly urged for the protection of their own interests and in order to insure the early restoration of the property to the management of a solvent company **to deposit** **their securities** under the Plan of Readjustment as promptly as possible, and in any event **ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 15TH, WHEN THE TIME FOR DEPOSIT UNDER THE PLAN EXPIRES, AND AFTER WHICH IT IS INTENDED TO PROCEED ACTIVELY TO CARRY THE PLAN INTO EFFECT.**

There can be no doubt that radical changes in the financial structure of the Company as called for in the Plan of Readjustment are essential to secure the needed results. Although the anticipated improvement in business should result in better earnings than those of the last fiscal year, which failed to meet the interest charges by about $1,250,000, the margin between earnings and fixed charges which is absolutely essential for the restoration of the Company's credit cannot be assured without the reduction in interest payments sought to be accomplished by the conversion of the Convertible Five Per Cent. Bonds and the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds into preferred stock (or income bonds.) Under the Plan the stockholders provide the $41,000,000 of cash for immediate requirements without imposing any burden upon the holders of these bonds; for while the stockholders receive a four per cent. bond equal in face amount (but not in market value) to the cash which they furnish, the position of the holders of the Convertible Five Per Cent. Bonds and the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds in relation to earnings is not disturbed in any material degree because upon the consummation of the Plan the charges ahead of them upon the System taken as a whole are not augmented while the net earning capacity of the property should be substantially increased.

The attention of holders of the **Missouri Pacific Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds** is called to the fact that default has been made in the payment of the interest on the Iron Mountain Company's First and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds and that proceedings have been instituted to foreclose the mortgage by which those bonds are secured. Their attention is also called to the importance of preserving the traffic relations between the Iron Mountain and Missouri Pacific Companies.

Copies of the Plan of Readjustment and of an analytical statement relating thereto may be obtained from the Readjustment Managers, any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries or the Secretary of any of the Committees.

The Certificates of Deposit for Convertible Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Bonds, for Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds, for Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds due 1917, for First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds due 1920, and for stock, **have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.**

About 40% of the Convertible Five Per Cent. Bonds and 40% of the Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds have already been deposited under the Plan.

DEPOSITS OF SECURITIES UNDER SAID PLAN WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AFTER DECEMBER 15TH, 1915, EXCEPT UPON TERMS APPROVED BY THE READJUSTMENT MANAGERS.

New York, November 24, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, Chairman,
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bondholders' Committee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Depositary.

FRANK N. B. CLOSE, Chairman,
Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bondholders' Committee, Bankers Trust Company of New York, Depositary.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman,
Stockholders' Committee, Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Depositary for all other issues.

THE GREAT RISE IN BOND VALUES

In July, August and September, when all the "experts" were predicting still lower prices for bonds, we persistently urged clients to purchase all the high-grade railroad issues. Many of them did; a few listened to the superficial and did not.

Bonds have since risen rapidly. Are they headed for still higher prices? This question is being answered currently in our Service, and at the same time the whole financial trend for the year 1916 is being foreshadowed in our weekly analyses and studies of fundamental conditions.

Investor and Banker: You need this Service; you need it now.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
35 Nassau Street New York City
Telephone 1299 Cortlandt.

Securities to Buy

We are advising clients to purchase certain securities in line of business which have not profited as a result of the war. Are you seeking investment?

Write for samples and particulars. Sent free.

Address Department Y-14.

The Babson Statistical Organization
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization of Its Class in the United States.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, December 15, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on January 13, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 21, 1915. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS.
Grand Central Terminal, Dec. 13, 1915.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the Preferred Stock, and ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared payable January 3rd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 22nd, 1915. MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

STEWART SUGAR COMPANY.
27 William Street, New York, N. Y.
November 9, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Stewart Sugar Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5% and an extra dividend of 5%, payable December 15, 1915, to stockholders of record on December 14, 1915.

JOHN S. FISKE, Treasurer.

General Chemical Company,
25 Broad Street, New York.
November 19, 1915.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid January 3, 1916, to Preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M., December 15, 1915.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 54.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on December 31st next to all Preferred Stockholders of record December 24th.

H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.
December 14th, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company.
Raton, New Mexico, December 13, 1915.

Common Stock Dividend No. 7.—The Board of Directors of the above Company have declared a dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the common stock of the Company outstanding and of record December 31st, 1915, payable January 10th, 1916. Transfer books close December 31, 1915, and reopen January 10th, 1916.

CHARLES SPRINGER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.,
New Entrance—300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors January 1, 1916, (payable on and after January 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
51 Wall Street.
New York, December 6, 1915.

The stockholders of this Company at a meeting held on December 1st, 1915, having authorized the retirement of the Company's preferred stock and all provisions of law applying to the matter having been complied with, the Board of Directors met on December 6th, 1915, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"NOW IT IS RESOLVED as follows, to wit: That each and every holder of preferred stock may surrender his certificate for such preferred stock, endorsed 'Surrendered for payment and cancellation,' with such endorsement duly signed, at the office of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, City of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1915, or on any succeeding business day thereafter up to and including December 31st, 1915, and that upon such surrender each holder shall be paid in cash a sum equal to 110% of the par value thereof, together with a proportionate amount of the dividend thereon at the rate of 8% per annum, from November 15th, 1915, the last dividend date, until the date of surrender of such stock certificates. Such payments shall be made to shareholders of record named in the stock certificates so surrendered, unless the stock certificates so surrendered be accompanied by proper instruments of transfer, duly executed and stamped, in which event such payments shall be made to the respective transferees. After December 31st no further dividends shall be paid upon said stock, and no holder of preferred stock or any certificate therefor shall have any rights after said date as a stockholder of the Company, nor any claim against the Company except to receive payment upon the surrender of such certificate of said sum equal to 110% of the par value of said preferred stock, with the amount of the dividend, at the rate of 8% per annum, accrued from November 15th until December 31st, 1915."

LOUIS J. HOROWITZ, President.

SPANISH-AMERICAN IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR SINKING FUND 6% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1927.

Pursuant to terms of Mortgage dated July 1, 1907, $187,000 of said bonds, as follows, have been drawn for redemption by Sinking Fund at par and interest, as of January 1, 1916, when all interest thereon will cease, viz.:

4	559	1379	2244	3700	4374
5	570	1426	2258	3714	4381
13	597	1447	2342	3720	4448
28	634	1459	2375	3800	4475
50	668	1556	2381	3812	4504
53	692	1619	2479	3814	4543
59	721	1645	2503	3858	4563
73	802	1673	2573	3898	4585
74	804	1681	2616	3911	4599
95	906	1745	2760	3913	4608
104	936	1802	2830	3927	4609
128	937	1838	2990	3953	4695
163	947	1906	3253	3965	4713
166	1020	2016	3298	3976	4717
193	1034	2032	3317	4035	4719
289	1035	2050	3345	4039	4722
332	1069	2075	3374	4045	4783
340	1086	2087	3436	4166	4802
379	1091	2124	3447	4197	4831
457	1097	2130	3454	4246	4851
470	1273	2142	3475	4264	4909
474	1282	2181	3489	4278	4916
480	1357	2232	3624	4343	

Above bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, should be presented for payment at the office of Trustee, on or after January 1, 1916. The following bonds remain unpaid: Called for July 1, 1915, Nos. 162, 426, 1348, 1497, 1666, 1804, 2328, 2533, 2566, 3092, 3483, 3508, 3611, 3732, 4063, 4662, 4663, 4768, 4784, 4888.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Penn., December 1, 1915.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Notes
Due January 1, 1918.
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CALL AND REDEEM.

St. Joseph Lead Company, a New York corporation, hereby gives notice, pursuant to Article Third of the Trust Agreement made by said Company to Bankers Trust Company as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1914, of its intention to redeem on January 1st, 1916, one million nine hundred eighty-two thousand dollars ($1,982,000) principal amount, being the entire issue of Six Per Cent. Gold Notes due January 1st, 1918, now outstanding under said Trust Agreement.

On January 1st, 1916, there will become and be due at the office of Bankers Trust Company in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Trustee under said Trust Agreement, One Hundred and One Per Cent. (101%) of the principal amount of said Six Per Cent. Gold Notes and accrued interest on such principal amount to said date of redemption, after which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

United States Treasury Decisions require that Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for the amount of the accrued interest must accompany such notes when presented for payment.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY.
December 1st, 1915.

UNION CLUB.
NOTICE OF RETIRING OF BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning, holding, or in anywise interested in the bonds of the Union Club of the City of New York, that pursuant to the clause contained in said bonds providing for the retirement thereof, the Governing Committee of said Club has selected by lot for retirement, the bonds of the said Union Club of the denomination of $1,000 each bearing the following numbers: 3, 4, 5, 7, 78, 81, 107, 110, 113, 117, 120, 123, 155, 243, 244, and 249.

And the said Union Club further notifies all said persons that the above-enumerated bonds will be retired upon the 1st day of February, 1916, at par and accrued interest, and that the said enumerated bonds will cease to bear interest on that day.

And all persons owning and holding any of the said enumerated bonds are hereby required to present same to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or after February 1st, 1916, for payment.

UNION CLUB,
By Its Governing Committee.
FRED. AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, President.
CHARLES K. BEEKMAN, Secretary.
New York, October 13, 1915.

E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY.

Holders of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage and Trust Agreement, dated June 15th, 1909, between E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY and the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York that all of the outstanding bonds of the above-described issue have been called for redemption on January 1, 1916. Each of said bonds will be redeemed at $1,050 and accrued interest to said January 1, 1916, upon presentation and surrender thereof for cancellation at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, 49 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 1, 1916, on which date each of said bonds will cease to draw interest. Registered bonds presented for payment should have properly executed powers of transfer attached thereto.

Dated New York, December 15, 1915.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
BEVERLY CHEW, Vice President.
49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO holders of first mortgage bonds of CHOCTAW RAILWAY & LIGHTING COMPANY, with headquarters at McAlester, Oklahoma, that proceedings to foreclosure the mortgage securing the bonds have been begun by the holders of more than ninety per cent. of the bonds, who have deposited the same with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, under a bondholders' protective agreement. All bondholders are desired to join in such proceedings, but, in order to share the benefits to be derived therefrom, bonds must be deposited with the above-named depositary without delay.

Information may be obtained from the undersigned or from Arthur W. Underwood, 140 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

C. N. MASON, Chairman,
Bondholders' Protective Committee,
71 Broadway, New York City.

TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES NOS. H 1728 and H 1729 for $1,000, each of the 4½% Coupon Corporate Stock of the City of New York "For the Construction of Rapid Transit Railroads," payable to bearer, due June 1st, 1965, having been lost or stolen, all persons are warned against negotiating same.

Application has been made to the Comptroller of the City of New York for issue of the definitive bonds in lieu of these receipts.

UNION TRUST COMPANY,
Of the District of Columbia.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., December 8, 1915. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, to be publicly opened in this office at 11 A. M., December 28, 1915, are hereby invited for furnishing the Marine Corps brass, vegetable ivory and bone buttons, trouser clasps, bleached and unbleached drilling, jean, sewing cotton, cotton socks, lyres, woolen blankets, field hats, bronze hat ornaments, gymnasium, black and russet shoes, cotton undershirts, mattresses, nails, baseballs, striking bags, and boxing gloves. Delivery of supplies f.o.b., Philadelphia, Pa. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained and standard samples examined in this office and office Depot Quartermaster, 1,100 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof and to waive informalities therein. C. L. McCAWLEY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The copartnership formerly existing between SAMUEL F. CARSTEIN and WILLIAM S. LINNEKIN was dissolved by mutual consent on April 1, 1914, and the business formerly conducted by the partnership of CARSTEIN & LINNEKIN was taken over by the CARSTEIN & LINNEKIN, INC., a New York corporation.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe
There is a Story in Booklet A
ASK FOR IT
The Franklin Society
38 Park Row, New York

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Will look at Spring samples Wednesday and Thursday, between 2 and 5, at 23 West 32d St., first floor.

CLOTH.—7301 or M. F. L. 54-inch, in navy and Copenhagen; open to buy any quantity for cash at 68½c., or 50-inch of same quality at 63½c. L 79 Times.

COATS.—Juniors', children's, infants'; jobber placing orders. 141 West 28th St., 10th floor. Call with samples after 12 o'clock.

COATS.—High-class jobber looking Samples. Call, afternoon, Room 1,217, 15 West 32d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 18 West 27th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Sport coats; jobber placing orders all this week. 14 West 24th St., 5th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Call all week, 145 West 30th, 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—O. L. Schiff, Chicago, Ill., will look at Spring samples between 9 and 12 A. M. at 112 West 18th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Ladies; jobber open to buy snappy styles. Call 9 to 12, 30 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders, snappy models. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

CREPES.—Open to buy imported cotton crepes in all colors for cash; quantity no object. J. H., 188 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies' and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard Street; Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders for Spring. Call with samples, Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at all kinds of Dresses. Room 1,800, 15 East 26th St.

SKIRTS.—Looking at Spring skirts from $15-$30 per dozen. J. & M. Yellin, 136 West 21st St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring suits. Call all week, 38 West 26th St., third floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring Samples all week, from 9 to 11. 36 West 25th St., top floor.

SUITS.—Jobbers looking popular-priced suits all week. 33-39 West 34th, Room 606A.

SUITS AND COATS.—We are ready to look at new Spring samples. Apply 22 West 26th St., tenth floor.

VELVETEENS WANTED.—Kuppfer's, 200 and 295; colors, black, red, navy, brown, Copen; spot cash. Max Mayer, 352 4th Av.

WAISTS.—Crepes, tubs, fancies; $16.50 sellers; large house wants snappy Spring samples; proper style; big order. L 228 Times Downtown.

WEARING APPAREL wanted for men and women and children at popular prices for cash for January sale. Saul Bros. Dept. Store, 2,894-2,896 3d Av.; sample rooms open from 9 until noon.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 358.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Cash paid for job lots. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Frank. 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, plush, velvet, corduroy, zibeline, for ladies, misses, girls, and infants; high-grade merchandise; cheap account removal; full commission to salesmen. 141 West 28th St., 10th floor.

COATS.—To close out, ladies' plush and corduroy coats at reduced prices. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS, velveteen and mixtures, job of 150 to close out cheap. Popular Cloak Co., 107 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush, pile fabrics, best models, on hand; cheap. Merit, 15 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, to close out at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out 200 coats, 75 suits. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—We have on hand for delivery street and afternoon dresses; advance styles. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Street and party; sacrifice. Novelty Dress, 116 West 29th St. Phone 3194 Farragut.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 W. 22d. Chelsea 3975

DRESS FASTENERS.—Will exchange any size for 2-0 and 3-0 white. L 68 Times.

FURS.—Ladies' and children's sets; will close out. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d St.

SUITS, (Fur Trimmed.)—150 to close out at very low price. Kirschman Brothers, 36 West 25th.

SUITS and a variety of coats on hand for immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22 W. 26th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—500 for January sales. Bernard Bloom & Bro., 14 East 33d.

WAISTS.—Job hand-made white silk waists; best quality, latest styles; was $6.50; sacrifice $3.75. Letort, 155 West 22d.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday....3@3¼ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Rubber Footwear Active.

Local shoe wholesalers were very busy yesterday filling the calls from retailers in the metropolitan district for all kinds of rubber footwear as a result of the storm. From all accounts a marked shortage has developed in felt boots with rubber overshoes.

⁂

Smith Prices Are Withdrawn.

Some idea of the uncertainty of future prices in the carpet and rug trade is shown in a notice being sent to the buyers under today's date by the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company. The notice reads this way: "All prices are this day withdrawn except for goods in stock. Orders for future delivery will be accepted only at value time of shipment."

⁂

Raw Cocoa Market Is Quiet.

The raw cocoa market is a bit quiet at the moment, though a fair business, both for domestic account and export, is being done. Prices are pretty firmly held at recent levels. Bahia cocoa is quoted at 16¾@17¾ cents, with other leading grades listed as follows: Caracas, 17@17½c; Arriba, 19@19½c; Grenada, 17@17½c, and Sanchez, 16¼@16½c. Hayti cocoa is priced at 15½@16 cents, while Maracaibo stock is held at 20@22 cents.

⁂

Popularity of Knit Goods.

A retailer who has handled in the past a line of flannel petticoats finds the demand for this particular sort of merchandise has switched almost entirely to knit goods, and what is wanted now is the knitted petticoat. Last year he put away between $5,000 and $6,000 worth of knitted garments in camphor, with little hope at the time of ever being able to dispose of the lot. Of that large carried over stock he has not one today, which gives a rather clear idea of how heavy the demand for knitted garments of this character has been.

⁂

Hard Coal Much in Demand.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the distribution of anthracite from retail yards to consumers' bins in this city has been on a heavy basis during the past week, and demand upon the shipping interests has increased. Last month was the largest November on record from a tonnage standpoint, and the showing this month will be equally as good if the railroads furnish cars enough. The bituminous market is gaining fresh strength every day. Prices are advancing by leaps and bounds. "Two dollar" coal is not only here, but is in the background so far as most grades are concerned.

⁂

Platinum Found in Spain.

Platinum deposits, of greater extent and richness than those of the Ural Mountains in Russia, have been discovered in the Ronda Mountain Range in Spain. Consul Robertson Honey, at Madrid, reports that Professor Orueta has confirmed the discovery, and in an address before the Instituto de Ingenieros de España described his labors and their results in investigating the Ronda Mountain Range for possible mineral deposits. The Ural Mountains have up to now furnished 90 per cent. of the world's supply of platinum. The present price of the metal is about $46.25 an ounce.

⁂

Low-Heeled Shoes Selling.

The sale of low-heeled shoes for women is reported to be increasing. Many stores are now selling the better grades of "growing girl" shoes to many feminine persons who have passed the growing stage. A considerable quantity of these shoes is included in Spring orders, most of them being eight-inch patterns in gun metal, Russia calf and white buck. Lace shoes are selling in almost any color kid, with mocha, gray and white best, and they are commanding good prices. The sale of men's rubber-heeled goods in popular-priced lines is increasing rapidly. With the approach of the holidays felt slippers are selling exceptionally well.

⁂

Skating Fad to Last.

Orders are now being taken by the manufacturers of novelty knit goods from the jobbing trade for next year. One of the outstanding features is the amount of business that has been given on brushed scarfs and sets suitable for the skating devotee. This is a pretty fair indication that the jobbers expect the skating fad to be popular next year. This class of goods has been taken in high colors, such as old rose, gold, Nile green, watermelon pink, cerise, &c. Some of the manufacturers have stocked up with good-sized quantities of yarns, both colored and otherwise, so that no advances will be asked. Others, however, have not been so far-sighted.

⁂

Gray Goods Market Dead.

If the fluctuations of the cotton market on Monday left anything to be done in the prevention of gray goods buying in this market, the omission was made up by the storm on Monday night. Yesterday the market was about as dead as the proverbial doornail. Some business was reported on narrow drills; some 38½-inch 64-60s for spot delivery were sold at 4¾ cents, and some 4.70 sheetings were moved at 4⅞ cents, but there was little beyond that that was worthy of mention. One house reported the day's total sales at 200 pieces. Print cloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s...6½c	38½-inch, 64-60s..4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s...6c	38½-inch, 64-56s..4⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s...5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s..4⅜c
39-inch, 56-44s...4c	38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4¾c	27-inch, 64-60s...3¼c

⁂

Business Was Held Back.

The storm kept business in the dry goods market back yesterday worse than anything that has happened since the big snow early in 1914. The mails were very badly hampered, it being said by local commission houses that no New England or Western mail had been received, and that the Southern mail that got through was not distributed until late in the afternoon. Letters posted in Boston early on Monday did not reach this city until three hours or more later than a letter ordinarily posted at midnight would arrive. Telephone messages to such points as Boston, Philadelphia, and Fall River were delayed from one to two hours by difficulties in making connections, and were limited to five minutes. In one house it was said that a talk with Philadelphia had been cut off at the end of the second minute and a new connection required to continue it.

⁂

Crude Rubber Moving Slowly.

There is not a great deal doing in the local crude rubber market these days, and most of the business that is being done is between dealers. The manufacturers are holding off pretty generally, apparently in the hope of lower prices, being fortified by heavier stocks than are usually carried. Offerings here are liberal enough, but there is little sign of willingness on the part of holders to grant concessions to move their rubber. The leading plantation rubbers, pale crepe and smoked sheets, are held firmly at 88 cents a pound, higher freight rates and war risk insurance being reflected in these figures as a result of the activities of submarines in the Mediterranean. Up-river fine is quoted at 72 cents for spot and nearby delivery, at which price it is considered the best "buy" in the market at the present time.

⁂

Cotton Finishers Meet.

Members of the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics met yesterday at luncheon in the Hotel Manhattan and discussed general trade conditions with particular reference to the shortage of dyes. While no action was taken, it was the general opinion of those present that the scarcity of dyestuffs has taken a very serious aspect, especially since the institution of the logwood embargo. The members of the association see no relief in sight, as they believe that the logwood embargo was forced upon England for the protection of her own industries, and was in no sense an arbitrary act caused by a possible fear of American competition in foreign markets. As logwood is used extensively in the printing and dyeing of cotton fabrics, and there is a shortage of the material already, the houses in this line can see nothing ahead but prohibitive prices and a gradual stoppage of work as supplies are exhausted.

⁂

Will Attend Dye Meeting.

At the meeting called by the Special Committee on Dyestuffs of the National Association of Clothiers for this morning at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, many interests in the textile and needle trades will be represented. Among those who will appear to the discuss the dyestuffs scarcity and means to relieve it, will be E. J. Wile, President of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association; Samuel Floersheimer, President of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association; A. M. Patterson, President of the Textile Alliance; A. N. Maylor of the American Paper and Pulp Association, Walter Mueller of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, Joseph Kirschbaum, President of the National Association of Clothiers, and W. S. S. Graham of Philadelphia. Robert J. Patterson, President of the Fur-Felt Hat Manufacturers' Association; will be prevented from attending the meeting, but has assured the Clothiers' Association of the co-operation of the hat manufacturers.

A JUMP IN EXPORTS.

From Here Last Week They Averaged Over $10,000,000 a Day.

Exports here in the week ended Dec. 11 averaged over $10,000,000 per day, including Sunday, or $1,000,000 a day more than the week before, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. The week's shipments came close to the record established a few weeks ago. The exports for the week had a value of $70,370,619, compared with $63,713,174 in the week before, and $57,712,825 in the week before that. In the corresponding week last year the outward movement amounted to $22,655,346. Shipments from New York to date for the year now total $1,640,656,354, against $852,984,843 in the same period last year.

Among the more important European shipments to individual countries were: England, $24,576,019; France, $8,969,102; Italy, $8,324,136; Russia, $3,277,735; Netherlands, $2,007,919; Sweden, $1,625,320, and Denmark, $1,328,028. Exports for the British possessions were the highest in any single week since buying began on a large scale in this country, their value being $4,962,591, while war munitions and railroad supplies for Russia via the Far East route amounted to $1,656,341.

Cuba's share in the outward trade was large, being put down for the week at $2,784,281. Brazil led the South American countries with merchandise worth $1,429,091, Argentina coming next with $583,732. Trade with China continued at a low ebb, its value being $100, while in the week before it amounted to $75. Goods for Japan were manifested at $556,091.

Wool Prices Firm.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—There was a good demand for the mixed selection of 9,500 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Prices were firm. Americans bought a few lots of slipes.

CHICAGO BELT LINE STRIKE.

600 Men Walk Out, Causing Big Freight Tieup.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Six hundred engineers, firemen, trainmen, and switchmen employed by the Belt Railway of Chicago, went on strike today, and as a consequence thousands of tons of freight, including Christmas and other seasonable goods, food for the Pacific Coast, and war supplies for Europe, were tied up.

The walk-out was caused by the alleged refusal of the company to maintain passenger service for its employes to the new terminal yards at Clearing, beyond the southwest boundary of the city. Employes who live far from their work have been compelled to walk nearly two miles twice a day.

The Belt Railway Company maintained that increase in its business made the operation of the passenger trains demanded by employes extremely hazardous, and appealed to Washington for mediation. The company said the strike was called while these negotiations were on.

DRUG STORE MERGER SURE.

More Than Enough Riker & Hegeman Stock Gives Approval.

The merger of the Riker & Hegeman Company with the United Drug Company will be approved by the Riker & Hegeman stockholders on Dec. 23, according to Isaac H. Levy, counsel for the Stockholders' Committee, and others interested in the amalgamation. A meeting of the stockholders scheduled for yesterday was adjourned to Dec. 23 so that the lawyers may have time to complete a few details.

Mr. Levy said yesterday that 80 per cent. of the common stockholders of the Riker & Hegeman Company had actually approved the merger, and that assurances of approval had been received from 10 per cent. more. The law requires the approval of only 75 per cent. of the stockholders.

The new company will be chartered in Massachusetts, and, it is expected, will begin operations about Jan. 15. It has not been decided who will be the officers of the new company. Louis K. Liggett, head of the United, will be prominent in the new company.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The delays to the mails caused by the big storm held the number of corporations chartered today down to twenty-four, with aggregate capital stocks of $861,245.

These are among the latest companies incorporated:

North America Liquidation Co., to take, hold, and administer the assets of the National Bank of North America, both real and personal—$280,545; G. E. Macomber, F. E. Howe, B. L. Allen, 60 Broadway.

Nutty McNutt, Inc., popcorn products, nuts, nut products, $25,000; E. Fischer, R. W. Kiewert, A. R. Wilson, 93 St. Nicholas Av.

Coates, Bennett & Reidenbach, gates, iron, steel, metals, rags, paper, merchandise, $250,000; J. Bennett, F. W. Reidenbach, M. I. Coates, Rochester.

Jones Motrola, Inc., talking machines, accessories, mechanical, musical instruments; J. J. Halpin, A. W. Pross, R. Graves, 169 Madison Ave.

The Seltile Co., Bronx, locks, washers, metal devices, $50,000; J. M. Butler, S. J. Young, C. M. Young, 334 West 58th St.

Schering and Glatz, drugs, chemicals, medicinal preparations; $50,000. F. Walchter, W. A. and C. F. Steifel, 150 Maiden Lane.

Madison Avenue Garage, Albany, autos, garages, $50,000; F. R. Billman, H. J. and J. G. Green, 858 Myrtle Ave., Albany.

The Lesco Producing Co., theatrical, $410,000; A. Werner, M. Klein, H. White, 172 Fordham St., City Island.

King-Milton Co., merchandise, $5,000; F. Beisner, J. Bernstein, C. Rosenthal, 228 Lenox Av.

Samuel Nagel & Co., woolens, cotton, other fabrics, $5,000; L. Berkowitz, S. Price, S. Nagel, 235 Fort Washington Av.

Texada Realty Co., realty, construction, $5,000; R. E. Weldon, S. Koffler, C. S. Welch, 1,901 Park Av.

Liberty Mirror Works, Brooklyn, mirrors, polished glass, $5,000; J. Kautor, F. Ginsburg, L. Blumberg, 1,245 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

New York American Paper Box Co., $5,000; C. A. Fox, B. Fishman, J. Dorrer, 204 West 120th St.

The Washington Dry Goods Store, Brooklyn, department store, $5,000; H. C. Price, M. Gross, I. Solomon, 1,980 7th Av.

The Perfect Cigarette Case Co., novelties; $5,000. F. Spillane, A. W. Launder, J. M. Butler, 1,418 Doris St.

H. Levin Cloak and Suit Co., men's and women's clothing; $15,000. M. Feinberg, M. Zin, H. Levin, 1,437 Madison Av.

Solo Shoe Co., footwear, leggins, wearing apparel; $10,000. J. Harris, J. B. Stephens, J. L. Hitz, 422 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

B. King Baking Co., Queens, flour products; $20,000. F. L. Hardenbrook, M. Coleman, S. B. King, 675 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill.

University Place Development Co., Buffalo; realty, construction; $25,000. G. A. Folts, W. G. Crosby, E. Crandall, Buffalo.

Weil Bros., furniture supplies; $10,000. S. Kamenetzsky, E. and M. Weil, 53 Lenox Av.

Hudson Coffee Mills, teas, spices, sugars, coffee, $10,000; E. Wille, A. G. Koelble, P. Habenschaden, Morris Ave., St. Albans, L. I.

The Police Post and Firemens Call, publish newspaper, $10,000; J. J. McMahon, T. F. Twyford, D. E. Hanrahan, 238 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Ruckstahl & Luchs, life saving and rescue apparatus, compressed oxygen, and gas containers, $6,000; C. L. Schwaz, F. M. Luchs, A. Ruckstahl, 325 Penwood Ave., Wilkinsburg, Penn.

Arcade Typewriter Co., Bay Shore, typewriters, adding, computing machines, furniture, $10,000; W. P. Jeffrey, B. Von Witzleben, A. Tweedy, 2 Rector St.

No. 150 St. Nicholas Avenue, hotel, restaurant, liquor dealers, theatres, $10,000; S. Helman, S. Seveer, G. A. Knobloch, 556 West 180th St.

Tegufilm Chemical Mfg. Co., Syracuse, chemists, industrial, other preparations, $10,000; S. G. Taylor, W. Chipman, C. Buffinton, 207½ Comstock Av., Syracuse.

The Noel Co., buy and sell at private sale or auction merchandise, $10,000; S. Hogeman, H. H. Herts, A. R. Levy, 27 William St.

Valentine Realty Corporation, realty development, $10,000; E. H. and S. Collier, J. Sokolower, 973 Aldus St., Bronx.

Star-Rosen Realty Co., Brooklyn, realty brokerage, construction, $3,000; I. Rosenstein, J. and S. Stern, 524 Christopher Av., Brooklyn.

Yankee Amusement Corpn., Brooklyn, theatre, moving pictures, managers, $5,000; F. C. Chumasero, E. H. Hoffman, Jr., 320 Broadway.

Boosin & Cooper, ladies' garments, $6,000; H. Israel, S. Cooper, H. Boosin, 87 Amboy St., Brooklyn.

Dundee, tailor, clothing, $5,000; D. Zoglin, J. Michael, Luigi Tong, 6,109 17th Av., Brooklyn.

Independent Trading Co., mercantile brokerage, commission, chemicals, fertilizers, commodities, $5,000; M. Jablow, R. Barnett, S. Manheim, 1,021 Bryant Av.

The Paper Corpn., paper and products, $5,000; M. Lewis, D. Greenbaum, I. Witkind, 241 West 113th St.

Thirtieth Street Amusement Co., theatricals, $5,000; H. Borenstein, H. Herzog, B. A. Levine, New Victoria Hotel.

Georger's Haberdasher Co., Rochester, $5,000; C. C. Hackett, J. L. and W. J. Georger, 84½ Savannah St., Rochester.

Standard Bindery, printing, book binding, $5,000; J. Krieger, H. and A. Gober, 197 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

Sansone Bernstein Co., gowns, dresses, costumes, wearing apparel, $5,000; J. and A. Sansone, H. Bernstein, 110 West 11th St.

Authorizations, Shea, Donnelly and Giberson Co., Bedford, Ind., stone contracting, constructing, $500,000; representative, M. J. Morgan, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York.

The Miller Mfg. Co., Mass., flavoring extracts, $5,000; representative, J. Weston Myers, 329 Greenwich St.

Marquette Cloak and Suit Co., St. Louis, Mo., $30,000; representative, F. F. Miller, 39 West 32d St.

A. Starr Best, Inc., Chicago, Ill., clothing, toys, merchandise, $75,000; representative, T. B. McMartin, B. Bernstein Building, Ithaca.

National Glue Co., Mass., $1,000,000; representative, A. C. Bernard, 24 Stone St., New York.

Capital increases: H. H. Franklin Mfg. Co., Syracuse, $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Cohen, Goldman & Co., New York, $10,000 to $500,000.

The Texas Steamship Co., New York, $5,000 to $100,000.

Capital decreases: Fargo Mfg. Co., Poughkeepsie, $350,000 to $75,000.

Jessica Waist Co., New York, $20,000 to $41,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Drum Construction Co., Peekskill.

Haber Barnett Mfg. Co., New York.

Studebaker Brothers Co., Manhattan.

Lamode Button Works, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 14.—Charters filed here: Simmons Co., $8,000,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with beds, bed bottoms, manufacture brass beds and beds from other materials. Incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties, C. R. Mudge, A. M. Gorman, C. G. Burke.

Kennedy Engineering Works, Inc., Philadelphia, $4,000,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with engines, boilers, to manufacture, sell, and deal in iron, steel, &c. F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; George H. B. Marvin, and S. C. Seymour, Camden, N. J.

The Photograph Co., New York, $300,000, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motion picture films and electrical devices in connection with same. Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Fixed on Radioshmitoscopes Among Other Things.

Lenses in nickeled frames for ships' lanterns were yesterday held by the Board of General Appraisers dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. as "lenses of glass, wholly or partly manufactured," as claimed by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the importers of the goods. The merchandise consisted of panels for buoy lamps composed of metal and glass, the latter the component material of chief value. Judge Sullivan held the articles were identical with so-called Fresnel lenses. The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 30 per cent. as "manufactures of glass."

Considerable testimony was given at the trial of a case standing in the name of Schieffelin & Co., dealing with merchandise invoiced as "radioshmitoscopes." The apparatus, which is intricate in construction, has a magnifying lens with a mechanism for raising and lowering the lens to get the proper focus. Its use, according to a witness, is "for discovering the emanations of radium through the radium pipe." The latter, it was stated, is "a clay pipe containing radium." Further evidence was that the instrument magnifies, and that it is known also as a microscope. It is not sold in the trade, and apparently is built to order only. The board reversed the Collector's assessment of 35 per cent. under the optical instrument provision of the law, and sustained the claim for entry at 25 per cent. as "microscopes."

A small percentage of sulphuric acid added to shipments of nitric acid for the purpose of preventing the nitric acid from attacking the metal of the tank cars in which it is transported does not change the character of the nitric acid for tariff purposes. This was the conclusion reached yesterday by the board in a protest by the Benzol Products Company, which entered at St. Albans, Vt., several tank cars from Canada loaded with the acid. The importers testified that the Interstate Commerce Commission requires the addition of the sulphuric acid to such shipments, and that the 3 per cent. of sulphuric acid added to the nitric acid has no relation to any trade use. The Collector held that the addition of the sulphuric acid made the shipments dutiable at 15 per cent. under Paragraph 5, as a "chemical mixture." This the board denied, and sustained the claim for free entry under the specific provision for nitric acid.

The Attleboro Manufacturing Company and Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher lost in the claim that unfinished brass chain in continuous lengths, valued under 30 cents a yard, was dutiable at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures not specially provided for. The Collector based his rate of 50 per cent. on the merchandise on the ground that the unfinished material was suitable for use in manufacturing finished chains. As the testimony at the trial appeared to substantiate this use, the higher tax was affirmed.

Watch charms and other articles of bone imported by A. A. Vantine & Co. were assessed under the Tariff act of 1909 at 85 per cent. as articles of personal adornment. The board sustained the claim that the proper rate was 35 per cent. as manufactures of bone. F. W. Woolworth & Co. and Hammel, Riglander & Co. were given a rate of 60 per cent. on various ornaments assessed by the Collector under the same tariff at 85 per cent.

WASTE NOT WASTED.

Extraordinary Demand and New Uses for Such Products Now.

Higher efficiency in the application of waste products to commercial uses to which they have not heretofore been utilized, together with record prices for waste of all kinds, were the outstanding features of the trade situation confronting the members of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers at the opening session of the quarterly meeting of the organization at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

About sixty members of the association from all sections of the country are attending the various divisional meetings scheduled for yesterday and today. Chairman C. B. White of the Metal Division presided yesterday at a largely attended meeting of this department of the association's activities. The Chairman said the condition of the metal market was such at the present time as to indicate a continuance of the excellent business done the past several months. In the evening there was a meeting of the Executive Committee, at which Louis Birkenstein, President of the association, presided. One of the matters discussed at this meeting was the plan proposed for arbitrating differences among members in trade transactions.

President Birkenstein, in speaking of present trade conditions to a TIMES reporter, said:

"The European war has sent prices of waste material of all kinds soaring, besides bringing about new and higher uses for many lines of scrap material. The high prices now obtaining for products has also made it possible to transport from far-distant points goods which previously could not be handled with profit. Thus, at the present time, members of our association are bringing in material from as far away as British Columbia. Before the war put prices on the existing level freight charges prevented such long hauls. It may also be said that the country has literally been swept bare of waste products.

"One of the interesting developments brought about by the existing demand is the amount of reclaiming being done in refuse materials. The demand for cotton for explosives and for cotton batting and linters has resulted in reclamation work in cotton waste products which has made it possible to substitute many of these for the standard products. This process here is more or less akin to what apparently is being done at this time in Germany, which is shut off from many of its usual sources of supply. The reclaiming of wool, jute, and other fibres and materials for uses not obtaining in the past is going on steadily.

"Certain grades of woolen rags have tripled in price since the war began—grades formerly selling at 6 cents having gone to 18 cents a pound. Other grades have ranged between 300 and 500 per cent. higher than in 1914. A rather curious thing is that colored wool rags are actually bringing more than a similar amount of raw wool, owing to the dye in the rags, the chemical properties of the rags being utilized on account of the color famine. Much progress has been made during the year in standardizing materials and in the dissemination of valuable technical information among our members. What has been said about reclaiming textile waste products applies also to metal refuse, copper waste now being utilized in directions decidedly new. Copper products are now selling around 19½ cents a pound, against 12 cents a year ago. Both copper and scrap rubber products are in extraordinary demand at this time, and at high prices."

Charles M. Haskins, Secretary of the association, said that as a rule the meetings resulted in considerable business being done among the members. In the present instance, the Secretary added, the prospects were excellent for an unusual volume of transactions. This morning the Paper Stock Division meets, and in the afternoon the members of the Scrap Rubber Division will consider several matters of trade interest. The annual convention takes place March 15.

Packers to Pay $40,000 Fine.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 14.—Three Chicago packing companies today agreed to pay $40,000 penalties for violation of Texas anti-trust laws and to accept a perpetual judgment restraining them from owning cotton oil mills and cotton gins in this State. The companies were Swift & Co., Morris & Co., and Armour & Co. The penalties will be pro-rated.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Albany Bargain Co.; W. Shapiro, jobs, suits, coats; 33 West 34th.
BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, jobs furs, waists, dresses; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; I. Sonneborn, S. M. Fleisner, woolens; 2 East 23d.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, shirtwaists, petticoats; M. M. Kirchenbaum, dresses; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, corsets, infants' and muslin underwear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; Miss N. McDonald, notions, jewelry, leather, fancy goods; 18 W. 35th.
BOSTON—M. Dickman & Co.; M. Dickman, cloaks, suits; K. E. Levine, skirts, dresses; Prince George.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; W. R. Clark, millinery; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Magrone, Houston Co.; Mr. Magrone, representing; Wellington.
BOSTON—Outlet Clothing Co.; S. Finkelstein, clothing; Breslin.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Golding, waists, underwear; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, silk waists; Miss M. B. Grotjann, ladies' and misses' suits; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Miss Cobham, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Son's Co.; Miss J. Nelson, misses' dresses; basement buyers, Mr. Tripp, women's coats, suits; H. Levinson, dresses, furs; 116 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walker, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. Stephens, ladies' cloaks, suits, furs; 18 West 35th; Vanderbilt.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. B. Reynolds, rugs, carpets; 18 W. 35th.
CALGARY—Hudson Bay Co.; C. Dunn, furs; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Friend, Morris & Nathan; H. Friend, dress goods, silks, woolens; 257 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; R. H. Boyd, silks, laces; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Rosenberg Bros.; H. Rosenberg, furs; Breslin.
CHICAGO—E. Sanz, women's hat frames; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—Davis & Dierssen; M. Davis, furnishing goods; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Bergman & Greenbaum Co.; A. Bergman, notions; Holland House.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. R. Wilson, millinery; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Greene's; B. Greene, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 45 W. 34th.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss F. Feldman, women's and misses' cloaks, suits, and dresses, girls' coats and dresses; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—A. Decker & Cohn; A. Cohn, youths' suits, overcoats, boys', children's clothing; 200 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss H. Duggan, representing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. M. McLeod, wash goods; 72 Leonard.
CINCINNATI—Storrs-Schaeffer Clothing Co.; R. W. Laurie, clothing; Imperial.
CINCINNATI—Krehnbrink-Amann Millinery Co.; V. V. Krehnbring and J. K. Amann, millinery; Albert.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; W. L. Foster, Miss Miller, cloaks, suits, waists; 2 Walker; Vanderbilt.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, Miss Lewis, jobs, January, read-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bro. Co.; Miss L. L. Price, waists; 200 5th Av.
DAYTON—S. Daneman & Co.; S. Daneman, notions, furnishing goods; Grand.
DENVER—W. Weinberg; N. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway; Flanders.
EVANSVILLE—B. Helman, skirts, waists, hosiery, gloves, jobs suits; 33 W. 34th.
GRAND RAPIDS—M. Friedman & Co.; C. S. Simkins, gloves, hosiery, underwear; Navarre.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Wood, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 East 26th.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger, dry goods; 320 Church.
INDIANAPOLIS—Stern Woolen Co.; A. E. Sanagan, woolens, tailors' trimmings; 215 4th Av.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Fidler-Wicks Co.; S. W. Thompson, general merchandise; Breslin.
LANCASTER—M. Lurio & Bro.; B. Lurio, notions, hosiery, furnishing goods, laces; Herald Square.
LOUISVILLE—D. Baird & Son; E. B. Lovett, hats; 621 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—Summerfield & Co.; J. Summerfield, cloaks; 13 E. 22d.
MILWAUKEE—Heiman & Co.; A. H. Wettendorf, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Young Quinlon Co.; J. A. Lehman, cloaks, suits, skirts; Vanderbilt.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 Broadway; Vanderbilt.
NASHVILLE—National Hat and Glove Co.; J. Polten, hats, caps, gloves; Breslin.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; A. J. Lalifirte, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring; Wallick's.
NEW HAVEN—Mr. Wallick, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Rapaport & Tucker; Mr. Rappaort, Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—Schulman & Evans; Mr. Schulman, Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Av.
NEW ORLEANS—L. Levy, dry goods; Marseilles.
OAKLAND—Marymont, Upright; S. Upright, domestics, dress goods, silks; A. M. Eisenfelder, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 116 West 32d; Flanders.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; J. K. McShane, laces, hdkfs., leather goods, jewelry; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Miss R. M. Donnelly, waists; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; Miss Lavery, ribbons; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—B. Slepin, piece goods; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Tutelman Bros. & Faggen; N. Faggen, men, women's garments; Arlington.
PHILADELPHIA—C. G. Fisher, carpets; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss E. Debring, muslin underwear, negligees; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blaumer's"; H. Blaumer, jobs coats, suits; Miss Shenk, jobs skirts; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Cohen, fur trimmed suits; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. L. Kaufmann, women's, misses' ready-to-wear, waists; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses, waists; Miss E. H. Eckart, misses', children's coats, suits, dresses; M. M. Dunn, silks, dress goods, linens; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, jobs plush coats; 470 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—K. Kitz; Mr. Kitz, Spring coats; 20 West 27th.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; F. C. McDonald, silks, velvets; 100 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE—Mfrs. Outlet Co.; R. H. Lee, boys' and men's hats and caps; Gregorian.
READING—Kline Eppihimer & Co.; S. Heckman, carpets, rugs; 315 4th Av.
RICHMOND—Dreyfuss Co.; S. B. Hazle, ready-to-wear; 1,115 Broadway.
RICHMOND—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 1,161 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Emporium World Millinery Co. S. J. Gleason, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
ROCHESTER—Stern Bloch Co.—C. T. Stott, woolens; 200 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—V. Ullman & Co.; V. R. Ullman, shirts; 47 White.
SPRINGFIELD—Poole Dry Goods Co.; M. T. Cummings, ladies' ready-to-wear; J. C. Poole, gloves, corsets, underwear; M. R. Mullen, domestics; 116 West 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.; Poole D. G. Co.; M. F. Cummings, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
ST. JOSEPH—A. G. Lesley, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS—Wildmen Mfr. Co.; A. Wildman, house dresses, aprons; Woodstock.
ST. PAUL—The Fashion; Gus Kahn, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
TORRINGTON—W. W. Mertz Co.; W. W. Mertz, dry goods; 320 Church.
TROY, N. Y.—Vanzandt, Jacobs & Co.; C. E. Vanzandt, linens; 636 Broadway; Hermitage.
WASHINGTON—Milton R. Ney; M. Shapiro, dresses; 33 W. 34th.
WATERBURY—H. T. Johnson, jobs waists, skirts; 45 W. 34th.
WINSTON-SALEM—Craven's Dry Goods Co.; D. G. Craven, ready-to-wear; 47 W. 34th; Gregorian.
WORCESTER—C. Misch; S. Elias, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ARTHUR RICH, clothing dealer at 58 Canal Street, with a store at Allentown, Penn., has made an assignment to Benjamin Lesser of Lesser Brothers, 299 Broadway. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him. Benjamin Lesser, the assignee, said the liabilities were between $18,000 and $20,000, and assets $7,000 to $8,000.

KRAUS, HAND & POWELL, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Kraus, Hand & Powell, Inc., manufacturers of dresses at 12 West Thirty-first Street. Liabilities are said to be $20,000.

HENRY GLASSMAN, druggist, of 508 West Sixty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,444. He formerly had a drug store at 2,068 Amsterdam Avenue, which has been sold out on foreclosure of a chattel mortgage.

JACOB GOLDSTEIN, barkeeper, of 216 West Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,548 and no assets.

W. H. CASPARY, clerk, of 368 St. Ann's Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,527 and no assets.

PASQUALE PATI & SON.—John W. S. Bischoff has been appointed trustee for Pasquale Pati & Son, bankers, of 240 Elizabeth Street, with a bond of $5,000, by Referee Macgrane Coxe. He filed his bond yesterday. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against them on March 25, 1908; liabilities were $278,000, and there were 2,500 creditors.

AMERICAN 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.—Judge A. N. Hand has adjudicated as a bankrupt the American 5 and 10 Cent Stores, with twelve stores in various cities. Liabilities are about $273,000.

CHARLES ROTHMAN.—Judge Learned Hand has confirmed a composition of Charles Rothman, wholesale dealer in woolen and cotton goods at 87 Eldridge Street, with creditors at 22½ cents on the dollar.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS.—Judge Learned Hand has appointed J. Heinz Bleistein receiver for Chambers Brothers, manufacturers of furs at 40 West Twenty-seventh Street, at the request of thirty-nine creditors representing claims of $67,467, and on consent of the assignee. His bond was fixed at $17,000. He is to continue business for thirty days and to serve without compensation. He is Secretary for the Fur Merchants' Credit Association. Liabilities are $72,443 and assets $35,000 to $40,000. Among the creditors are G. Gaudig & Blum, $10,400; Theodore Thorer Company, $6,614; Otto Erler, $6,564; George Engel & Co., $5,443, and Joseph Ullman, $4,973.

JULIUS SHERMAN, dealer in dress goods at 226 East 102d Street, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities $5,859 and assets $2,256.

WILLIAM STERN, jobber in furs at 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $6,876, nominal assets $2,634, and actual assets $1,550.

BACH BROTHERS, INC., manufacturer of architectural bronze work at 419 West Forty-second Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $13,523, nominal assets $13,538, and actual assets $1,096.

HENRY BURSTEIN, INC., manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 110 West Twenty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to Henry Zacks.

POLLACK & GREENBERG, composed of Jennie Pollack and Barnet Greenberg, dealers in cloaks and suits at 24 Division Street, have made an assignment to Herman Smith.

MAX GROSSMAN, dealer in underwear, hosiery, &c., at 3,587 Broadway, has made an assignment to Samuel I. Goldberg.

HENRY and WILLIAM GREENBERG, as partners, dealers in jewelry at 2 Maiden Lane, have made an assignment to Joseph W. Gottlieb.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 14.—Andrews P. White, general storekeeper, Tiverton, R. I., has filed petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $7,645; assets, $8,280.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Bless & Wales, Inc.—City of N. Y.	$152.89
Dorrance Co.—Same	141.71
Frooks, Louis—Same	238.71
Jacobus, Morris J.—Same	459.16
Jacobson, Samuel—Same	349.95
Jewelers' Silversmiths Co.—Same	128.49
McTammny Co.—Same	348.95
S. C. Marum Co.—Same	282.81
International Horseshoe Co.	128.49
International Lisinfectant Co.—Same	238.71
International Floral Association—Same	128.49
Imperial Ottoman Tobacco Co.—Same	282.81
Imperial Turkish Tobacco Planters Corp.—Same	128.49
Aschner, Morris H.—Brunswick Site Co.	154.96
Ahrweiler, Julius—Hagedorn Bros.	1,587.03
Ardizone, Angelo—A. Veith et al.	103.07
Rosse, Henry—C. H. Herold	166.39
Brown, Elizabeth—H. A. Hovet	339.42
Bascome, John H.—Belford Realty Co.	103.48
Bronstein, Max—Jacobs & Lavies, Inc.	119.18
Brodsky, Alexander, and Jacob Weintraub—W. J. Davidson	130.31
Capone, Jeff R.—N. A. Anderson	542.91
Cook, Charles—May & Co.	175.00
Carroll, Edward, Jr.—R. Bennett	280.13
Croft, Bernard P.—Voorhees Rubber Mfg. Co.	111.00
Clouse, Thomas F.—L. Lowenstein et al.	264.41
Calabro, Giovanni M.—G. Grasso, costs	107.85
Carroll, J. Pratt—T. J. Peters	3,688.12
Clawson, Isaiah D.—B. Altman & Co.	1,013.24
Ciprien, Fabre & Co.—N. Esposito	2,668.60
Dagen, Jacob, Clara Dagen, and Aaron Hirschhorn—A. D. Berkelhammer	312.41
Efficiency Society, Inc.—F. J. Oppenheimer	336.31
Ely, Robert W.—Greeley Square Hotel Co.	246.04
Fisher, William—Property Leasing Co., Inc.	315.58
Field, James C.—Roeber & Kuebler Co.	600.71
Freifeld, Abraham C., and Jacob—J. W. O'Gorman	341.73
Fallon, James P.—P. Kitaeff	108.90
Gerber, Gottfried—R. Gerber	284.41
Gluck, Regina—F. Werner, costs	108.36
Gluck, Henry—Same, costs	108.36
Griswald, Margaret L.—M. Hartman	100.11
Gimbel Brothers—G. P. Hesser	750.00
Gallo, Dimenico—G. Caro	121.91
Great Eastern Casualty Co.—J. N. Glockner et al.	9,744.64
Hexter, Solomon—J. McClenahan	849.50
Hungarian National Democratic Club—G. Polgary	226.91
Hoffman, Annie—City of New York, costs	109.33
Same—New York Railways Co., costs	116.88
Hebert, Martin S., administrator—E. A. Gray	749.33
Jacobs, Abraham J. and Moses—J. D. Harrison et al.	541.04
Jacob Ruppert, Inc.—P. Murphy	400.00
Kalish, Philip J.—P. Pressman	152.55
Kling, Cornelia L. Beckley—G. Dodd	1,266
Kuhre, Sirius N.—Chelsea Exchange Bank, costs	139.70
Karlan, Charles—E. Gutmen et al.	314.45
Kraus, David—E. E. Harvey et al.	320.84
Miller, Sampson I., and Mutual Cheese Co.—L. Ober	326.03
Metal Shelter Co., Inc.—Berger Mfg. Co.	140.98
Mickels, William—F. Randall	218.41
Morris, William—I. Strauss et al.	122.16
Mauck, Alfred—P. Fuhrmann	160.40
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. J. Hill	650.40
O'Donnell, Joseph F. A.—F. L. Dalton	211.38
O'Neill, James J.—W. Sheehan	846.56
Paris, Robert E.—Hildreth Varnish Co.	5,999.38
Newmark & Davis, Inc., Charles Newmark, and Aaron B. Davis—Anton Larson & Son, Inc.	302.82
Same—Same	1,085.60
Same—Same	816.30
Peck Slip Fish Co.—A. Beinbutt	335.27
Price, Wm. R.—W. Lunham et al.	109.81
Paris, Nathan—M. Brown	319.20
Peirce, John—Metropolitan Life Ins Co	48,355.69
Rosenbluth, Edith—Scalza Bros. Contracting Co	134.80
Rubin, Abraham—I. M. Levy	158.82
Richmond, Herbert—Julius Fishman & Sons, Inc	1,100.00
Reid, Robert H.—Biltmore Garage, Inc	102.82
Rosenbaum, Sidney—Public Bank of N. Y. City	845.40
Rosenblum, Samuel, and Julius Hechtlinger—Z. Rosenfield et al	352.21
Sternberger, Morris S.—E. Claxton	1,601.37
Smith, Lolla A., and Helen M. Biscoe—W. C. Hulick	771.70
Smith, Della McC.—A. C. Wappler	180.47
Siebert, Julius H.—S. Wechsler	331.31
Somma, Louis—Columbia Enameling & Stamping Co	304.86
Stumpf, Chas. J.—I. Pollack	3,911.94
Segal, Florence, and Aimee S. Russak—E. A. Closson	326.30
Scott, Michael—Sweet Orr & Co., Inc.	553.02
Stanton, Orville B.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Inc	964.21
Straut, Wm. H.—Underhill, Clinch & Co., Inc	237.98
Singer, Israel—W. P. Youngs et al	680.81
Surridgem, Gertrude—Armour & Co	560.79
Sieger, Abram—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co	109.88
Tismer, Paul G.—N. Y. Edison Co., costs	355.52
Twyford, Major A.—G. S. Kelley	135.13
Tillman Construction Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	127.03
Tredennick, Mark C.—T. W. Morris et al.	1,313.86
United Coupon Corp.—L. Sonnenberg et al.	319.05
Vreeland, David L.—Hannis Distilling Co.	105.71
Wechsler, Louis—H. Pollak	160.45
Whiting, Charles S.—Ruland & Whiting Co.	597.09
Wisner Dairy Supply Corp.—Wilford G. Depoy	158.16
White, Edward—A. C. Reed	102,061.62
Yancowitz, Aaron—T. Randall	115.41

In Bronx County.

Buehler, Ella—J. Kerr	$241.14
Evelyn Building Co., Joseph I. White, Evelyn H. White, and Barnet W. Rod Co.—Colwell Lead Co	493.59
Fisher, Sam—J. Cohen	542.22
Fitzgerald, William F.—H. J. Wright et al.	155.72
Goldberg, Bernard—M. Sameth	37.07
Gescheidt, Jacob—City Kalamein Co., Inc.	86.59
Herrman, John F.—A. Press et al	27.07
Hibshman, Roy S.—G. A. Leyare	57.79
Hopkins, William L.—A. P. Dienst Co.	87.93
Newmark & Davis, Inc., Charles Newmark, and Aaron B. Davis—Anton Larsen & Son, Inc.	816.30
Same—Same	1,085.60
Same—Same	302.82
Olenick, Isadore, and Sylvester Peyser—N. S. Jerome	155.22
Penkowitz, Morris—Union Smoked Fish Co., Inc.	102.45
Prince, Lucy F., as admx.—New York Consolidated Railroad Co.	621.19
Ryan, Edward L.—J. J. Creamer	1,128.47
Salvato, Louis—B. M. Thompson	46.55
Terens, Joseph A.—L. Lande	43.90
Weiner, Samuel—City Kalamein Co., Inc.	143.12

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Mendle, Lunepp Co.—Hyman Bauman & Co., Feb. 3, 1915, (reversed)	$1,127.68
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.—N. McClaren, Dec. 8, 1915, (vacated)	279.00
Callan, Patrick J.—C. L. Brooker, Aug. 25, 1915	316.81
Heineman, Isaac—Daniel P. Bohm Co., Nov. 6, 1915	497.92
Same—Jewell Bros., Inc., Dec. 23, 1914	1,855.86
Same—W. J. Farrell Co., Oct. 7, 1915, (vacated)	830.57
Hartley Open Stair Tenement Co.—H. Litvack, Dec. 7, 1915	402.41
Montross Realty Co.—C. S. Weiss, Oct. 19, 1915	2,282.31
Jucaro & Moron Ry. Co.—R. R. Conklin, Oct. 26, 1915	2,222.94
Same—Same, Oct. 26, 1915	6,971.44
Same—Same, Oct. 26, 1915	2,092.54
Central Moron Sugar Co.—R. R. Conklin, Oct. 26, 1915	14,129.58
Bisgaer, Solomon, and Carl Stern—People, &c., July 29, 1915, (canceled)	2,000.00
Naumberg, Bernard—J. G. Buckley, June 23, 1915	9,037.77
Ostro Construction Co.—J. A. McCarthy, May 28, 1914	419.05
Reid, Willard P.—T. E. Wing, Dec. 11, 1915	10,760.89

In Bronx County.

Corbett, Ellsworth—W. Grob, Nov. 5, 1915	$225.72
New York Consolidated Railroad Co.—L. F. Prince, June 16, 1915, (reversed)	22,243.88

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AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

ADVANCE NOTICE
$3,000 VALUATION
Oriental Rugs
Will Be Sold Friday, Dec. 17, 11:30 A. M., In All Sizes and Weaves. Also Smaller
RUGS & CARPETS
Rugs on Inspection Thursday and Friday.
INSPECTION INVITED
Gross, Franzblau & Co., Auctioneers,
27 Greene St., Near Grand St.
Watch N. Y. Times for Particulars.
'Phone 886 Spring.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, DEC'R 15TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.
1,000 shs. German Publication Society prefd.
1,000 shs. German Publication Society common.
18 shs. Interboro Brewing Co. prefd.
9 shs. Westinghouse Elec. & Manf'g Co. common.
1,000 shs. Linde Air Products Co. common to be offered 50 shs. with the privilege.
150 shs. Linde Air Products Co. prefd. to be offered 50 shs. with the privilege.
$2,700 Deutsche Verein 1st Mtge. Coupon Bds.
$800 Deutsche Verein 2d Mtge. Regstd. Bds.
$500 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Income Bds.
$500 Durland Company 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
FOR ACCOUNT OF ADMINISTRATORS.
3 shs. Cumberland County Power & Light Co. prefd.
19 shs. South Carolina Light, Power & Railway Co. prefd.
5 shs. National Bank of Cuba.
10 shs. J. Spencer Turner Co. prefd.
1 share Virginian Power Co. common.
$500 Portland Building Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1922.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES ESTATE OF JOHN F. DWIGHT.
3 shs. Sun Printing & Publishing Co.
BY ORDER OF LIQUIDATING TRUSTEES.
50 shs. Nevada-Utah Mines & Smelters Corpn.
50 shs. Vacuum Cleaner Co.
200 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
900 shs. Aetna Indemnity Co.
5 shs. Atlantic Shore Railway.
50 shs. Builders Mortgage Co.
2,920 shs. Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Co. common.
928 shs. Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Co. common.
41 5-100 shs. Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Co. common.
431 shs. Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Co. prefd.
1,000 shs. Corporate Realty Association.
28 shs. Corporate Realty Association.
1,471 shs. Empire State Sugar Co.
5,000 shs. Wabi Cobalt Silver Mining Co., Ltd., (of Ontario.)
$15,000 Morning Telegraph Co. 6 p. c. Bds., due 1936.
$500 Atlantic Shore Railway 4 p. c. Refunding Mtge. Bd., due April, 1941; May, 1911, Coupon and subsequent coupons attached, except April, 1915, Coupon.
$4,823.75 International Silver Co. prefd. Stock Dividend Scrip.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
15 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
$45,000 Quanah, Acme & Pacific R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$48,000 Roslyn Estates Incorporated 1st Mtge. Regstd. Gold Bds., Series A.
$82,000 Roslyn Estates Incorporated 1st Mtge. Regstd. Gold Bds., Series B.
30 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
18 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
25 shs. Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
25 shs. City In[illegible]sting Co. prefd.
20 shs. Prefer[illegible] Accident Insurance Co.
50 shs. L. Boya[illegible] Sons Company common.
7 shs. Richm[illegible] Borough Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Fidelity[illegible]enix Fire Insurance Co.
200 shs. Royal [illegible]ting Powder Co. common.
100 shs. Pacific [illegible]s & Electric Co. common.
FOR ACC[illegible]T OF RECEIVERS.
The claim of B. [illegible]ampbell & Co. vs. The Carnegie Trust Co. in the sum of $828.34, of which sum 40 p. c. has been paid.
Uncollected claims of B. Campbell & Co. List at auctioneer's office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILHELMINA I. McMANUS, as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Luz Diaz Govin, deceased, Plaintiff, against ROBERT M. FULTON et al., Defendants.

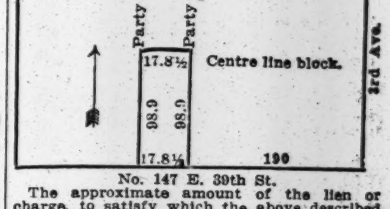
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of November, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that lot of land with the improvements thereon in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and ninety feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street seventeen feet eight and one-half inches; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line seventeen feet eight and one-half inches; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through another party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 147 East 39th Street.

Being the same premises conveyed by said Luz Diaz Govin to said Robert M. Fulton by deed delivered and intended to be recorded simultaneously therewith.

Dated, New York, November 22, 1915.
EDWIN D. HAYS, Referee.
CANNON & CANNON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 147 East 39th Street.



No. 147 E. 39th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is Thirty-one Thousand eight hundred and eighty-three and 33-100 ($31,883.33) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 11th day of October, 1915, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred and eighty-eight and 13-100 ($388.13) Dollars, with interest from November 15th, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Five hundred and fifty-four and 50-100 ($554.50) Dollars and interest.

Dated, New York, November 22, 1915.
EDWIN D. HAYS, Referee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On December 2, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 50 cases of tomato paste upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on December 20, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

December 2, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

INTRODUCTION.

In the Business Page of The New York Times new goods are bought directly under the observation of the great crowd of buyers. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—142—N. Basso vs. United States, and 143—E. A. De Pas et al. vs. same—Passed temporarily. 85—The Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. vs. Guardian Trust Co.—Argument continued.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 15: Nos. 85, 516, 122 (and 123), 135, 136, 137, 138, 141, 120, and 144.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Gross<Van Dyk Gravure Co.
Standard Brewery Co<Interboro Co.
Fowler<Penn RR.
Haum Pon<Sisson.
Magee<Fox.
London<Biograph Co.
Re Silverstein.
Re Hopkins.
Re Remson Mfg Co.
Safford<US.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar:

Williams<Gillette Clipping Machine Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty and equity calendar.

Du Pont<Gardiner.
Owners Tug Phiny Fisk
Furness, Withy & Co<A B Smith.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Bergman<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Kearney<N Y, N H & H RR.
Hadley<same.
Gray<L V Coal Co.
McLaughlin<Nat Fire.
Same<Aetna Ins Co.
Same<Orient Ins Co.
Same<Royal Ins Co.
Page<Seydel.
White<N Y, N H & H RR.
McKinnon<Fleitman.
Victor<Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus.
Rowland<N Y, N H & H RR.
Ellsworth<Kelham.
Weissman<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

D E Kennedy, Inc<Beaver Tile & Spec Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shewan<Olympia et al.
Central RR of N J<North America and Interstate.
National Ltk Co<William E. Cleary.
Wright & Cobb<CNY.
McCambridge<Same.
Pacific Hdwe & Steel Co<SS Kirkdale.
Nauyalis<P & R C&I
Marasimowicz<Pennsylvania RR.
Meurer Steel Barrel Co<Nat E & S Co.
Borbecker & Rowland<J Krodew & Henry Reutel Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common law calendar. At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Case on—Girlaides<Perpall.
Yurewicz<Singer.
Rossiter et al<Citizens Trust Co.
Salkaukas<NY C & H R RR.
Scott<Penn RR.
Davis, admr<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Partridge<Bordens Cond Milk Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty call calendar for Friday, Dec. 17. At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Limitatn of Jas Roy
Rice<Bn Ash A et al.
Wilson<Scow RR 15.
Orvig et al<N Y & Bermudez Co et al.
Neptune et al<Same.
Walls<Apex Equip.
Laurel Hill Ltg Co<Steamtug N Y Cen 18 &c.
Gleason<Steamtug Salutation.
L V Trans<Trans 20 N Y N H & H RR.
Hatfield<Black Dia & Chas. McNeill.
Sparks<Yacht Queen Bess her tackle &c.
N Y & N J Trans<Steamtug Irene.
Eclipse Ltg<Arrow,
Norrell Co et al<Black Dia & N Y C 18.
Williams<Gerard H Kellers et al.
Borkholm<Harry R. Wheeler.
Santa Cecelia Sug Co<Madawska.
Limit of Adah.
Union Wharf Co<SS Eretria.
Fox<Steamtug Stamford et al.
Central RR of N J<No America et al.
Ronald et al<N Y Transatlantic et al.
Murray Ltg Co<Law M Sullivan
N Y < Cuba M SS<Scow Daly 38.
Coast Transit<CNY.
Woods<Edwin Terry.
Brown DD Co<L W Francis &c.
Brown DD Co<J H Neville.
Woods<W E Cleary.
Smith & Son Co<Steam Lg 9.
Crane's Sons<Same.
W E Youker<Same.
Degenhardt<Same.
Beard et al<Tug W H Flannery.
Folette & ano<Catherine T.
Water Front Can<Scows 92 102 115 and 138.
O'Boyle<Steamtug P RR 32 et al.
Dillon<Same.
Livingston et al<Stug Louis Rugge.
Royal Dutch W I Mail<Bourker No 2.
Bradley Imp Co<SS Tenadores & M Moran.
Tracy<M Moran.
Flannery<Bourke 2.
Bliss Steamtug Hokendagns &c.
Limit of Arrow.
Carroll<Seeley.
Robins DD & R Co<Pierce Bros.
Dittmar<Starr.
McWilliams-Tracy<SS Sif.
Nichols<SS Crica.
Michael & ano<SS Esron.
Phenix S & G Co<SS New York.
Dodd<S Y Kajeruna.
Stinger<SS Ribston.
Wayne Trans Co<St'tug Baltimore.
Healey<P J T Co 7 her engines &c.
Talbot<Kathlamba.
Moore<Zulia.
Meyer et al<Same.
N Y C RR<Washington.
D L W RR<Fyboat Rochester.
Spencer Kellog & Sons<Edith Jones.
Tietjen & Land<SS Vigilant et al.
Auditore Stev Co<Maleas her eng &c.
L V Trans<Trans 22 et al.
George Cakles<Malinche, her tackle.
Carl M Haus<Bayamon her engines.
H W Rohde<Fishing Boat Helen W.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

People ex rel Thomas<Smith, (2.)
Varney<Ditmars.
Wessel<Schwarzler.
Union Bank, Brooklyn<Rubinstein.
Jenkins<Delaware & Hudson Co.
Ganum<Palmer.
Seyford<So Pac Co.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Matter of estate of McMillan, decd.—Motion to vacate order of dismissal granted and the order of dismissal vacated upon payment of $10 costs. If this condition is not complied with within ten days the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

J. F. Duffy Co. v. Todebush, respt., matter transfer tax estate of Wright decd, State Controller, aplt.; Wright and others, trustees, respts.—Motions for reargument denied, with costs.

People v. Caldrella, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Brock v. Poor and ano., ind., &c., aplt.; same v. same.

The Anthony & Scoville Co., applt., same v. same, Stevens, applt.; same v. Sam Bennett, applt.—Orders of Appellate Division reversed and order of Special Term sustaining demurrer affirmed, with one bill of costs in the Appellate Division and this court. First question certified answered in the affirmative, second question not answered.

Huff v. Bulger, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Matters of application of McQuade for a writ of mandamus v. Morrow et al., Examining Board of Plumbers of the City of New York, applts.—Order affirmed, with costs. Rumttsch, applt. v. Wannamaker, New York, Inc.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs in this court and in this Appellate Division.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Dowling, and Smith, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Porter<Denny.
Nat Surety Co<Fid & Deposit Co.
Klondyke Gov Concession<Treadgold.
Moore Co<Am Credit Ind Co.
Jones<Woodin.
People<Reilly.
Wilson<Shubert-A Co.
Brandeo<Bradley Con.
Martinkovics<Leh C & N Co.
People<Keitel.
Fashjian<Spengeman.
Ducas<Fed Un Sur Co.
People<Garfalo.
Barrett<Keratas.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Munn & Co, Inc<Beach
Ludlam<Ludlam.
Momand<Landers.
Hooper<NY Rwys.
Re Schnitzer.
Re Weinman.
Re Wick<Bd of Educ.
Re Jarvis, (E 174 St.)
Girardi<St Denis.
Leslie<Baggott.
Scheible<Scheible.
Barber<Barber, (2.)
Nugent<Nugent.
City R E Co<Price, (3)
Schmuel<Stuyvesant Auto Trading Co.
Choma<Choma.
Beritung<Calhoun.
People<Flower, (Butterworth.)
Murphy<Nass Elec RR
Novick<John A Orr Co
Warkman<Gr Neck V
Re Fleischer.
Marcoglou<Bakirtzi.
Lux<W V Schmidt Co
North Side Hoisting Co<CNY.
Preston<Berliner.
Wrigley<O'Brien.
Rosen<Meurer.
Lowe<Leary.
Cas Co of Am<A L Sweet El L Co.
Wilson<Jones.
Weil<Bohlken.
Lawyers Mtg<Schwab.
Kingsland<Lamont Rty Co.
Ford<Schwab.
O'Brien<Robins D D & Repair Co.
Gillies<Giuligni.
Heyneman<Heyneman.
Leibowitz<Jacobowitz.
Conneroy<Maze R Co.
Van Wagner<Peter Keeler Bldg Co, (2.)
Tenement House Dept<100 West 61st St.
Luria<Luria.
Comstock<Wait Inv Co
Alsefrom<Kaplan.
Noah<S E & M E Bernheimer Co.
Record Con Co<Beall.
Hammerstein Amus Co<Un Booking Offices
Re Kolbaschow Teitelbaum Verein.
Tarof<Sup Lodge K & L of Honor.
Levin Bros, Inc<Borchardt.
Bailey<S S Stafford, Inc.
Lawyers Mtg<Munday
Re Lichtenstein.
Ungar<Schulz.
Estrach<Klager.
Bialka<C I & B RR.
Alfer<Warshow.
Pagano<Berger.
Maidi<Kahn.
Lyons<Borchardt.
Phelps<Hayden.
Rezzano<Rezzano.
Consumers Linter Co<Williams Comm Co.
O'Kennedy<Cohen.
Magnard<Wagner.
Blaine<Thurn.
Lewis<Curth.
Esterman<same.
Edson<same.
Esterman<same.
Columbia Trust Co<Levy.
Re Hoffman.
Roder<Mount Beacon-on-Hudson Assn.
Neely<Hearn.
Same<Humphrey.
Same<Hamilton.
Same<Birnbohm.
State & City Realty Co<Goodwin.
Seagrist<Reid, (7.)
Mueller<Casket, Inc.
Schlichter<Schlichter.
Pohoriles<Rosenbloom.
Hohn<Docter.
Feigel<Feigel.
Sieradzka<Meyer.
Cumming<Terrell.
Re CNY, &c.
Horbach<Arkell.
City R E Co<Menken.
Narcisi<Jacobs.
Wood<Wilson.
Scher<Wittes.
Unger<Goldstein.
Waxman<Shapiro.
Rosenberg<Mandel.
Pearl<Weisberger.
Moskowitz<Klarman, (2.)
Leone<Martinson.
Hanley<Chas H Southard Co.
Hochman<P H Keahon, Inc.
Hansen<Silverman.
Hirowitz<Levy.
Donaher<Kenny.
Tenement House Dept<W 61st St.
Re Mallett.
Sheridan<M R L Bldg.
Rosenfeld<NY Rwys.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Shortemeier.
Gold<Weinstein.
Re Mitchen, (Zalkea.)
Re Brogan, (Martin.)
Re same, (Kaplan.)
Altoria Rty & Con Co<Wheelock.
Peixotta<Katz.
Friedel<Levy.
Johnson<Bierhoff.
Halpern<Langrock Bros Co.
Buckman<Floral Park Manor Co.
Maynes<Maynes.
Fidler<Fidler.
Oppenheim<Met St Ry
Wagner<Wagner.
Re Rosenberg.
Lux<Wm V Schmidt.
Barnett<Fieldsteel.
Buckley<Buckley.
Baker<A O of Hib.
Bell<Ellis.
Re Dutchkills St, (Jackson Av.)
Holden<Title G & T.
Amer Bank Note Co<Gen W Paper Rec.
Re Industrial Sav Ln.
Re Windsor, &c.
Re Stallo, (Miles.)
Sandusky<Schwartz.
Weinreb<Piller.
Onondaga Litholite Co<Staub.
Batkin<Weissberg.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re E 162d St.
O'Gorman Pub Co<Cherouny P & P Co.
Packwood<Simonson.
Re Demeo.
Re Faraone.
Phelps<Guyon.
Preferred causes:
NY Life Ins Co<Reed Rty Co.
Winkler<Winkler.
General calendar:
At 3 P. M.
Kiowa Rty Co<Molenaor.
At 10:15 A. M.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Otis Elevator Co<Gen Fish Co.
Brooklyn, &c, Corp<Levy Dairy Co.
Mut Bank of Roseville<Irving Nat Bank.
Kawneer Mfg Co<Convent Pk Con Co.
Delmanaras<Delmanaras.
Halsey<Halsey.
Buchholz<Luftig.
Vergesslich<Fashion Fur Co.
Schaefer<Schaefer.
Whiting<Whiting.
Bartsch<Bartsch.
Bell<Ellis.
Hooper<Bowman.
Carulli<Carulli.
Horenberger<Dorland.
Kassel<Kassel.
Turner<Turner.
Shoninger<Shoninger.
At 2 P. M.
Cohen<Bruere.
Eliseo<Sabbia.
Robinson<Dahm.
Eckhardt<Eckhardt.
Satz<Kossoff.
Bleyer<Bleyer.
McBrien<Est of C F Hoffman.
Locker<Locker.
Di Palma<Di Palma.
Beizer<Amelia Bldg.
Case on.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Trial Term, Part XIV.—Case on—Vulcan Det. Co.<Assman et al.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Reeder<Smith.
Taylor<Lewis Co.
Hill<Hill.
Eline<Beers.
Bobrick<2d Nat Bk of Hoboken.
Thompson<Thompson.
Postal Life Ins Co<Modern Rest Co.
Case on.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wolf<NY Rys.
Laino<Theodora.
Gutman<Taschman.
Acamfora<T J McLaughlin's Sons.
Staculis<Knick Ice Co
Plumeri<Mayer.
Giacinto<Pitts Con Co.
Stuhring<Barrett.
De Laurantis<NY Edison Co.
McMahon<I R T, (2.)
Ewing<same.
Morris<same.
McGlynn<Bulkeley.
Goldberg<Bd of Educ.
Case on.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Magnanine<Coast Coal
Gross<Smith.
Pearson<De La Vergne Mach Co.
O'Neill<Melchner.
Gross<Smith.
Ward<42 St, &c, Ry.
Maresca<Potter.
Gibson<NY Con RR.
Peck<McNeille.
Curreri<Dick Chiarello & Bros, Inc.
Rowan<Arnold, Constable & Co, Inc.
Cowpland<Loft.
F Genoise<Nas El RR
J Gendoise<same.
Stoddard<42 St, &c, Ry
Clear.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Bishop<Am Home Mag Co. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fay<McGivney & Corr
Regan<CNY.
Reichman<Ashner.
Uhrlass<Sinclair.
Klein<Fraser.
Fleishman<Lieberman.
Newman<Bedford Plumbing Co.
Wein<Un El L & P.
Hroncich<Inter Motor.
Blumenfeld<A Silz.
Mayer<42d, Man, &c, Ry.
Johnson<L K Comstock Co.
Case on.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nagy<Linch.
Welt<Nassau El RR.
De Rosa<Taylor.
Bellin<Collins.
Nelson<Lord Elec Co.
Wiener<Oliver.
Berlin<Silberman.
Sheedy<Field.
Berlin<Silberman.
Wangraw<Palace Operating Corp.
Kleinman<Tepfer.
Kain<Weeks.
Capelli<Topping.
Gerdon<Gray.
Wilson<Wilber.
Mineo<Thos Crimmins Cont Co.
Feiner<Schwartz.
Rietz<B H RR.
Costello<Bonwit Teller & Co.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Marx<Potter & Decker Rty Co.
Inquest—Feder<Moross.
Inquests—Fladderman<Chalkeadi (2.)
Hirschkowitz<Kepler.
Elliott<Jantzen.
Feinstein<Rosen.
Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Goldberg<Brownsville & Fulton Market, &c, Co.
Hess<Int R T.
Goldberger<G B Seely's Sons, Inc.
Williams<McDermott & Hanigan.
Byers<Int R T.
Elliott<Saverese.
Same<De Maio.
Marongni<Bradley Cont Co.
Rosenbach<Nassau Brew Co.
Schveig<E 30th St Const Co.
Case on.

PART X.—Hubbs, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Reich<McKay.
Stivers<Schauck.
Glasser<C I & B'klyn RR.
Kehoe<same.
Cohen<Sidman.
Astrella<Vanacore.
Roselieb<Rutzler.
Ward<CNY.
Astrella<Vanacore.
Mullins<D Stevenson Brew Co.
Dual Wheel Co<Nassau Elec RR.
Kembel<Bryant.
Case on.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jones<Bernstein.
Hyatt<Weisenberg.
Jacobs<Salvator Transfer, Inc.
Stirling<Rowe.
Burke<Rohe & Bros.
Rubino<Eighty 5th Av
Rappaport<White.
Hurley<Hall.
Sawyer<Snell.
Dehasque<Hillard Hotel Co.
Gruneck<Westcott Express Co.
Webb<Conners.
Grankofsky<Met Tobacco Co.
Lamkin<McCay.
McGlynn<Markowitz.
Girchel<Geschel.
Case on.

PART XII.—Devendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Slaviz<Adams Land & Bldg Co.
Lindahl<Spier.
Lyster<Penn Steel Co.
Hogan<Bell.
Murphy<Heitman.
Hegeman<Nass El RR
Steef<5th Av Coach Co
Rosenberg<B Altman & Co.
Mohnecke<Grand Col O'k Ice Cream Co.
Roeth<CNY.
Hogan<Kaplan.
Kettle<Kips Bay Brew & Malting Co.
Backman<Blank.
Nelligan<CNY.
Donohue<Brady.
Fahey<same.
Rega<Union Ry.
Deutsch<Berkowsky.
Garfinkel<Gans.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Walker<O J Gude Co.
Rosenberg<G W Meyer Music Co.
Poggioli<Linch.
Rappaport<NY Rys.
Settino<Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co.
Belais<Mallett.
Crawford<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Dressler<Tishman.
St'dard Mail Order Co<Kaufman.
Blomquist<Pulis.
John Ardizone<CNY.
Jose Ardizone<same.
Mitchell<same.
Colter<NY Rys.
Friedman<CNY.
O'Brien<McIsaacs.
Comodari<Int R T.
Stafford<Richards.
Bradley<Int R T Co.
G Guttman<CNY.
M Guttman<same.
Merrione<Fabre Line.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Gancedo<Meyer. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Paddell<Janes.
Eig<Schrenkeisin (2.)
CNY<B U E RR Co.
Kaufman & Falk<Boston Store.
Lesser<Mass Bldg Co.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Brizse<Lisman.
Jacobson<McDonald, Inc.
Conradson<CNY.
Lowenfeld<US F &G.
Deiches<McBride.
Whitehouse<Hitchings
Bannister<Murray.
Farquarson<Peabody.
Griffin<Water.
Bway Photo Play Co<World Film Corp.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McManus<Coler.
Foster<Seaman.
Nordlinger<Kameretzky.
Fox<CNY.
Kelly<Genl Accid, Fire & Life Assn.
Baruch<Ziegfeld, Jr.
Locker<Charlop.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McDonald<Miller.
Ing Rand Co<Nat Nassau Bank.
Gerber<Simonson.
Treadwell Co<Gen Petroleum Co.
Stiner<Stiner.
Finkel<Finkel.
McGonigal<Moran.
Fitch<Shubert Theatrical Co.
CNY<Transverse Cont.
Same<Matthews.
Same<No Am Brew.
Same<Nat Surety Co.
Driscoll<Hammill.
McDougald<Martin.
O Barnett Fdry Co<Loewer's Brewery.
Webb<Valentine.
Stockum<Lambert Hoist Eng Co.
Dockendorff<Schubert.
Shubert<Donohue.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Joseph J Noll,
John Leahy,
William H Lord,
Louis Bertschmann,
Frederick B Ascher,
Maurice Rosenthal,
Abraham Schwenk,
Metta Peters,
Henry J Carrel.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates of:

Melville Stewart,
Harold E Boericke.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Steinberg<SherrBros.
Miller<Siebert.
P Roberts & Co<Tull.
780 Mad Av Co<Williams.
N Y St Auto Tire Wks<Mellini.
Good<Dalberg.
Myers<Gray.
Bialystozky<Crystal.
Planser<Taylor.
Strong<Woodrow Inv.
Sillo<Corriglia.
Anselemitz<Greenstein.
Nassoit<Scriner.
Gregg<Hud W & L.
U S Auto Sprinkler
Co<Rex Harris &c.
Levine<Daly.
Auerback<Rabiner.
Butler<Ulman.
Levine<Daly.
Lee Heating Co<NYC Baptist Miss Soc.
Schaefer<Brown.
Stevens<Schweiger.
Faens<Schleiff.
Greenberg<Greenbaum.
Cinner<Duberstein.
Hough<Horowitz.
Holland Con<Specht.
Kilimnick<Friend.
Austin Nichols & Co<Gross.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kahn<Internat Smelting & Refining
Gold<Arlington Button Co.
Coopersmith<N Y Rys.
Walkup< S T Walkup & Bro, Inc.
Dwyer<Schramm.
Dally<Megroe.
Chermin<Zirskie.
Florck<Kacprowicz.
Penn RR<Carter.
George<Murray.
Schlessel<Barrett.
Jacobowitz<Bishop.
Embree<Broker.
Hauser<Int R T Co.
Sullivan<3d Av RR.
Leiber<Kuschner.
Meroz<Liberty Storage &c Co.
Schiffman<Sandrowitz.
Chesinoff<Horowitz.
Carcoran<Symonds.
Cohen<Jerome.
Lewin<Jones Co.
Fried<Union Ry.
Wald<Wasong.
Pomarice<Collins.
Heitner<Kalish.
Gottlob<Boeck Co.
Knine<Wheelehan.
Sarno<Prussian Nat
Ins. Co.
Maganiello<Glassberg (2.)
Tutino<Grinberg.
Disalvo<King.
Ginsberg<Gross.
Schleimer<Volk.
Strong<Woodrow Inv.
Naughton<Kerfs.
Zinken<Kallman.
Bigelow<Forziati.
Greenberg<Unger.
Pestrichella<N Y Rys.
May<N Y Edison Co.
Wile<Lineright.
Roma<L V RR.
Nanceine<Deck Con.
Reliance Auto &c<Ketterer Co.
Westwood Rty Co<Hawkins.
Lada<Sicilian Asp Pv.
Roth<Behrer.
Straker<N Y Rys.
Grey<Same.
Marotta<Lester.
Dubovic<Marcus Con.
Landau<N Y Rys.
Mitchell<Rundquist.
Orenstein<Tannenbaum.
Mapou<Heyman.
Neustadt<Link.
Hall < Co<Littauer.
Moore<Nat Cas Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Brison<Pac Comm'l.
Frank Gens Co<Adelson.
Lippincott Glass Co<Griffin.
Bradley<Certigue, M & Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Davis<Siegel & Barrett, Inc.
Rutchik<Gitler & Co.
Nordlinger<Kamenetzsky.
Neumann's Sons<Lotos Garage Co.
Goldsworthy<Adams Rty Co, (2.)
Sylvester & Levy<Woolf.
Rudinsky<Weinberg.
Universal Cork Paper Co<Morrell.
Wm Horne Co<Brown.
Laco Phillips Co<Eclipse Light Co.
Tuscany Rty Co<Am Sanitary Supply Co.
Fink Co<Lubetkin.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Met. Sav. Bank<Heubener—John A. Mallon.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Morgan<Steinman—Laurence Greenbaum. Sterling<Wells—Wilbur Larremore.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Adele Herold<Harris Sachin—John W. Keller.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.

Re Amer Surety Co (Rieh') (2.)
Re Benson.
Gaynor<CNY (2.)
Keller<Same.
Glenn<Same.
Young<Christian (Adjd Jan 17.)
Re Chapman.
Heron<Haggerty.
Wipper<Collinge.
Seitz<Auburndale Real Co (11 cases.)
Latterman & Co<Barwin Realty Co.
Nelligan<Wolfe.
Turner<Turner Realty Association (2.)
Re Schulman.
Rece<Gugliano Exp.
Van Duers<Barth.
Phillips<Bonacchi.
Hollister<Billings.
Himes<Keith's N Y Theatres Co.
Schin<Brown & Co.
Re W 27th St (Donihee.)
Same (Bailey.)
Burke<Allemania Fire Ins Co.
City Account Co<Flood.
Lefko<Neptune Meter.
Gabrilovitz<Hankin.
Fogarty<Fogarty.
Re Benson.
Pieredo<Cunningham.
Peoples Tr Co<20th Av Real Co (2.)
Same<Cleary (3.)
Fiore<Arbuckle.
Young<Young.
Re Martense St (Brown.)
Hetterick Bros Co<Stern.
Rubino<Hazell.
Major<Major.
Re Rutland Road.
Re 24th Ave.
Re 32d St.
Re 72d 73d 74th 75th.
Re Otsego St.
Felin<Fox.
Doris<Doris.
Mardos<Phila & Rdg Ry Co.
Hoffman<Davis.
Sloane<Meyer.
Grossman<Cohen.
Reiss<Usona Shirt (2.)
Same<Levy.
Spader<Gen Vehicle
Caulfield<Roemhind.
Montague<Montague.
Thornton<Dike.
DeMott<Carpenter.
Vogel<Mitchell.
Re E 12th St (Westminster Road.)

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Golden,
O'Meara,
Richards,
Starbuck,
Maus,
Roberson,
Kaiser,
Gross,
Prusmak
Miller,
Abrutin,
Geller,
Winham,
Mojsej,
Miller,
Peck,
Ruggles,
Chanowitz,
Hertzberg,
Werber,
Cooke.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.

Gluker<Meiselman.
Flower<Bebrowski.
Edkess<Jacklar.
Sanders<Brady Bldg.
Pines<Desmond.
Tiedman<Tiedman (2.)
Nahas<Nahas.
Stoothoff<Stoothoff et al.
Eagle Savgs & Loan Co<Welsh.
Bronx Sec & Brokge Co<Bernstein.
Gahn<Gahn.
Zeno<Zeno.
Seilitz<Eagle Sav & L
Crandall<Crandall.
Blair<Blair.
Mills<Mills.
23d St FerryCo<Purdy

The remaining cases, marked ready on the reserved calendar of Dec. 13, 1915, will be added to this day calendar from day to day as these cases are disposed of.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J., Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Harriet<Murphy.
Douglass<Yellow Taxi.
Vascimini<Kahan
Gallo<Champlain Silk Mills.
Floyd<Nassau RR.
McDermott<McCabe et al.
Weigel-Dolan<Bosch Co.
Wicks<Beaver Eng Co
Magliulo<Morris & Cummings Dredg Co.
Foster<Nassau RR.
Caracciolo<McGrath Con Co.
Berry<Cord Meyer Co.
Ward<Nassau RR.
Fine<Finkelstein.
Varley<Moussette Co.
Dow<Ryan Con Co.
Schaeffer<Jones.
Reiss<Levy.
Carlin<Meyers.
De Nunzio<Levenson et al.
Logan<Schaeffer Brew
De Lutio<5th AvCoach
Fresh<B H RR.
Ginsburg<NY Rys.
Holahan<Nassau RR.
Jensen<McCaldin Bros
Eldridge<Eckelkamp et al.
Barzilay<Tran Dev Co
Rausch<Nassau RR.
Jacobs<B H RR.
Tyrell<Wustl et al.
Baum<Rodstein.
Diegel<B H RR.
Doll<R & L Co.
Kane<Greater N Y Savgs Bank et al.
Cannon<Central RR Co of N J.
Mulloy<Nassau RR.
Cooper<Vierengle.
Facks<Facks.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Fosdick<NY Con RR.
Nelson<Brazileiro.
Kelly<Nassau RR.
Unger<Nicoll.
Schapiro<NY Rys.
Curtin<Sullivan.
Cullen<Bush Term Co.
Hermes<Shults Bread.
Edgar<Morse D D Co.
McLellan<Donald SS.
McCarthy<CI & B RR
Aronson<Jandorf Auto
Simon<same.
Wensley<CNY et al.
Sutherland<CNY.
Feldman<Mackay Co.
Hibscher<Wilson.
Bianco<Competiello et al.
Incontrera<CNY.
Irvine<Turner.
Van Wagner<CNY.
Platt<same.
Menkerich<NY Rys.
Konowski<Benning et al.
Grossman<NY Rys.
Ledogar<Am Pastry & Mfg Co.
Hervey<Palmer Co.
Caulfield<Roehmhild.
Dougherty<Bklyn Auto Livery Co.
Zwengila<NY Rys et al.
Murray<Houpt.
Loewy<Gordon et al.
Rawlings<Bassett et al
Sullivan<Edison El Ill
Mintz<B H RR.
Carpenter<Krull.
Briggs<Di Benedetto.
Brisk<Mapp.
Jensen<Forcier.
Collery<Edison El Ill.
Manton<Longstreet.
People's Tr Co<Hyde.
Murray<NY Con RR.
Doherty<Cuthbertson.
Howell<Friedman & Co et al.
Hauer<Tourte.
Schmitt<B H RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2,270.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Rebecca C Seeman,
Mary Doyle,
Joseph A Bebbington,
Anna Merz,
Hazeldine Hamilton,
Margaret Paar,
Margaret Mapes,
Isaac F Phillips,
Frances J O'Brien.
Accounting of:
Charles Lindstrand,
Caroline Solominick,
Sarah Lahey,
Joseph Conlan,
Madeline Curry,
Ann T Edwardson,
Catherine Sullivan,
Jos Hayes,
Elizabeth G Meacham,
Rose Connelly,
Mary Mullen,
Sarah Bird,
Ellen S Haslett,
Egbert K Van Buren,
Michael Toomey,
Chas M Church,
Anna Pundt,
Cornelius Lancaster,
John S Frost,
John B Melillio,
Alfred Simonson,
John R Ackerson,
John E Bullwinkle,
Matilda Gilmann,
John Wriedman,
Chas E Winant,
Otto Wiemann,
Mark Tarrfield,
Selma Cocks,
John Krogman.
Estates of:
Sarah McCarthy,
Wm Boomer,
Jos Miller,
Emma V Reed,
Gerald Schwartz.
Guardianship of:
Gallagher infants.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Inq—Sheridan<Berry.
Paciello<Danzilo (held ready Part V.)
Smith<Nass E RR.
Linker<B Q C & S RR
Weintraub<Bkn H RR
Glottestein<Bk H RR
Fass<same.
Flint<same.
Trainor<Green.
Schwanenfeld< C I & B RR.
Morkowski<Bk H RR
Cox<Nass E RR.
Wachaman<Bkl U E RR.
McCormick<Hazeldine.
Arrighi<Bkn H RR.
Sulsky<same.
Gorsch<Prohn.
Dardia<Hunor.
Regan<B H RR.
Murphy<Nassau E RR
Sheehan<N Y Con RR.
Thompson<Sakarisen.
Flynn<Ingold.
Bassile<Kerr.
Dipalo<C I & B RR.
Kleinstein<B H RR.

1915 IN FINANCE.
The New York Times Annual Financial Section will contain articles on the influence of the European War on the world's business. Sunday, Jan. 2, 1916. Order now.—Advt.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

People ex rel Samuels<Purdy.
De Vinne<McGarry.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Security Mtg Co.
Carlisle<White.
McGill<Barretto.
Davidson<Illich.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J. Cases on:

Elding<CNY et al.
23d Ward Bank<Brohmer.
Hummel<Akron Bldg.

No further day calendar this term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Estates of:
Margaret Shannon,
Peter Nove,
Samuel Saperstein,
Bertha Kalendar.
Wills for probate:
Ricka Tischler,
Simon J Cahan,
William Schill,
Samuel G Dayton,
Margaret Ryan,
Patrick Devins,
Annie A Shea,
Adam Reinhardt.
Accountings:
Margaret E Gunthier,
Phebe Willis,
Lena Koch,
Annie McGann.
Guardianship:
Catherine Curtin,
Michael Curtin.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Emilie Dattwyler.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Chulsky<I R T.
Haff<Laichtman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Buggein<Bldg Asso of the Woodlawn Club—John A McEveety.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Central Mortgage Co<Milton Building Co, Inc, (2)—Henry Eggert.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Mooney<Harlem Con.
Donohue<Schwarz.
Schaffer<NYC&HRRR
Sheridan<Engel.
Pecekanski<Leh & Wilkes-B Coal Co.
Arbutino<Pitts Con Co.
Ross<Dunbar.
Knapek<Matus.
Quinn<Bugden.
Marus<C RR of N J.
Bruno<NY C & H R RR Co.
Duell<Giles.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Mottola<West St Ry.
Tutino<Pennell.
McBride<Pitts Con, (2.)
Massee Country School<Moore.
Nanyoko<Otis El Co.
Mulvey<Wagner.
Potocki<Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Swiezenski<same.
McLaughlin<Mt Vernon Hospital.
Coffey<A Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Croft<Peekskill Ltg & RR Co.
Fisher<Sjoberg.
Gabrielle<Steers.
Hall<Mallinson.
North<Eastchester Con Co, (2.)
Smith<Reynal (2.)
Hudson River Blue Stone Co<Golding.
Robinson<Taylor's Theat Enterprises.
Levine<West St RR.
Reilly<NY C & H R RR Co.
Alexander<Arlington Chemical Co.
Engenio<O'Rourke Eng Con Co.
Wilson<Waite's Motor Vans & Storage Co.
Barrella<West St RR.
Schulman<Gordon.
Gabie<Malcolm.
Deegan<same.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Gable<Roberts.
Deegan<same.
Ranney<McCaslin.
Carpenter<Wagner.

Highest number reached on regular call 1475.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Short cause calendar today.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.—Calendar called in Part I.

Inq—Lilly<Cook, an inf
Elz<Kish.

Remainder of calendar passed to Thursday, Dec. 16.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 637.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Chulmleigh, at Lisbon, Dec. 11.
SS Achltibaten, at Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
SS Splendor, at Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
SS Strathtay, at Marseilles, Dec. 9.
SS Waverley, at Palermo, Dec. 9.

Sailed.

SS Taormina, from Gibraltar, Dec. 9.
SS Mountby, from Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
SS Pheoda, from Rotterdam, Dec. 11.
SS Colorado, from Hull, Dec. 11.

Passed.

SS Finland, New York for London, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 18, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 18, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 11:30 P. M. Dec. 22, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Dec. 23, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 10:30 A. M. Dec. 20, SS Shonga.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Jan. 3, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Dec. 22, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru	Dec. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa	Dec. 16
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura	Dec. 17
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle) — Shidkuoka Maru	Dec. 19
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian	Dec. 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura	Dec. 23

ADVERTISEMENT.
USEFUL BOOK FOR
JUDGES, LAWYERS AND LAYMEN
JEWISH CODE OF JURISPRUDENCE as given by Moses, Talmud, Alfas Rambam, and Choshsen Mischpot. Contains the law of Judges, witnesses, loans, oaths, mortgages, messengers, endorsers, buying, selling, hiring laborers, employees, borrowing, accidents, murder cases, parents, teachers, charities, etc. Fully indexed. Translated into plain English by Rabbi J. L. Kadushin. Price $2.00, prepaid. Sold by H. Kadushin, Port Washington, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On November 30, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 350 cans of tomato catsup, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on December 20, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 30, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On December 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-one cases and one keg of tomato paste upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on December 27, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
Dec. 4, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On December 10, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 64 boxes of frozen shad upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on January 3, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

December 10, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:18 | Sun sets..4:33 | Moon sets..1:42

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:53	3:07	9:13	9:22
Governors Island	3:39	3:53	9:53	10:04
Hell Gate	5:29	5:43	11:33	11:44

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 14.

SS Drome, Bordeaux, Nov. 16.
SS Galileo, Boston, Dec. 12.
SS Paloma, Nipe, Dec. 7.
SS Acre, Bahia, Nov. 27.
SS Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 7.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 10.
SS Perfector, Sabine, Dec. 3.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 11.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, Dec. 9.
SS Lampasas, Mobile, Dec. 9.
SS Chico, Buenos Aires, Nov. 12.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Dec. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Dec. 5
Montevideo	Barcelona	Nov. 25
Waltham	Greenock	Nov. 23
Ville du Havre	Havre	Nov. 25
Maraval	Trinidad	Dec. 2
Ville de Tamatave	St. Nazaire	Nov. 27
Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 28
Prosper III	Hull	Nov. 27
Manchuria	Coronel	Nov. 21
Thessaloniki	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Gowanbrun	Gibraltar	Nov. 28
Dryden	New Orleans	Dec. 8
Lucy Neff	Jamaica	Dec. 6
Narragansett	London	Dec. 1
Seugranca	Genoa	Nov. 24
El Oriente	Galveston	Dec. 9
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 11

DUE TOMORROW.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Minnehaha	London	Dec. 6
Ariosto	Hull	Dec. 2
Santa Marta	Kingston	Dec. 11
Guantanamo	Puerto Mexico	Dec. 8
Florizel	St. John's	Dec. 11
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Dec. 13
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec. 11

DUE FRIDAY.

*Noordam	Falmouth	Dec. 7
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Dec. 9
Zulia	Porto Rico	Dec. 11
San Jacinto	Galveston	Dec. 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 14
El Alba	Galveston	Dec. 11

DUE SATURDAY.

*Europa	Naples	Dec. 4
Napoli	Naples	Dec. 3
Tropea	London	Dec. 4
Harrovian	Havre	Dec. 3
Roanoke	Dundee	Dec. 4
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 15

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Oregonian, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.
Foyle, London	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Maartensdyk, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Santurce, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Montanan, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Norden, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Honorius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tennyson, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Samland, London	——	12:00 M.
Galileo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
St. Kentigern, London	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 14.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,050 miles E. at noon; due 17th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.
SS Espagne, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 15th, forenoon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Glenpool, Tampico to New York, was 82 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 190 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 303 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comet, New Orleans to New York, was 89 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Dayton, Tuxpam to New York, was 123 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 6 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 223 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 284 miles S. at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 713 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 580 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Porto Mexico to New York, was 245 miles N. E. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hong Kong, Nov. 11; Shanghai, Nov. 19; Kobe, Nov. 24; Yokohama, Nov. 25—which arrived per steamer Shidzuoka, were dispatched east from Seattle on Dec. 10, and are due in New York today.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $28,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.
THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of MARGARET HUSSEY and EDWARD MULLEE, copartners, trading as HUSSEY & MULLEE. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Thursday, the 16th day of December, 1915, at 11 A. M., at 1516 Amsterdam Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dry goods, ladies' and gents' furnishings, notions, fixtures, etc.
SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Assignee.
SOLOMON S. LEFF, Attorney for Assignee, 302 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID ROSENFELD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,106 3rd Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and gents' furnishings, dry goods, fixtures, etc.
MOSES ISRAEL, Assignee.
CHARLES RECHT, Attorney for Assignee, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.
And JOSEPH KRINSKY, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor, 320 Broadway, New York.

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Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.10
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First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft Fulton St., Daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
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OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier, 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
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$3 Direct Between NEW YORK & MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE PORTLAND
Reduced Fares All Points. Phone 8980 Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD AVELING and ALBERT LLOYD, individually and as members of firm of AVELING & LLOYD, Bankrupts.—No. 21395.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Aveling and Albert Lloyd, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 5th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 17th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 13, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. BIGELOW, Bankrupt.—No. 22374.

Notice is hereby given that Charles C. Bigelow, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 11th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 17th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 14, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22463.—In Bankruptcy.—MOTT HAVEN CUT STONE CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Mott Haven Cut Stone Co. are hereby given notice that on November 30, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on December 28, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, December 14, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,364.—In Bankruptcy.—PRESSED ASBESTOS PRODUCTS CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Pressed Asbestos Products Co. are hereby given notice that on November 9, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on December 28, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 14, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,458.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.

Joseph Goldberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 9th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 28, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, December 14th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,583.—In Bankruptcy.—HYMAN MOTTUFSKY and CARL MUTTUFSKY, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the firm name of MOTTUFSKY BROS.

Hyman Mottufsky and Carl Mottufsky were duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 9th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, December 14th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,487.—In Bankruptcy.—AUGUSTE HILL, INC., Bankrupt.

Auguste Hill, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 3rd, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 28th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, December 14th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Dec. 21st, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,516 Madison Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies', men's, and children's shoes, rubbers, benches, fixtures, etc.
JULIUS H. REITER,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 277 Broadway, New York.

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Lapland......Dec. 30 | Baltic......Jan. 5
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Dec. 22, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Jan. 8
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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. BYRON..........Dec. 24, 10:30 A. M.
S. S. VESTRIS, JAN. 8.........11:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Col. D. E. McCarthy, Q. M. C., to Ft. Leavenworth Army Service Schools Jan. 5 to take special course for field officers.

Capt. W. M. Whitman, Q. M. C., upon arrival at San Francisco report to commanding General, Western Department, for assignment.

Capt. H. R. Richmond, cav., to Front Royal Remount Depot, Va., official business, then to his station.

Maj. J. A. Moses, General Staff, to duty as Secretary of the Army War College vice Maj. C. Crawford, General Staff, relieved.

Following are assigned as indicated: Lieut. Col. A. Hasbrouck, to 20th Inf., and Maj. F. D. Webster, to 22d Inf., Jan. 21; 1st Lts. F. H. Burr, to 28th Inf., and E. H. Pearce, to 16th Inf., Jan. 14, and T. Smith, to 5th Cav., Dec. 15.

Following Medical Corps officers are relieved from duty at station specified and will proceed to San Francisco and sail about March 5 for the Philippines for duty: Majors H. H. Rutherford, Columbus Barracks; F. A. Dale, Ft. Ontario; C. C. Billingslea, temporary duty in Southern Department and Ft. Leavenworth; C. C. Whitcomb, Ft. McKinley; L. W. Rand, temporary duty in Southern Department, Ft. Mackenzie; J. S. Wilson, Ft. George Wright, and E. W. Rich, Ft. Clark.

Orders of Nov. 17 amended to relieve Capt. E. S. Wheeler, Q. M. C., from further duty at Ft. Riley, effective on or before expiration of present leave.

Capt. J. M. Burroughs, Q. M. C., report to commanding officer, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty as Quartermaster, and by letter to Commanding General Eastern Dept., relieving Capt. A. Miller, 2d Cav., of that duty.

The relief of Capt. D. MacArthur, General Staff, as member of the General Staff Corps Dec. 1, the date he became entitled to promotion to grade of Major, is announced. He will remain on present duty until further orders.

Capt. J. J. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, detailed a member of the General Staff Corps.

Leaves: Capt. K. C. Masteller, C. A. C., five days' extension; Capt. W. B. Renziehausen, 4th Cav., two months; Capt. J. M. Graham, 19th Inf., ten days; Maj. C. S. Ford, M. C., one month's extension; 1st Lt. W. C. Gardenhire, 4th Cav., two months; 2d Lt. P. J. Kieffer, 4th Cav., two months.

Navy.

Lieuts. G. A. Alexander, the Albany, to the Georgia; H. Jones, to the Buffalo.

Junior Grade Lieut. B. M. Thompson, the Stewart, to the Paul Jones.

Ensigns: J. W. Duboise, Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., home, await orders; A. N. Offley and C. W. McNair, the Minnesota, to the Columbia; S. T. S. Gladden, to rec. ship at Norfolk, Va.; H. E. Burks, the Alert, to rec. ship at San Francisco; W. A. Heard and J. M. Creighton, the New Hampshire, to the Severn.

Asst. Paymaster H. J. Hunter, Puget Sound Yard, temp. duty.

Civil Engineer A. A. Baker, Training Sta., San Francisco, home, wait orders.

Chief Boatswain A. E. Allen, New York Yard, Jan. 3 to the Ohio.

Chief Gunner T. Smith, Fore River Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass., to the Missouri.

Gunners E. A. Zehner, recg. ship at Philadelphia, to the New Jersey, and A. S. Rollins, the New Jersey, to recg. ship New York, New York, Jan. 3.

Boatswain A. J. Sennson died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 13.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Aylwin at Bridgeport; Cushing at Whitestone Landing, N. Y.; G-2 at New London; Louisiana at Southern drill grounds; South Dakota at San Diego, and Wyoming at Tompkinsville.

Sailed—Buffalo, San Diego for Topolobampo; Dixie, Boston for Philadelphia; Minnesota, Southern drill grounds for Philadelphia; Morris, Powhattan, and Vesuvius, Newport for New York Yard, and the Prairie, Hampton Roads for Philadelphia.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CANAVAN, DAVID F., (died Sept. 21, 1914;) total assets, $238,301; net estate, $218,-156; estate all personalty, including six notes of the Canavan Investing Co., real estate, $148,721.80; 45 shares of Canavan Bros. Co., contractors, $65,692.

JOHNSON, THOMAS R., (died March 30;) total assets, $17,295; net estate, $14,982; realty, $1,395; equity in four lots, Morris Park Estates, appraised at $3,500.

LAGE, JULIA F., (died March 20, 1914;) total assets, $27,396; net estate, $26,446; all personalty, including tile manufacturing business, Menlo Park, N. J., and stock of goods in New York, $18,868.

PASKUSZ, JACOB, (died Feb. 20, 1913;) total assets, $363,375; net estate, $343,737; realty, $129,000, including equity, $23,000 in 54-56 Elizabeth St., appraised at $100,000; equity $10,000 in 284-286 Mulberry St., appraised at $50,000; equity, $10,000, in 308-312 Mott St., appraised at $55,000; equity, $8,000, in 314-316 Mott St., appraised at $35,000; equity, $5,000, in 47 Great Jones St., appraised at $55,000; equity, $3,000, in 315 East 46th St., appraised at $18,000; equity, $35,000, in 324-326-328 West 51st St., appraised at $115,000; equity, $35,000, in 318 to 322 West 51st St., appraised at $110,000; personalty, $234,375, including interest in J. Paskusz & Son, leather and hides, 103 Gold St., $175,000.

RODH, SIMON, (died April 9;) total assets, $13,220; net estate, $10,197; realty, $5,500, including parcels of land on north side of Ocean Av., near Meredith Av., Queens, $4,000; parcel at Arverne, $1,500; florists' ribbon business, 40 West 28th St., $5,835.

WEIL, Mrs. GERTRUDE, (died March 6;) total assets, $518,210; net estate, $502,686; realty, $126,516.65, including $9,840 equity in 889 Lenox Av., appraised at $35,000; $4,650 equity in 410 East 74th St., appraised at $25,000; interest in nineteen lots at Larchmont, N. Y., $19,687; equity $21,054 in 420 West 20th St., appraised at $50,000; equity $24,609 in 422 West 20th St., appraised at $50,000; equity $19,882 in 588-590 Ninth Av., appraised at $40,000; equity $11,926 in 1,487 First Av., appraised at $28,000; equity $14,-862 in 67-69 West 109th St., appraised at $45,000; personalty, $391,694, including notes and mortgages, $215,672; stocks and bonds, $172,124, including one-half of capital stock of W. & E. Realty Co., $44,500.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The students of Washington Irving High School, in honor of the 300th anniversary of Shakespeare's death, will appear in "The Winter's Tale," in the school auditorium at 8 P. M. on Dec. 16 and 17, and 8:15 P. M. on Dec. 17.

The annual meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education will be held in Minneapolis from Jan. 19 to 22.

A meeting will be held at 8 P. M. today in P. S. 50, Vyse Avenue and 173d Street, the Bronx, for the purpose of organizing a parents' association.

Applications will be received by the Board of Examiners until Jan. 2 from eligible men candidates for licenses to teach in the public day vocational schools of New York the following subjects: Applied science, architectural drawing, bookbinding, electric wiring and installation, machine shop practice, mechanical drawing, plumbing, modeling, printing, sheet metal work, sign painting, tile laying, and designing of women's cloaks and suits.

Supt. William Wirt of Gary, Ind., will speak on his school plan at 11 A. M. tomorrow before the League for Political Education in the Hudson Theatre, 139 West Forty-fourth Street, at 8 P. M.; tomorrow at a mass meeting in P. S. 6, Baltic Street, near Smith Street, Brooklyn, and on Friday evening before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The teachers of Washington Irving High School gave a dinner in honor of their Principal, Mr. Zabriskie, Saturday evening, at the Park Avenue Hotel. Associate Supt. McAndrew, former Principal of the school, was a guest. A unique feature of the entertainment was the display of a series of sketches made by the teachers of the art department, showing bright bits of life about the Irving Place school. Dancing brought the evening to a pleasant conclusion.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Inspector of Licensed Vehicles, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on Dec. 22. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 3; practical, 4; experience, 3. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The minimum age is twenty-one years; maximum age forty-five years on the last day for filing applications. The pay is from $1,140 to $1,380.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 18 an examination for chart engraver, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, at $720 a year. This position offers opportunity for advancement in work and salary, as the appointee, if qualified, is eligible for promotion to salaries ranging from $800 to $2,000. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience, and samples of copperplate engraving. Age, eighteen years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY—Between STANDARD OIL COMPANY, a New Jersey Corporation, and RUTHERFORD RUBBER COMPANY, a New Jersey corporation, Complainants, and AUTO SERVICE COMPANY, a corporation, Defendant,—On bill, &c.—Notice of sale.

Auction sale of assets of AUTO SERVICE COMPANY.

Public auction sale of automobiles, automobile accessories, supplies, office furniture and fixtures, will be held by the undersigned on December 21st, 1915, at TEN o'clock, at the premises, No. 2,973 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

ANDREW J. MELLOR, Receiver.
Jersey City Trust Bldg., Jersey City, N. J.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

241 Bronx Lots Auctioned Off for $255,850—Morgenthau Company Buys Huber Casino Corner for $23,500, and Resells at $2,500 Profit—Big Lease Near Times Square.

An auction sale of 241 Bronx lots was successfully conducted in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday by Messrs. Davies and Day. The auctioneer, Joseph P. Day, stated at its close last night that its success amply demonstrated the facilities of the auction market, especialy at this time of severe Winter conditions.

For the entire sale a total of $255,850 was received, averaging about $1,061 per lot. The property was sold for two estates, the larger number being that of the Schrenkeisen estate, comprising 185 lots in the upper east section of the Bronx, on Westchester Avenue, White Plains Road, and the vicinity. For these a total of $131,850 was obtained, averaging $713 per lot.

The second tract included the George H. Huber property, with the old-time famous Casino on Jerome Avenue and 162d Street. There were fifty-six lots in this offering, and they went for $124,000, averaging $2,214 per lot.

The most spirited bidding was seen for the Huber properties, and the highest price of the sale was obtained for the old Casino, with four lots on the northeast corner of Jerome Avenue and 162d Street. The Henry Morgenthau Company was the buyer of this choice plot for $23,500. Shortly after the purchase a marked indication of the investment interest in desirable property was shown when Robert Simon, President of the buying company, accepted an offer of $2,500 profit for his contract. The Morgenthau Company bought several other good parcels of the Huber tract, its total purchases amounting to $34,100. James Keane was another large buyer, his purchases being to the extent of $11,850, while John F. Kaiser bought several lots for $12,500. Four lots on Inwood Avenue, between 169th Street and Clarke Place, went for $6,150, Marguerite Franzen taking the three southerly plots.

For the Schrenkeisen estate lots the best price was obtained after lively bidding for the lot, 35 by 105, on the southeast corner of Westchester Avenue and White Plains Road, for which Anthony Wenner paid $8,000. Other buyers on White Plains Road were the Cogswell-Taylor Improvement Company, which has erected a number of buildings in that section of the Bronx; J. M. Nonel, Michael De Foe, James J. Fero, Maurice Borke, John Holnberg, and Catherine Neary. The Cogswell-Taylor Improvement Company's purchases amounted to $2,350. James T. Keane was an active buyer to the extent of $3,500, the Balboa Realty Company invested $5,650 in well-located plots.

The southwest corner of Watson and White Plains Avenues was sold for $900 to T. J. Cronin. The adjoining lot, on the latter thoroughfare, was struck down for $650, and the remainder went at prices ranging from $425 down to $300, the most southerly one, a triangular lot, selling for $500 to David B. Yaffa.

Hoe Estate Company Increases East Side Holdings.

The Robert Hoe Estate Company has purchased from the Guaranty Trust Company, as trustees, the property at 152 East Thirty-third Street.

The buyers own the abutting stable property at 153 East Thirty-second Street, and the purchase gives them an outlet on Thirty-third Street. William A. White & Sons negotiated the sale.

Another Haven Avenue Deal.

The Rosen Realty and Constructon Company has increased its realty holdings on Washington Heights by the purchase of a lot 25 by 100 on the West Side of Haven Avenue, 275 feet north of 170th Street, from the estate of Anna M. Cardani. Last week the company bought a similar lot, adjoining, from Adolph Wurzburger, and now control a plot 50 by 100 feet, which will probably be improved with an apartment house. L. J. Phillips & Co. negotiated both sales.

Bronx.

M. Just has sold for Max Marx the northwest corner of 238th Street and White Plains Road, a plot 85 by 100, to G. G. Galardi, who will improve the same by the erection of apartment houses.

S. J. Taylor has sold for J. R. Fabricius an irregular plot on the northwest corner of Fordham Road and Grand Avenue, 129 by 59.8 by 1.74 by 111. It has a frontage of 129 feet on Fordham Road and will be improved by the new owner for business purposes.

Brooklyn.

Burrill Brothers sold the three-story and basement brownstone house 229 Berkeley Place, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, on a lot 21 by 100, for the Elizabeth G. Hill estate to an investor for occupancy.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. has sold the one-family brick house 1,365 Seventy-ninth Street, Dyker Heights, for F. A. Pellegrino to an investor.

As a site for a six-story double tenement a builder has purchased from Pollak Brothers 283 and 285 Division Street, Brooklyn, a plot 50 by 102.6. Joseph Metzger negotiated the sale.

The property at 404 Grand Street, 25 by 77, has been sold by Joseph Metzger for Mrs. Reider to an investor.

$40,000 Sale at Kensington, L. I.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to Frederick T. Steinway of the firm of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers, the Colonial residence located on a plot having a frontage of 240 feet on North Drive, Kensington-Great Neck, L. I.

The house, which is the largest ever built by the company for sale, having a frontage of 112 feet, containing eighteen rooms and five baths, was sold for approximately $40,000.

Long Island.

George J. Ryan has purchased from Frederick N. Smith, as referee, a plot 150 by 200, on the east side of Hulst Street, 325 feet north of Thompson Avenue, Long Island City. The consideration was $20,000.

Louis Gold has sold the three two-story and store buildings on the south side of Jamaica Avenue, near Woodhaven Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., to an investor.

Westchester County.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold James Court, the country home of Mrs. Edward A. Morrison, Jr., in Ardsley Park, Ardsley-on-Hudson, containing a large residence, stable, &c., and about two and one-half acres, to a client for occupancy. The property was held at $35,000.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold a plot on the west side of Claremont Avenue, at Greenacres, in the village of Scarsdale, to Mrs. Henry W. Ruger of White Plains. The buyer will break ground at once for a private dwelling.

Sale at Greenwich.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Frank A. Rooke to a New York client five and one-half acres of land near Locust Drive on the Riversville Road, running back to the Byram River, in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn.

Important Lease in Times Square Section.

Albert B. Ashforth, Incorporated, has leased the store and basement in the Tilden Building at 105 to 111 West Fortieth Street, for the City Real Estate Company to the Western Electric Company, Incorporated, for a long term of years.

The branch of the Western Electric Company which has been established at Murray Street for a number of years has now joined the uptown colony and will occupy the above premises after extensive alterations have been made.

Crockery Firm Moves Uptown.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased to Cox & Lafferty about 8,000 feet of space on the third floor in the building 1,140 to 1,146 Broadway, corner of Twenty-sixth Street, for a long term of years. The lease of these premises is an indication of the trend of the crockery trade from the old Park Place district, as Cox & Lafferty have been located in this district for over twenty years.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased Store No. 1 in the building at 20 Fulton Street, corner of Front, to Robert Gordon for a term of years. This lease completes the renting of this five-story and basement building, which was purchased by the Denison Realty Corporation last Spring and remodeled. The Noyes Company has also leased the store and basement at 51 Fulton Street for Frederick Van Wyck to Israel Abram and Herman Nass.

John S. Watson has leased the store at 13 West Forty-second Street from Ga Nun & Parsons for a term of six years. Albert J. Moore was the broker.

Rice and Hill have leased for May Irwin a store at 152 to 154 West Forty-fifth Street to Sarah Levy; also a store to Albert Brender in the same building.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have rented, furnished for the season, for the estate of Arthur G. Sedgwick, Paul Tuckerman, executor, 8 East Tenth Street, a four-story private house to C. Philip Coleman.

Worthington Whitehouse, Incorporated, has leased for the Winter, furnished, the house 57 East Ninety-first Street for Mrs. Franklin Bartlett to St. John Smith.

Porter & Co. have leased for Thompson, Koss & Warren, to Charles Pulschen, the three-story dwelling located at 211 West 121st Street.

$70,000 Bronx Building Loan.

The New York Title Insurance Company has agreed to provide $70,000 as a building loan for the purpose of erecting two five-story apartment houses on the west side of Creston Avenue, 244 and 444 feet, respectively, north of 196th Street, the plans for which were filed a day or two ago by the Padula Realty and Construction Company.

$75,000 Jersey City Flats.

Maximilian Zipkes has been commissioned to draw plans for an apartment house to contain twenty-four apartments, on a plot 71 by 113 feet, at the corner of Bergen and Jewett Avenues, Jersey City, for Daniel Waldstein. The building is estimated to cost $75,000.

New Flatbush Post Office.

The United States Government has taken a ten-year lease from the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company of a two-story building to be erected on a plot 60 by 99 at the northeast corner of Nostrand Avenue and Avenue H, Brooklyn, as a new branch Post Office. Architect R. T. Schaffer has prepared plans for the building, which will cost about $15,000. The Government will pay a yearly rental of about $4,000.

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RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

21st St, 41 West, n s, 299.5 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9, seven-story brick loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Century Holding Co. et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; Toney A. Hardy, referee; due on judgment, $76,554.32; taxes, &c., $2,208.55; to the plaintiff for $72,000.

27th St, 49 to 55 West, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 100x98.9, ten-story brick hotel Earlington; adjourned to Jan. 4.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Samuel Marx.

Walton Av, 2,405, w s, 288.9 ft n of 184th St, 19.10x96.6; three-story dwelling; John Hyslop against Liberty Investing Co. et al.; Merrill, Rogers & Terry, attorneys; Isidor Wels, referee; due on judgment, $7,156.42; taxes, &c., $597.91; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

137th St, 376 East, s s, 131.6 ft w of Willis Av, 20x100, four-story brick tenement; Ottilie H. Hertlein against Henry Hollander et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; James C. Brady, referee; due on judgment, $8,-861.34; taxes, &c., $975.66; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bear Swamp Rd, 1,851, w s, 285.9 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x99.10x25x99.9; Mary G. Smith against Jos. Gamache et al.; Harris, Corwin, Moffat & Schick, attorneys; Edward A. Acker, referee; due on judgment, $4,465.93; taxes, &c., $159.32; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

Katonah Av, n e corner of 239th St, 100x135, vacant; John Sheridan against Jas. Plunket et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; James Shea, referee; due on judgment, $3,237.41; taxes, &c., $1,129.49; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 229 ft s of 177th St, 28.9x51.3x25x65.6, vacant; Nicholas Kessler against Morris Heights Realty Co.; William B. Shelton, attorney; Theodore H. Friend, referee; due on judgment, $1,177.19; taxes, &c., $95.54; to Morris Heights Realty Co. for $1,300.

3d Av, 3,368 to 3,372, n e corner of 165th St, runs n 82x70.7 to Franklin Av, (1,071 to 1,079,) x s 96.7x w 31.1 to beginning; six-story brick tenement and stores; East River Savings Institution against John K. McAfee et al.; Omri F. Hibbard, attorney; Myron Sulzberger, referee; due on judgment, $62,-000.99; taxes, &c., $1,732.76; to the defendant for $62,400.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bleecker St, 120 and 122, s e corner of Wooster St, 50x75, one, two, and three story buildings; voluntary sale.

Prospect Park West, n w corner of Union St, Brooklyn, 71x100x irregular, one, two, and three story buildings; executor's sale, estate of Lydia M. White.

7th Av, 370 to 378, s w corner of 31st St, 122.6x75, four, five, and six story tenements and stores; Ephraim B. Levy against Robert Kessler Realty Co. et al.; Lachman & Goldsmith, attorneys; Edw. D. Dowling, referee; due, $70,477.97; taxes, &c., $3,950.70; subject to a prior mortgage of $250,000.

24th St, 139 to 143 West, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 98.9x50x irregular, three and seven story loft buildings; Union Trust Co. of New York against Urban Construction Co. et al.; Miller, King, Lane & Trafford, attorneys; Joseph T. Ryan, referee; due, $83,673.43; taxes, &c., $1,431.22.

By Joseph P. Day.

Greene St, 108 and 110, e s, 138 ft s of Prince St, 37.3x100, six-story loft building; Mortimer A. Fowler, individually and as administrator, &c., et al. against Maud K. Babcock et al.; John Delahunty, attorney; Maurice Deiches, referee; partition.

23d St, 462 West, s s, 90 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.9, four-story dwelling; also

120th St, 329 to 333 East, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100, 3 three-story dwellings; Josephine T. Thayer against Louis Lese et al.; Frederick de P. Foster, attorney; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee; due, $17,122.65; taxes, &c., $1,118.94.

By Henry Brady.

East Broadway, 256, n s, 23 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x56.6x23x56.9, three-story tenement; Charles H. Young et al., trustees, against Annie Lessen et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Middleton S. Borland, referee; due, $17,111.54; taxes, &c., $705.15.

Madison Av, 2,102, n w corner of 132d St, 19.11x80, four-story tenement and stores; Henry H. Jackson et al., executors, against Emil Christensen et al.; Stephen H. Jackson, attorney; Philip A. Mylod, referee; due, $21,305.30.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Goerck St, 102, e s, 221.7 ft n of Rivington St, 25x98.10, five-story tenement; Elizabeth B. Flagg et al., trustees, against Fishel Plancer et al.; Winston H. Hagen, attorney; Maurice Deiches, referee; due, $23,500.89; taxes, &c., $479.10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Kelly St, 878, e s, 106.11 ft s of Intervale Av, 38x100; five-story tenement; Stephen A. McLean against Lawrence O. Bliss et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Enos S. Booth, referee; due, $29,015.58; taxes, &c., $693.25.

By Henry Brady.

Kelly St, 952, e s, 343.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 38x100, four-story tenement and stores; New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co., executor, against John B. Haskin, Inc., et al., (Action 1;) Cary & Carroll, attorneys; George B. Hayes, referee; due, $24,010.02; taxes, &c., $552.16.

Kelly St, 966, e s, 267.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 38x100, four-story tenement; New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co., executor, against John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; George B. Hayes, referee; due, $23,994.60; taxes, &c., $552.16.

Kelly St, 964, e s, 229.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 38x100, four-story tenement; Belle G. Bernheimer et al., trustees, against John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $24,629.36; taxes, &c., $552.16.

By James J. Donovan.

Glover St, 1,628, e s, 25 ft n of Rose Place, 25x100, vacant; Eagle Savings and Loan Co. against Acastos J. Waldron, Jr., et al.; Latson & Tamblyn, attorneys; James A. Sullivan, referee; due, $5,086.21; taxes, &c., $1,100.

Stebbins Av, 1,334, e s, 108 ft n of Freeman St, 164.7x126.11x irregular, one-story shop and two-story dwelling; Florence K. Ehlers against Tremont Iron Works et al.; Joab H. Banton, attorney; John E. Eustis, referee; due, $3,064.57; taxes, &c., $1,158.21.

By Charles Berrian.

Kelly St, 956, e s, 305.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 38x100, four-story tenement; Bradish Johnson et al., trustees, against John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Francis C. McAvoy, referee; due, $23,994.93; taxes, &c., $552.16.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

8TH AV., w s, 39 ft n of 40th St, and 40th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, for three one-story stores and a two-story moving picture theatre and studio, 42x33 and 51.9x150; M. R. Ryan, 149 Broadway, owner; Bofan Amusement Co., lessee; S. B. Eisendrath and B. Horowitz, 500 5th Av, architects; cost, $46,000.

CRESCENT AV, w s, 96.33 ft n of 186th St, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 32.4x46.1; Ludwig Kuensbler, 3,560 3d Av, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av. and 149th St., architect; cost, $4,000.

GRAND CONCOURSE, e s, 14.93 ft s of 187th St, for a two-story brick store and office building, 25x53; James G. Patton, 824 Jackson Av., owner; Carl J. Itzel, 1,362 Prospect Av., architect; cost, $5,000.

HARRISON AV, e s, 99.27 ft n of Tremont Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50.9x84.4; Frenall Co., Inc., F. F. French, 529 Courtlandt Av., President, owner; Geo. F. Pelham, 30 E. 42d St., architect; cost, $45,000.

MERRIAM AV, w s, 125.9¾ ft s of 170th St, for three five-story brick tenements, 53.4x83.11; Haven Construction Co., Chas. Flaum, 215 Audubon Av., President, owner; Geo. F. Pelham, Inc., 30 E. 42d St., architect; cost, $150,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,425, w s, 76.7 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100; Improved Tenements Co. to Independents Storage Co., 1,317 3d Av, all liens, Oct. 26....$100

CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 85.2 ft e of Bedford St, runs s e along street 50.10x s 97.10x w 32.3x n 8.9x n w 18x n 95.8 to beginning; Luigi Guarnieri to Catarina, his wife, 114 Christopher St, ¼ part, all liens, Dec. 13; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway....Gift

LEWIS ST, 86, e s, 145 ft s of Stanton St, 20x100; Joseph Gans to Nassau Beekman Investing Co., 140 Nassau St, June 9, 1908; attorney, Joseph Gans, 140 Nassau St..$100

MERCER ST, 113 and 115 West, 150 ft n of Spring St, 50x100; Thomas L. Hurley, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Dec. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$52,000

PARK AV, 574, s w corner 63d St, 56 East, 25.5x50.6; James Brannan to Fenlo Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, (mtg $72,500,) Dec. 11; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

SOUTH ST, n w corner Montgomery St, 184.10x143 to s s of Water St x185.10x140; David Dows to Butwell Building Corporation, 120 Broadway, B. & S., Nov. 30; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 46 Cedar St...$1

28TH ST, 304 West, s s, 85 ft w of 8th Av, 20x74x irregular; James B. Ferguson to Sarah B. McAdam, 1 West 85th St, ½ part, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, Oct. 19; attorney, Stephen H. Keating, 27 Cedar St....$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to Hugh H. Blair, Highland Av and Palace Boulevard, Borough of Queens, ¼ part, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, Oct. 19....$100

SAME PROPERTY; same to George R. Blair, 1,951 Broadway, ¼ part, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, Oct. 19....$100

32D ST, 106-108 West, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 41.8x98.9; Estate of Charles F. Hoffman to Emma H. Ellsworth, Rahway, N. J., B. & S., Dec. 13; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$1

72D ST, s s, 166.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; Thomas Crimmins to John T. Crimmins, Noroton, Conn., (mtg $15,000,) Dec. 13; attorney, Richard R. Costello, 63 Wall St..$1

80TH ST, 310 East, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102; Adele M. Comyns and others to Bernat Mermelstein and others, 485 East Houston St, (mtg $8,000,) Dec. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$11,750

80TH ST, 309 West, n s, 117 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Adhamar Fleux to William C. Mott, 320 West 86th St, (mtg $11,-000,) Dec. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

89TH ST, 103 East, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x100.8; Alliance Realty Co. to Betty M. Hawks, 435 West 119th St, (mtg $26,000,) Dec. 9; attorneys, Babbage & Sanders, 111 Broadway....$100

97TH ST, 131 West, n s, 508 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x100.11; Leo T. Levy and others to Edw. H. Proudman, 151 West 61st St, (mtg $9,500,) Dec. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

115TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x100.11; The Lenox Baths to Louis Finkelstein, 1,861 Madison Av, (mtg $40,000,) Nov. 26; rerecorded from Dec. 4; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St....$1

123D ST, 358 West, s s, 132 ft e of Morningside Avenue East, 16x100.11; T. G. Galardi & Co., Inc., to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, (mtg $10,000,) Dec. 10; address, 128 Broadway....$100

131ST ST, 139 West, n s, 391 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; Gilbert P. Brush to Press Improvement Corporation, 60 Wall St, C. A. G., Dec. 13....$1

153D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x94.11; Hy. W. Gaines, executor of Zophar B. Oakley, to Mary C. S. Symonds, at Huntington, L. I., devisee same will, B. & S., C. A. G., Nov. 1; address, 81 Fulton St..$9,292

Bronx.

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, s w s, 28.6 ft s e of Balcom Av, 14.2x irregular; Lambert G. Mapes to Elizabeth K. Buhler, 1,499 Fort Schuyler Road, Dec. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

JEROME AV, w s, 362.7 ft s of West Kingsbridge Rd, 113.7x0.2x63.10x2.5x176.8x2.4; John B. Haskin to Nathan I. Bennett, 2,052 7th Av, Dec. 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$1

LOTS 90A and 90B, map Penfield Property; George P. Baker, referee, to Golane Publishing Co., White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 12; attorneys, Holden & C., Mount Vernon, N. Y....$400

LOTS 517 and 518, map Van Cortlandt Estate; Theckla Solomon to Arbris Realty Co., 52 William St, (mtgs $3,325;) Dec. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

TIBBETT'S BROOK, centre line at land of Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 61.4x irregular; also Tibbett's Brook, centre line, 224.11 ft s of Corlear Av, 69.1x irregular; also 238th St, n s, 73 ft e of Corlear Av, 41.10x irregular; Bowie Dash Realty Co. to Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 165 Broadway, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 29 ft n of 167th St, 36x127; One Sixty Broadway Holding Corp. to Henry H. Jackson, 63 East 92d St, Aug. 14; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av....$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of Nereid Av, 100.3x85.10; Max Marx to T. Gaetano Galardi, 113 West 188th St, (mtg $9,250,) Dec. 10; attorney, O. Englander, 302 Broadway....$100

6TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue A, Unionport, 100x108; Josephine Murray to Hugo Wabst, 3,320 White Plains Av, Dec. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$50

135TH ST, 601 East, n s, 25x100; Louis Schlaefer to Wilhelm Mellin, 725 Elton Av, (mtgs $13,000,) Dec. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

167TH ST, n e corner of Washington Av, 29x127; Albert Rosenthal to Henry H. Jackson, 63 East 92d St, (mtg $60,000,) Dec. 6; attorney, Stephen H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av....$50

180TH ST, n s, 132.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 66.1x135.3; 152d Street Construction Co. to Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, 661 Tinton Av, (mtgs $11,700,) Dec. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$13,500

240TH ST, s s, 57.10 ft e of Tibbett Av, 22.4x irregular; also Corlear Av, w s, 225 ft s of 240th St, 55.8x irregular; also Corlear Av, w s, at centre line of Tibbett's Brook, 92.11x irregular; also plot begins 73 ft e of Corlear Av and 104 ft n of 238th St, 49.11x79.6x—x 61.10; Interborough Rapid Transit Co. to Bowie Dash Realty Co., at Dash Place and 240th St, Nov. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, w s, 76.1 ft n of 75th St, 25.6x100; Independent Storage Co. to Henry Kuehn, 50 Greenwich St, Oct. 26, prior mtg $11,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. N. Adler, 1,506 1st Av....$3,000

CANNON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Lucien D. Bloch to German Savings Bank, 100 4th Av, Dec. 14, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$15,000

DIVISION ST, n ½ of Lot 13, map of H. Rutgers, 25x ½ block; Henry Phillips to Samuel Kaufman, 133 West 118th St, Dec. 14, due as per bond; attorney, H. A. Gordon, 1 Wall St....$20,000

ORCHARD ST, w s, 175.7 ft n of Stanton St, 25.2x87.6; Moritz Gruenstein et al., executors, to Jennings Realty Co., 230 Grand St, prior mtg $28,000, Nov. 4, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abraham Stern, 31 Nassau St....$2,000

PARK AV, 574, s w corner of 63d St, 56 East, 25.5x50.6, prior mtg $30,000; Fenlo Realty Co. to James Brannan, 51 East 96th St, Dec. 11, due Dec. 13, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$42,500

1ST AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 49th St, 25x100; Jennie Gladstein to Carrie Esberg, 1,070 Madison Av, Dec. 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway....$1,000

10TH AV, s e corner of 43d St, 20x80; Mary E. Carroll to William O. Saxton et al., executors of William O. Saxton, 410 West End Av, Dec. 13, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$12,000

1ST ST, n s, 108.7 ft e of 2d Av, 24.1x56.1; David Paley et al., executors, to Jennings Realty Co., 230 Grand St, Nov. 4, prior mtg $15,000, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Abraham Stern, 31 Nassau St....$2,000

19TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of 8th Av, 54.11x—; Rehcansic Realty Co. to Peter Igoe, 126 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, prior mtg $54,000, Dec. 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$25,000

28TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Frederick C. Callen to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 14, due as per bond....$18,000

32D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 41.8x98.9; Emma H. Ellsworth to Memorial Fund Association, 49 Wall St, Dec. 14, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$75,000

65TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Henry E. Holt to Albert W. Putnam, Harrison, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1914, prior mtg $14,000, due July 12, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Winthrop & S., 32 Liberty St....$16,000

85TH ST, 111 West, n s, 192 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x97.6; Robert Wachenheim to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 13, due, &c., as per bond..$10,000

Bronx.

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, s w s, 28.6 ft s e of Balcom Av, 14.2x irregular; Elizabeth K. Buhler to Stephen Wray, 64 Mahlstedt Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$250

INTERVALE AV, w s, 145.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Hargton Building Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Dec. 13, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway....$35,000

180TH ST, n s, 132.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 66.1x135.2; Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Dec. 13, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$55,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 31, store floor; Elizabeth Stewart to Oscar B. Rinas, 31 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915....$1,716

CHURCH ST, 10, store; George N. Robinson to George C. Campbell, 36th St and Broadway, 4 11-12 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway....$4,000

MOTT ST, 195, corner store; Joseph E. Lennon to Nicola Canarelli, 1½ 2d Av, 4 11-12 years from Dec. 7, 1915; attorney, Frank Brewery, Brooklyn....$2,520

7TH AV, 135, all; Robert W. Goelet to James Donnelly, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Shiland & H., 149 Broadway....$2,556

8TH AV, 2,642, double store floor and basement; Louis Gruing to Charles Schmid, 2,642 8th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St....$1,620

8TH AV, 958, store; James K. Holly and another, ex'rs, to Eli R. Nogbour, 101 West 81st St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Benjamin Bernstein, 299 B'way..$2,000

10TH ST, 466-472 East, all; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to David Rumper and another, 466 East 15th St, 3 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1913; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St....$9,000

50TH ST, 1 West, all; Somersworth Realty Co. to Caesar Ercole and another, 547 5th Av, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorneys, Stern & Gotthold, 60 Wall St....$8,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Elwood St, 202x194; David Schneider against Haven Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor....$2,123

BROADWAY, 881 to 887; E. F. Keating Co. against James M., Frederick A. Constable, and Hicks Arnold, executors, owners; John G. Hanson, contractor....$1,409

LENOX AV, 588; Abraham Mushcart against Julius Siegel, owner; Julius Ahrweiler, owner and contractor....$46

LEWIS ST, 84½; Paul Bernstein Co., Inc., against Benjamin Heidenberg, owner; Abelman & Abelman, contractors....$150

8TH AV, 2,771; Gribus Brothers against Mary E. McKernan, owner and contractor....$386

12TH ST, 148 to 154 West; E. F. Keating Co. against St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of New York, owner; John G. Hanson, contractor....$207

28TH ST, 441 West; Sam Tobias against Chelsea Home Corporation, owner; Levin Brothers Co., Inc., contractor....$1,951

28TH ST, 441 and 443 West; Israel Singer against Chelsea Home Corporation, owner; Levin Brothers Co., Inc., contractor....$4,655

28TH ST, 441 and 443 West; James F. Dempsey against Chelsea Homes Corporation, owner; Levine Brothers Co., Inc., and Morris Levine, contractors....$182

36TH ST, 38 East; E. F. Keating against William C. Osborn, owner; John G. Hanson, contractor....$93

36TH ST, 38 East; Hotchkiss Vail & Garrison Co. against William C. Osborn, owner; William Young Co. and John G. Hanson, contractors....$136

47TH ST, 18 and 20 West; Hell Gate Sheet Metal Works against Hugo, Mrs. Isaac, and Gustav Blumenthal, owners; August H. Hillers, contractor....$74.50

51ST ST, 215 West; Joseph Warm against Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Penn., owner; Albany Apartments Corporation, lessee, (renewal)....$282

82D ST, 351 East; Harry Pomrantz against Louis Newman, owner; Sam Reinbach, contractor....$11

132D ST, 52 to 60 West; Max Siegel against First African Methodist Episcopal Bethel Church, owner; Nathan Harrison Realties and Harris Mankin, contractors, (renewal)....$127

135TH ST, 3 West; Abraham Mushcart against Elias Kantrowitz, owner; Julius Ahrweiler, owner and contractor....$41

215TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 75x100; Silvestri Plastering Co. against 204th Street Corporation, owner and contractor....$5,200

Bronx.

FILLMORE ST, 1,731; Joseph Gamache against Grace G. Schanz, owner and contractor....$75

FOX ST, 901; Disinfecting and Exterminating Corporation against S. Rosenberg, owner; Epstein & Yarfitz and S. Rosenberg, contractors....$42

158TH ST, 769 East, and Tinton Av, 807 to 811; Max Rosenberg against Leo Abram, lessee, owner; Jacob Rosenberg, contractor....$95

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

59TH ST, 221 East; Frederick H. Meier against Joseph B. Bloomingdale et al; Oct. 27, 1915....$128

Bronx.

RANDALL AV, s s, 30 ft e of Wright Av, 25x100; Hubbell Hardwood Door Co. against George A. Loughran et al; Feb. 5, 1915....$775

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

19TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 8th Av, 54.11x93.8; Peter Igoe loans Rehcansie Realty Co., to erect a — story building....$25,000

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 143.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Hargton Building Co., Inc., to erect one five-story apartment....$35,000

179TH ST, n e corner of Belmont Av, 41.1x87.9; James G. Wentz loans Harkness Holding Corporation, to erect two five-story apartments....$57,500

180TH ST, n s, 132.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 66.8x135.2; Rockland Realty Co. loans Ave. St. John & Fox St. Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment with stores....$55,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 96; Max D. Steuer against Ida Machiz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Cohn.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 41.8x100; Marie Himowich against Harriett S. Goldsmith et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. N. Helfar.

MADISON ST, 263; Siegfried Landau against Annie Levy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sohmer & Sonnenthal.

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 75 ft s of Spring St, 25x75; Bowery Savings Bank against Benjamin V. R. Winterbottom et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

13TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Peter Diel against Pascal A. Romanell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

15TH ST, 20 West; N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co., trustee, against Katharine C. A. Fay et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

125TH ST, 551 West; Broadway Savings Institution of City of N. Y. against Charles Brand et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Kelly.

Bronx.

CEDAR AV, e s, 256.5 ft s of 177th St, 16.2x92.8; Central Mortgage Co. against Milton Building Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Otis.

CEDAR AV, e s, 272.7 ft s of 177th St, 16.2x83.5; Central Mortgage Co. against Milton Building Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Otis.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,049-2,051; Frederick F. Kortlucke against Steinmetz Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T. Hanlon.

149TH ST, 533 East; Frances Aronson against Harry Fried et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

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Store, Basement and Sub-Basement (Corner), 50x96.
Floors, 90x96.

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Floors, 44.5x100.

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Floors, 50x100.
Also Half Floors.

• • •

50-4 West 17th St.
66x92.
Store, Basement and 2d Floor.

• • •

151-53 West 19th St.
Floor, 47x90.

• • •

247-53 West 19th St.
79.3x91.8.
Store, Basement and Floors.

• • •

27-33 West 20th St.
Floors, 100x92.

• • •

37-45 West 20th St.
Floors, 106.9x92.

• • •

146-54 West 30th St.
Three story Building,
115x98.9.
Can be altered to suit for Garage, Stable or Warehouse.
Heavy or Light Manufacturing.

49-53 East 21st St.
74x98.9.
Floors, Offices & Showrooms.

• • •

13-21 East 22d St.
145x98.9 or 54x98.0 or 91x98.9 each.
Floors, Offices & Showrooms.

• • •

16-18 West 22d St.
15-17 West 21st St.
2d, 10th Floors, 11,000 sq. ft.

• • •

32-46 West 23d St.
21-35 West 22d St.
Floors, 175x197.6.

• • •

148-56 West 23d St.
102.3x98.9.
Will Divide.
Floors, Showrooms & Offices.

• • •

16 West 23d St.
20x98.9.
Store, Basement and Floors.

• • •

53 West 24th St.
Floors 20x100.
Also ½ Floors.

• • •

432 4th Ave.
N. W. Cor. 29th St.
A Few Select
Offices and Salesrooms.

159-61 West 24th St.
41.8x98.9.
Store, Basement and Floors.

• • •

24-26 West 25th St.
Floors, 50x98.9.

• • •

34-38 West 27th St.
Floors, 68.6x98.9.

• • •

134-40 West 29th St.
100x98.9.
Store, Basement and Floors.
Live steam if desired.

• • •

28-32 West 36th St.
Floors, 50x98.9 or 25x98.9.

• • •

81-95 University Place
N. E. Cor. 11th Street.
Floors, 20,000 sq. ft. each.
Will divide.

• • •

71-77 Grand St.
S. E. Cor. Wooster.
40x75 or 44x75 or 50x100.
Floors—Connecting Floors can be had.

• • •

Hess Building,
4th Av., Cor. 26th Street.
Offices and Showrooms,
800 to 8,000 sq. ft.
No manufacturing.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ARTISTIC ALL-YEAR HOME
Convenient Commutation.

This Is An Actual Photograph.

ONLY $6,500—EASY TERMS

Substantially constructed; large veranda; bracing mountain air; overlooking two beautiful lakes. Actual Riparian Rights. Select neighborhood of congenial neighbors.

House has living room with fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; four fine bedrooms, tiled bath on second floor, and two bedrooms, bath and storage room on third floor. Large, spacious closets. House is fully equipped with all modern conveniences, such as electric lights, steam heat, parquet floors, panelled walls, &c.

Very convenient to schools, country club, churches, markets, &c.
Write or 'phone me for particulars.
R. F. BARNES, 170 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

Your Vulnerable Point
is the title to your home, unless it is insured. We are specialists in Bergen and Rockland County Real Estate Titles. Write for our Booklet A. We issue guaranteed mortgages which make savings safe.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., GLENN K. CARVER, 61 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANT TO BUY 20 TO 50 ACRES.
Will pay all cash. Must have good elevation, [illegible] decent farm [illegible]
DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW
At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

GARDEN CITY ESTATES.
Five minutes' walk from Nassau Boulevard Station, two fine building sites, three and seven lots, respectively. Will sell cheap to close estate.
ASTOR TRUST COMPANY,
36th St. and Fifth Ave.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT
Scarsdale
MODERN STUCCO HOUSE,
ten rooms, three baths, all conveniences; 1¼ acres of land; in best residential section; one mile from station; exceptional opportunity to buy a home on easy terms. For full particulars apply. C-44.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Exceptional Chance for Builder
to secure 36 lots (50x100) on high ground within 7 minutes' walk of White Plains Station. All improvements made and paid for; no further assessments. Can be bought on easy terms. Owner will subordinate mortgage to building loan. For further particulars apply
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

PELHAM HEIGHTS.
HIGH LOTS, LOW PRICE. Plot 100x140; forest trees; easterly exposure; 5 minutes' walk New Haven station; price $4,750. This is a great bargain. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

IRELAND—For Sale or To Let.

Ireland
The Beautiful Residential Estate
"The Island"
Waterford
To be sold practically as it stands with its beautiful collection of Works of Art.
The Castle
Dating from the 12th Century, contains banqueting hall, lounge hall, winter garden, four reception rooms, business room, 14 principal bed and dressing rooms, 8 bathrooms, and accommodation for 17 servants. Electric light and all modern conveniences. Charming gardens and grounds. Farm well adapted for breeding and training thoroughbreds. Steward's house and six cottages. Capital hunting, shooting, fishing, and yachting.
AGENTS
Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley,
20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS 80 WEST 40th St
Sublet, Unfurnished, to Oct. 1st, 1916. Very desirable Mezzanine Studio Apartment. 4 ROOMS & BATH. Supt. on premises.

BIG CONCESSIONS
314 West 94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE
7 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, BATH, EXTRA LAVATORY. FRONT APT., $87.50.

36TH ST., 52 TO 56 WEST
3 Rooms and Bath, Kitchenettes And All Modern Improvements. Rent $40 to $50.
A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

New Buildings
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
533-9 West 150th St.
NEAR BROADWAY
4-5 ROOMS
RESTRICTED PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
Moderate Rentals.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

BELFORD APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED
4-5 Rooms, Modern Imp.
At Moderate Rentals.
2969-2973 BRIGGS AVE.
Bet. Bedford Park Boulevard & 201st St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

REDUCED RENT
MURRAY HILL CHAMBERS
167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.
3 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE, INCLUDING SERVICE.
Specially Adapted for Women.
177 MADISON AVENUE Near 34th St.
3 ROOMS & BATH, including service
Wm. J. Roome & Co., Inc.
177 MADISON AVENUE, (34TH ST.)

BROOKLYN.

279 HENRY STREET.
2 minutes' walk from Borough Hall subway; apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; ready November 15; rent $30 to $60, including maid service.
GRETSCH & HALLENBACH,
177 Remsen St. Main 3162.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Sevillia
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 3 rooms and bath.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Passavant Building
440 4th Ave.
S. W. Corner 30th St.
New 16-Story Building.
OFFICES
—AND—
SHOWROOMS
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
$810 to $1,300.
Unobstructed North Light.
Lowest Insurance Rate.
Automatic Sprinklers.
Complete Supervisory Service.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 5TH AVE. 'Phone 1263 Bryant.
Corner 45th Street.

MERCHANTS' CENTRAL BUILDING
141 FIFTH AVENUE, Cor. 21st Street.
STORE ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR DISPLAY.
121 ft. of window space. Heart of the new wholesale district. New building in [illegible] One and [illegible] low insurance rates. [illegible] Inspection invited. Representative on premises.
ASSOCIATED PROPERTIES, INC.
334 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephone, Madison Square—3908.

Havemeyer Bldg.
Modern Fireproof Construction.
Cortlandt, Church and Dey Sts.
Owing to the removal on May 1, 1916, of the [illegible] new [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] pied [illegible]
There will be available for rent Several Desirable Offices and Whole Floors.
Location unsurpassed, adjacent to Hudson Terminal, Subway & "L."
HIGHEST STANDARD SERVICE.
Apply to
Havemeyer Real Estate Co.
Office in the Building.

All Light Lofts
153-157 WEST 27TH ST.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
4 Elevators, Sprinklers, &c.
RENTS $1,500 TO $4,500.
W. F. DONNELLY, 99 Nassau St., or Superintendent on premises.

510-512 6TH AVE.
STORE AND BASEMENT
Heart of business section; [illegible] every part [illegible] sprinkler [illegible]
Sixth Ave. 11th St.
J. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th St.

USE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.
For an article on this subject see The New York Times Annual Financial Section, Sunday, January 2, 1916. [illegible] now to [illegible]

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired: 12 P. M., Dec. 13, on their own applications—Serg. A. B. Schryver, Jr., 38, at $875 a year, appointed April 8, 1885. Patrol. G. J. Grace, 31, at $700 a year, appointed Sept. 24, 1883; C. E. Woore, 52, at $700 a year, appointed Nov. 4, 1885; P. M. Evers, 33, at $700 a year, appointed Dec. 3, 1890; T. F. Kehoe, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, at $700 a year, appointed Aug. 6, 1883.

Transfers and Assignments, 4 P. M., Dec. 16—Lieut. D. J. Murphy, 13 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, mounted duty; A. J. Gumbrecht, D. B, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, mounted duty. Mtd. Serg. with horse and equips.—O. J. Walch, 66 to Traf. Div., Subdiv. B. Mtd. Patrol. with horses and equips., from precincts indicated to 33—H. J. Kearney, 63; S. M. Hamilton, 174; C. A. Anderson, 69; J. H. Thomas, 169.

From precincts indicated to Traffic Div.: Subdiv. B—J. Bridegroom, 33; J. J. Hogan, 69; W. W. Rogers, 153; J. C. Carty, 168; D. F. Haggerty, 170; W. S. Brown, 66; G. Feulner, 69; W. Sachs, 153; J. F. Ward, 171; W. J. Lenihan, 173. Subdiv. C—W. L. Kingston, 33; G. E. Siller, 33; T. F. Brady, 66; J. T. Malone, 274; H. Williams, 33; A. McGinley, 33; W. L. Beck, 66. Subdiv. D—W. L. Blair, 172; F. Burns, 173; J. C. Chrestesen, 292; B. E. Leffler, 173; J. I. Young, 173. Patrol, 8 A. M., Dec. 14: W. J. Maher, 292 to Bur. of Tel.

At 4 P. M., Dec. 16, from prects. indicated to Traffic Div.: Subdiv. A—M. Enright, 10; R. J. Weltsch, 18; F. R. Bruns, 38; C. J. Ryan, 14; J. T. McIntyre, 22; C. S. Brown, 172. Subdiv. B—M. F. Sullivan, 17; P. Keane, Jr., 29; M. E. Noble, 26; K. H. Schlimmermeyer, 39. Subdiv. C—G. Meislein, 23; W. F. Allmendinger, 28; A. Blumenthal, 32; J. P. McGannon, 63; T. F. Ryan, 25; J. Bosted, 32; J. Stone, 35; J. F. Kelly, 147.

Temporary Assignments: Capt. Rich. O'Connor, commanding 14 I. D., to command 7 I. D., in addition to his own, 3 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 25.

Lieuts.: T. C. Thompsos, 65, to Boiler Squad, in command, 8 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 20. To Training School from commands indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 20—B. McGovern, 10; [illegible] Gilhooly, 22; E. McAniff, 32; G. H. [illegible]tt, 35; J. A. Howard, 156; C. H. McKin[illegible], C. O.; C. A. Becker, 15; E. J. Dempsey, [illegible]; H. Eson, 83; J. F. Thompson, 39; A. L. Stewart, 157.

Sergts.: M. A. Wall, 12; T. F. Walsh, 26; J. F. Carey, 174; J. McAuliffe, 26; T. Robinson, 29; G. F. Darrow, Traffic C.

Patrol.: V. Standing and W. Kiernan, 16; H. Wagner, 18, and G. W. Simerlein, Bridge, to 28, duty in raided premises, 10 days, 7 P. M., Dec. 16; A. L. Eichell, 26, to clerical duty, 12:01 A. M. to 8 A. M. daily, 15 days, 12 P. M., Dec. 12; J. Callaghan, 28, and J. Connors, Traffic Div., Subdiv. A, to 26, duty in raided premises, 14 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 12; G. J. Werner, 35, as Ptrol Wagon Driver, during absence of Patrol. on sick report, 4 P. M., Dec. 13; J. M. Bedell, 143, to B. B. H. Squad, as motor cycle messenger, 14 days, 12 P. M., Dec. 17; P. Cotter, 145, and J. Dooley, 172, to 149, duty in Aldermanic Chamber, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, 10 days, 5 P. M., Dec. 13; F. White and M. J. Dolan, 172, to Dog Squad, 26 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 15; G. F. Ring, 278, to Bur. of Tel., 30 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 14.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. J. Salmon, 29, and M. Kinnane, 171, to Tr. S., (temp.,) 1 P. M. Dec. 13.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay): Insp. E. I. Walsh, 7 I. D., 3 days, 8 A. M. Dec. 25, balance of vacation; Lieut. F. J. Mott, commanding Boiler Squad, 8 days, 8 A. M. Dec. 20, balance of vacation; without pay: Sergt. C. West, 80, 4 days 4 P. M. Dec. 13; Patrol. C. V. Stevens, 172, 1 day, 8 A. M. Dec. 14.

Sick leave granted: Patrol. J. J. Edmonds, 14, 90 days, 8 A. M. Dec. 16.

Advancements to grades: To $1,400 grade: Patrol. J. J. Burke, 31, Dec. 28; to $1,350 grade: Patrol. E. A. Smith, 277, Dec. 29; to $1,250 grade, Dec. 27: Patrol. B. E. Clarke, 4; W. J. Burns, 21; J. L. Weis, 26; W. J. Saffer, 36; J. L. Joyce, 36; M. J. McKeever, 81; W. H. Hartigan, 145; H. Lorch, 154; W. W. Wohlafker, 156; D. J. Kelly, B. B. H.; T. J. Reilly, 15; T. B. Lynosky, 22; H. D. Bloomfield, 86; J. Lennon, 36; O. M. Goldman, 36; D. A. O'Connell, 143; P. Steiner, 150; J. F. Goldpaugh, 155; M. J. Cullen, 168; L. F. Brancato, D. B.

To $1,250 Grade—P. Van Der Schmidt, 37, Dec. 30; A. Hanover, 26, Dec 18; I. Casseti, D. B., Dec. 18.

To $1,150 Grade, Dec. 24—P. T. O'Leary, 5; J. F. Benner, 12; J. Sapsin, 13; F. W. Robb, 17, J. P. Berendt, 22; W. Rinschler, 31; J. J. McKenna, 31; J. M. Karl, 36; C. Rose, 38; G. J. Ratzman, 65; W. J. King, 151; G. Kluter, 154; H. J. Whitelaw, 166; P. Marino, D. B.; T. Hackett, 10; J. A. Fleck, 13; T. P. McGuire, 15; E. C. Blanken, 21; L. Kaner, 28; G. W. Pape, 31; E. H. Hommel, 32; C. J. Mills, 38; O. J. Westphal, 39; J. H. Guerin, 148; A. Jocher, 153; S. Obraytes, 161; J. F. Braun, 171. To $1,150 Grade—H. Downie, 23, Dec. 26.

Charges dismissed: Patrol. E. J. Blaney, 143, (charges preferred while attached to B. B. H., (assaulted a citizen whom he had taken into custody;) J. Keating, 144, (failed to make complete report;) S. Matthews, 144, (failed to receive 'phone message correctly.)

The following, having passed their probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint, are reprimanded: Patrol. J. J. Donohue, 7, (absent without leave;) S. J. Finnegan, 37, (absent from post;) L. Stillman, 62, (loitering, smoking.)

Dismissed, 2:50 P. M., Dec. 13: Patrol. W. H. Harford, 62, (intoxication.)

Death: Patrol. T. English, 157, 1:15 A. M., Dec. 7.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fireman 1st Gr. A. J. Muir at the 7th Reg't Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer, will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines:

Dec. 16, at 9 A. M.—J. M. Gallagher, Eng. 85; H. C. Schrage, Eng. 273; J. J. Cuff, Eng. 277; E. R. Flanagan, H. & L. 48; M. Hannon, H. & L. 77.

At 10 A. M.—J. S. Casey, Eng. 83; W. J. Brazzell, Eng. 232; J. Kuppstatter, Eng. 272; C. L. Maher, Eng. 279; W. Miller, H. & L. 117.

At 12 Noon.—H. Romanoff, Eng. 78; J. H. Sauerbrey, H. & L. 20; J. J. Murphy, No. 1, H. & L. 41; E. L. Fritz, H. & L. 144; F. Matthies, H. & L. 149.

At 2 P. M.—R. Dammes, Eng. 6; M. J. Walsh, Eng. 85; F. Strobel, Eng. 223; N. F. George, H. & L. 34; J. Clynick, H. & L. 118.

The following candidate for promotion to the rank of Capt. will be permitted to take the mental examination conditionally, subject to a medical re-examination: B. Conlon, H. & L. 34.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Bat. J. J. Henry at repair shops, 66th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Monday, Dec. 20, to complete their course in the automobile school: Fire. 2d gr. G. P. Butler, Eng. 91; Fire. 1st gr. G. W. Wurth, Eng. 283.

Retired: Capt. F. J. Simpson, H. & L. 6, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $1,250, 8 A. M., Dec. 23.

Special leave without pay: Fire. 3d gr. F. Collin, Eng. 89, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 17.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS,
187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARY RAFALSKY & CO.,
66 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Manhatan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, one story and store, 25x55, for light manufacturing; price, $7,000. 90 Nassau St., room 43.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE
a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell, it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate.
Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Modern house, 10 rooms and two baths, overlooking the water; all improvements; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 30 minutes to New York; title guaranteed; easy terms to responsible party. B. Stephenson, 243 West 84th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Four-story house, furnished, 153 West 87th St.; rent, $200 per month. Apply at above address.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Loft about 15x50, between Fiftieth and Seventy-second, near Broadway. Azbill. Columbus 0550.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom. sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Completely furnished private office; reasonable terms. 47 West 34th, Room 450.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Roberts Avenue, North Yonkers, two-story six, seven and eight room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices. Brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Genuine Colonial, Scarsdale—Dignified style, beautiful design, staunch construction; 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; $13,000, easy terms. Ranken-Ellery, 103 Park Av., New York. Tel. 6471 Murray Hill.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

For Sale.—Desirable home; 12 rooms; steam heat; newly decorated. 406 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon. Owner, on premises.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Chatsworth Heights, Larchmont Manor. 30 E. 42d St. Phone 7327 Murray Hill.

Hudson River,
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

JAMAICA, B. W. I.
For Rent.—Furnished bungalow for the season, January to May; beautifully situated, overlooking the Caribbean Sea; on private grounds of a Winter resident. Address 790 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

Closing out 141 lots, 20x150; near Westhampton; $3 each; not less than 5 sold; former price $50 each; high land; good for Summer camp; buy now, keep until next boom, then sell; why not take a flier on 10 or 20! J. W., Room 1,107, 347 5th Av.

Forced to sacrifice very attractive bungalow, all improvements; very little cash and $25 a month buys it; 45 minutes out. 608 Century Building, 1 West 34th St.

Small farm, suitable for poultry raising; good soil; near town; 100-foot front; $275; $10 down, $3 monthly. A. Brand, Huntington, L. I.

AN ISLAND IN LONG ISLAND SOUND,
one of the best, can be bought right.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

FARMERS, SEE HERE! 195 acres of best valley land, ALL UNDER CULTIVATION except that occupied by buildings and roads; $136 per acre was paid for it, but $68 will buy it because estate must be settled; this money-making farm now producing bumper crops will not appeal to the novice who prefers fancy buildings even with poor land. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 14, Nutley, N. J.

Furnished house for rent; 8 rooms, 2 baths; near Summit station; $60 monthly. Phone Chelsea 939. L 70 Times.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

New homes in East Orange. Write for booklet. Philip J. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R Linbarger, 197 North Av.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

SOUTHERN LANDS are low in price, but high in productive value; make two to four crops a year and give largest profits in grain, vegetables, fruits, live stock, and dairying. Unsurpassed climate; good markets. Southern progress is on the Southern Railway. Publications on request. M. V. Richards, Commissioner, Room 219 Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. Bergen County Farm, 15 to 25 acres, up to $5,000 or cash; also want 100-acre farm, modernized house, macadam road, within 4 hours, under $10,000. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

WANTED—Small building or large loft; manufacturing; no brokers; details by mail only; don't call. Bliss, 391 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Between Madison and Park.—Exquisitely furnished five-room apartment; modern building; sacrifice, $100 to responsible party. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5726.

MADISON AV. and 65th St.—For rent, $80, attractively furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath, kitchenette. L 76 Times.

West Side.

DESIRABLE furnished apartment to sublet, Winter, longer period; have 95 per cent. of apartments offered west side below 120th St.; $100 upward. Write, phone, call for special list. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments,
choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Attractive, furnished apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

ARTISTIC and elegantly furnished high class apartment, 5 rooms and large foyer; references required. Y 221 Times Annex.

BUSINESS LADY will share 6-room elevator apartment with couple; reasonable. Audubon 6664.

98th St., West, Schuyler Arms Hotel.—Furnished apartments, with or without kitchens.

Apartments of quality; furnished, unfurnished. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av., (42d.)

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

West Side

BROADWAY, s. e. cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

5 LARGE ROOMS, $55—$60.
6 LIGHT ROOMS, $55—$60.
7 CORNER ROOMS, $75—$80.
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

N. E. COR. 107TH ST. AND BROADWAY,
7 rooms and bath.
Southern exposure; all outside rooms.
Corner apartment; $1,200.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

11 Monroe Place, Heights, (10 minutes Wall St.)—One and two room and bath apartments, $20, $28; half Manhattan rents; telephones, vacuum cleaning, service.

Choice six-room apartment, with bath, electric light, telephone; rent $38; high-class house. 424 West 146th Street, adjoining Convent Avenue.

TO SUBLET
One 3-room kitchenette and bath, one 4 room, including kitchen and bath. 435 West 119th Street.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms; high-class elevator housekeeping apartments; $60. Supt.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

202-4 West 96th.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rents $30-$32.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Small apartment, unfurnished, 3 or 4 rooms, upper west side; must be cheap rent. Box B. B., 93 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Ideal location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Attractive double room, with alcove; nice neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; good home cooking; moderate.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large rooms; excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

IRVING PL., 71.—Room, private bath; also small rooms; exceptional board. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV, 627.—Newly furnished rooms, private French family; steam heat, telephone, excellent table; reasonable; 54th St.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Single rooms, with board; table excellent.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Comfortable rooms, double, single; steam, phone; exceptional board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

50TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large room for couple or two gentlemen and single room with board in first-class French boarding house; table d'hote dinner.

54TH ST, 54 WEST.—First-class rooms, table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large, single, sunny room; private bathroom; references exchanged.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

72D, 253 WEST. — WELL-FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; SUPERIOR TABLE.

73D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH TASTE, FRENCH CONVERSATION, Parisienne offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; excellent cuisine.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor, refined surroundings, parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Room with bath; single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front sunny room; reasonable; small room; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av., (Pension Luquelle.)—Handsome suite in rose, twin beds; attractive front rooms; private baths; unsurpassed table, electricity.

79TH, 114 and 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; peinty of heat; Southern cooking; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable home accommodations; small, medium rooms; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large room; private bathroom; hall room, second floor; references.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Single rooms; homey atmosphere; table guests; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 23 W.—Richly furnished large room; private bath; meals; service; appointments of unusual excellence.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, steam heat; reasonable; boarding house.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double room with bath; separate beds; electricity; superior table; American home; $28; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Corner rooms, with private bath; home cooking. Maslin.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room in modern private house; meals optional.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room; beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated. Morningside 2123.

123D, 104 WEST.—Christian family has two rooms, bath; every convenience; exceptional board.

126TH, 174 WEST.—THE NORWOOD.
Corner 7th Av. Family hotel. No cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large room, closet, running water; good meals; telephone; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Apt. 4; attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome, private corner house; elevator; steam heat; will rent handsomely furnished second floor room; also single room; single, en suite.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St. Subway.)—Suite of rooms, private bath, excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; single or en suite; high-class elevator apartment; housekeeping suite; moderate. Nelson.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

52D, (591 Lexington Av.)—Bedroom; comfortable; all conveniences; private apartment. Chimoules.

DESIRABLE, large front room, one flight; one other large room; suitable for studio. 57th. 6087 Plaza.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Large and small rooms, open fireplaces, steam, electricity; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large and small, communicating, together, or separate; steam; electricity; references.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove; running water, bath; private house; $7.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, baths; telephone; steam heat; "L"; board optional; also suites of two rooms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; elevator; electricity; telephone. Keen.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor; private bath; steam heat; all conveniences; reasonable.

68TH, 42 WEST.—IT'S A COLD DAY! HOW ARE YOU FIXED FOR THE WINTER? ROOM SO COLD THAT YOU MUST GO TO A MOVIE OR SHIVER? COME HERE! BEST COMFORT AND GOOD CHEER.

68TH, 77 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; electricity; telephone; shower bath; moderate. Carter.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room with running water, adjoining bath; also smaller room; steam heat; continuous hot water supply; superior service.

70TH, 43 WEST.—Number of unusual rooms, substantially furnished; exclusive block; modern conveniences.

70TH, 263 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, single or en suite; kitchenette; all conveniences; reasonable.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room, in quiet, refined house; appropriate married couple.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Very well heated large, single, connecting rooms; bath adjoining.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Attractive, large room, next to bath; second floor; reference.

72D, 22 WEST.—Handsome, large, desirable rooms; private baths; parquet floors; references.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and small room; private bath. M. Lues.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

73D, 103 WEST.—Room, private bath; room adjoining bath; telephone; moderate; gentlemen.

73D, 173 WEST.—One double and single room; moderate; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room with private bath; all conveniences; board; 'phone.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful southern exposure; single or double room; near park; reasonable.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms; also other rooms; private bath; single, double.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Large well-furnished room; reference required.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Well heated, medium rooms; plenty of hot water; $5-$6; telephone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; refined surroundings; attractive home; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, single, en suite; private baths; electricity; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Nice sunny, heated, medium rooms; select house; $4-$6.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, private bath, home comforts, reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, comfortable, homelike, with private family; telephone; reference.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room, with, without bath; refined; reasonable.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished front parlor and bedroom, suitable two; kitchen privileges. Koenig.

82D, 23 WEST.—Rent large floor front rooms; newly furnished; phone; references.

83D, 15 WEST.—Warm, comfortable furnished rooms; quiet, homelike; special rates permanent guests.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Desirable, large room; private bath; small room.

87TH ST., 105 WEST.—Newly furnished house; baths, all conveniences; large rooms; reasonable.

89TH, 101 WEST.—Suite of two rooms; also one small room; cheerful, homelike surroundings; central to cars; references. Barnes.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms, private baths, electric lights, parquet floors; $3.50, $6, $10.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Private residence; large, small rooms, adjoining bath; every comfort.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Immense room; elegantly furnished; light housekeeping; moderate, complete, high-class; kitchen privileges; ideal for couple. 3-D.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; subway station; nicely furnished room.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Eighth floor south; open view; radiator, electricity; maid; two other people in apartment. Clarke.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Comfortable, attractive, heated room, adjoining bath; elevator apartments. Hart.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 21.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single room; reasonable. Hale.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Apartment 4 R E; large, sunny front rooms, beautifully furnished; also single rooms; quiet; opposite Columbia subway.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, adjoining bath, shower; gentleman. Macdonald.

141ST ST., 415 WEST.—Two large rooms; private washrooms adjoining; single or en suite; private house; references.

142D, 600 WEST.—Apt. 45; large outside room; lavatory, shower; elevator; moderate.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Telephone 3903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th St.)—Warm, sunny room; refined surroundings; good home cooking. Jantzen.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—Two well-furnished outside rooms; private family. Apt. 44.

HOTEL CECIL, 150 St. Nicholas Av.—Handsomely furnished suites and rooms; attractive rates.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY.
Exceptional accommodations; large rooms, suite, private bath; convenient subway, elevated, 110th St. station; bachelor, couple; board optional; excellent French cuisine; references exchanged. Opportunity, Box 171 Times.

Riverside Drive, 120, (North Corner 84th.)—Ten and eleven all-light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. Stewart.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service, restaurant; very moderate priced.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING, (Y. M. C. A.,) located in Brooklyn's finest residential district, only 30 minutes from downtown New York. All rooms equipped with hot and cold water, electric lights, steam heat, and telephone. Use of gymnasium, shower baths and swimming pool, bowling, billiard room, elevator service. $3.50 to $4 per week. Two in room, add $1. Bedford Branch, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MONROE PLACE, 38, (Brooklyn.)—Doctor's office; select neighborhood; central location.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants furnished room, with breakfast, with refined private family in high-class neighborhood near Riverside Drive. W 47 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert double entry bookkeeper; eight years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance; best references; salary $15. W 51 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, desires work evenings; capable of controlling accounts accurately; references. W 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; typist; $15. B 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, competent to take full charge; salary, $14. A 367 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; double entry; competent to take full charge; salary, $14. A 367 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID wants work in small hotel. Address Maid, Box 24, 1,364 Broadway.

COMPANION.
A refined girl of 21, good family, desires position as guest-companion to wealthy woman; able to help entertain in the best society; bright, cheerful; speaks four languages; musical; accustomed to travel. Address T 173 Times.

COMPANION, &c. — Woman, (25,) refined, congenial, adaptable, wishes position as companion, nurse, masseuse; references; ladies only; home atmosphere before salary. Egleston, 1,284 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

COMPANION-NURSE wishes situation; experienced with elderly persons, also with nervous and invalid cases; refined American woman. W 56 Times.

COOK, &c.—American woman; excellent cook, laundress; six years' city references. Cunningham, 441 Park Av.

DRESSMAKER, stylish, ambitious, needs work by the day in families; willing to do anything; no agents. W 54 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — $2.50 daily; out; suits, evening gowns; alterations. Phone Hensley, 5790 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER, exclusive styles, wishes customers; will go out by day. T 100 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Day or week; washing, ironing; sleep home. Kontnick, 205 East 103d St.

SEAMSTRESS. — French seamstress; refined sewer; private family; good references. L. B., 250 West 67th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION; KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH AND GERMAN; EXCELLENT PERSONALITY; CAN TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE; TRANSCRIBES DICTATION ACCURATELY AND NEATLY; $10. FAUSTINA L. CULHANE, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; hard worker; $7 per week. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER; Christian; good personality; 3 years' experience; good education; reliable, trustworthy, painstaking; grammatical scholar; $12; references. A 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; neat, active girl; American; ten months' experience; use adding machine, stencils; no agency; $8. B 268 Times Downtown.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns limousine town car, thoroughly overhauled; gray whipcord lining; painted Brewster green and black, lighter green wheels; equipment complete, including Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting, left-hand drive, centre control; new appearance and new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Tel. 7600 Columbus.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., INC.,
AUTO BODY BUILDERS.
Several limousine and landaulet bodies, new and used; reasonable prices.
Well-equipped Body Repair Department.
250 West 54th St. Circle 787.

Baker Electric, 4 or 5 Pass. Coupe, just completely overhauled and painted Brewster green; new high capacity Exide Battery, Motz Cushion tires; $1,150. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West. Phone Col. 2830.

Several limousines and landaulet bodies, good makes, for sale at reasonable prices; well equipped body repair department. Brooks-Ostruk Co., Auto Body Builders, 250 West 54th St. Telephone.

National Series V-3, left drive toy tonneau; electrical equipment and extras; beautiful car at an attractive price. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Oldsmobile, landaulet, big six, 1914 model; in perfect condition; specially built body; cost $4,500. Robert T. Neely, 110 W. 34th St.

S. G. V. (1914) LANDAULET, LIKE NEW. Fiat (1915) Limousine Town Car, "30." Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Ford, full panel body; bargain; demonstrate. 'Phone Schuyler 10124. Robert Willoughby, 183 West 87th St.

Stutz 1913, speedster, special outside exhaust, &c.; very fast; bargain. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful limousine, landaulet, Packard town car by the day, week, month. J. Zorn, 425 West 54th St. Phone Col. 9649.

"Packard" limousine; rent by month moderately. Arrow Garage, 142 West 50th St. Circle 1864.

Renault landaulet, nicely appointed, monthly solicited. E. Block, 218 West 65th St. 3258 Columbus.

Beautiful Renault limousine, monthly; reasonable. Brooks, 182 East 73d St. 3130 Lenox.

Packard Limousine, private car, for hire; will sell at right price. 4300 Plaza.

Pierce Arrow, 6-48, limousine, to desirable parties, $300 monthly. Columbus 8963.

Will rent S. G. V. town car to responsible party. Bader, 31 West 61st.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobile wanted (valued about $1,800) for equity in corner plot, 150x125, at Mountain Lakes, N. J. Smith, 415 Fuller Building, Jersey City.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; quick, accurate; good speller; plain penman; any typewriter; American; no agency; $7. B 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wishes position where earnest endeavor and good work is appreciated; long technical experience; $15. Holden, 272 West 139th St.

STENOGRAPHER; expert; six years' experience; take rapid dictation; transcribe accurately; good English scholar; Christian; $15. B 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, reliable, business-like; familiar with office details; good speller and grammarian; $10. B 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business school, desires position, moderate salary. Helen Lynch, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza—2994.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; high school graduate; office assistant; 2 years' experience; neat appearance. Miss Reis, 2,424 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, rapid, accurate, competent, high school graduate, $15. Miss A. B., 2,094 5th Av.; Harlem 3093 J.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter, neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

NURSE—Graduate obstetric nurse wishes position in a doctor's office; highest references. Apply Moody, 546 West 156th St.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; thoroughly capable; businesslike; neat appearance; $8. B 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, neat, accurate; familiar office work. Corinne, 470 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, (20.)—Three years' experience; reliable references. B 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; familiar office duties; any line; $12. B 266 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY as secretary or companion, permanent or visiting; French, English. W 33 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 20, four years' experience in general office work, wants position with reliable firm. Address E. B., care of Dubroff, 1,420 43d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; excellent cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, laundresses, waitresses, (Swedish,) $25; houseworkers, German, $25; nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6910 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. 5339 Riverside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen for our jewelry, leather goods, books, umbrellas, stationery, fancy goods, handkerchiefs, waists, art embroidery, ribbons, and toy departments. Apply to Superintendent.
ALSO
DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls as parcel wrappers; come with working certificate or proof of age. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

BRIGHT WOMAN to call on millinery and specialty shops; good opportunity; salary and commission. 1,476 Broadway, Room 904.

CASHIERS.
Experienced in department store service. Apply Superintendent, Rothenberg & Co., 34 West 14th St.

CONSUMER SALESWOMEN.

Educated young ladies, with cooking experience, to co-operate with grocery stores introducing RYZON, the perfect baking powder, into homes of the highest type.

Work begins Jan. 3; weekly salary and expense allowance, with advancement as earned.

Apply by letter in own handwriting, stating age, education, business, and cooking experience.

Address RYZON, Room 534,
25 Broad St., New York City.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
TUBE-ROOM CASHIERS.
ONLY THOSE WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY.
Apply at employment office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HEARN,
WEST 14TH STREET,
REQUIRES
EXPERIENCED SALESCLERKS
FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Family residing in nearby suburb needs competent woman as housekeeper and to care for children, 10, 7, and 2 years old. Address, with particulars and wages, L 224 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAID.—General housework family three and help care for baby. Bell, 527 West 121st.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITOR, by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given beginners; commission. Apply branch office, 18 East 42d St.

MODEL.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust; previous experience unnecessary. Apply to R. P. Marsh, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

MODELS. SIZE 36, TO TRY ON DRESSES. SAMUEL FLOERSHEIMER & BROS., 2 WEST 33D ST.

NURSE wanted, white, to care for two children; sleep home; personal references required. Apartment 627, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced; $6 and upward, according to sales. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SODA DISPENSERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several soda dispensers of neat appearance; applicants having previous experience will only be considered. Apply to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, about three years' experience; state salary desired. B 292 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and copyist, in law office; under 25; $8. L 225 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and dictograph operator, American, in law office; salary, $15. Answer, giving age, experience, education, and references. B 275 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU,
170 Broadway.
BOOKKEEPER, typist, downtown, $15.
TYPIST, speedy, also filer, $12.
Other openings.

Stenographers wanted; $12, $10, $8, $6; stenographer-bookkeepers. Lamb's Agency, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER wanted for high-class position. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St., the originators of secretarial training in America; conducted by college professors and practical business men; prepares students for social and commercial secretaries, and desirable Government vacancies; individual tuition. Apply Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE
FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) B'way, 72d.

SHORTHAND EVENING SPEED CLUB, law stenography, secretarial, and all commercial subjects. DAY AND EVENING. Merchants & Bankers' Business School, Madison Av., at 58th St. S. C. Estey, Principal.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—A.—"NOT JUST 'AN ADVERTISING MAN,' BUT A PRACTICAL SALES BUILDER." A profit-earning advertising man, with 15 years' practical experience, desires a part time or a permanent JOB with one big or several small manufacturers, or an advertising agency that needs a GENUINE SERVICE man; my ability evidence and your knowledge of men will PROVE my value; I'm employed, never was out of work; do not drink; age 31, married. Wages are a secondary consideration; a practical, CAPABLE economist. L 17 Times.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, audited, systematized; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

A1 AUDITOR, credit man and office manager, (38;) good executive, best references, desires position managerial capacity. W 37 Times.

AMERICAN, 27, college education, wishes office or outside position as salesman or representative. Sterling, W 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT. — Expert; take complete charge of all books; modern systems; 7 years' commercial training in highest institutions and N. Y. University, and 4 years' experience as accountant for large concerns; seeks connection with reliable firm where business ability and brains count; highest references. W 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, credit man, and manager of good executive ability; 14 years' experience; forceful correspondent; modern systematizer; highest references; salary moderate. W 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 12 years' experience, office manager, correspondent, active, reliable man, desires permanent position where hard work and loyalty will be appreciated. B 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Assistant Stenographer.—Young man, (19,) high school graduate, fully experienced, accurate, energetic; salary moderate; references. B 289 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, correspondent; 10 years former concern; dissolution of firm compels change; salary secondary; good opening. M 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, general office man, (32,) wishes employment; 12 years last office; well recommended; $18. B. S., 104 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Beginner; excellent penman, accurate at figures; moderate salary. William Knieberg, 695 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER, very good references, desires position with commercial house. B 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28; thoroughly experienced double entry; excellent references. Fischer, 820 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, Wall St. experience, desires position with reliable brokers. B 286 Times Downtown.

BOY, (17,) 2 years high school, wishes office position, filing and mailing experience. Jelsik, 347 East 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Charles Deegan, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, single, (22,) wishes position; private; good reference; moderate; city or country. Oldfield, 48 Birch St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 7 years; any car; private; city, country; first-class references. Schwartz, 1,268 3d Av. 3188 Lenox.

CLERK.—High school graduate, (18½,) desires any position. Rosen, 105 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—Family wishes to secure position for coachman, employed fourteen years; is sober, industrious, and competent; discontinues account death in family. B 267 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young college man, 24, seeks any connection; no soliciting. B 210 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, competent and reliable, 9 years in last place. Kunsman, 1,200 Van Alst Av., Astoria. Tel. 111 Astoria.

GRANT ME AN INTERVIEW.—Young man, 19; three years' export experience; familiar with shipping South America. B 297 Times Downtown.

HOUSEHOLD or other light duties, cultured, elderly man; neat, clean; can do plain cooking; does not smoke nor drink; good references. A. E. Smythe, 629 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

JAPANESE general houseworker or cook, thoroughly experienced, wishes position in gentleman's place or small family; will go anywhere; best references. Matsu, care of Y. M. C. A., 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE BOY, attending night school, wishes position in good family or office. Miyashi, 177 West 97th.

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE, maintaining an office in St. Louis, is open to represent one or two going concerns for the Middle Southwest on a strictly commission basis; highest credentials. W 48 Times.

MESSENGER.—Reliable, middle-aged man can devote part time to your business; carry parcels, samples, and gifts; good references. Burg, 606 West 40th St.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, credits, systematizer; 21 years' office experience. A 357 Times Downtown.

PROOF READER.—Educated young man, experienced stenographer, with initiative and originality, desires position immediately. B 282 Times Downtown.

SALES ENGINEER.—Open Jan. 1 for position requiring a man with wide building and traveling experience in sales and negotiations. W 53 Times.

SALESMAN, residence Chicago, age 28, married, now successfully employed, desires to change position Jan 1; view of permanency and future; territory Chicago and vicinity; reasonable drawing account; commission basis; highest credentials. K 141 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (35,) desires connection first of year with a good house; 12 years' experience, marine hardware, cordage, wire rope, cotton duck; good personal appearance; ability to meet men; best references. Apartment 14, 134 Linden Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, (29,) Christian, possessing ability, experience, and personality essential for high-class position, desires connection with responsible concern for local territory. B 294 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, aggressive, good personality, age 27; city or road; best of references. W. S., 9 Times.

SECRETARY, &c.—Virilent, ambitious American, Christian, 23 years old, 2½ years in last position, seeks opportunity for advancement; secretaryship or high-class clerical work; first-class correspondent; familiar with German language and all makes of typewriters; salary secondary importance; best references; lives with parents. Write Success, 57 West 68th St., city.

SECRETARY.—Young man, excellent appearance, education, over ten years' experience, desires position as confidential secretary; has held responsible positions; accustomed meeting people of education and refinement; has excellent knowledge of Spanish. T 171 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; TAKES FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; WILLING AND OBLIGING; $10. CARL ROSENHAUS, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, (19;) experienced, accurate figures; good penman; high school education. B 248 Times Downtown.

VALET or houseman wishes position in private family. M. Hope, 207 East 14th.

VALET.—Reliable; 7 years' experience; good references; age 26; tall. W 49 Times.

WALL ST. BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience, desires to make connection with a Wall St. house. B 281 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—(29,) now employed; well educated; five years' outside selling experience; capable correspondent; theoretical knowledge of advertising; desires to represent high class manufacturer, selling to jobbing trade either with article in demand or opening in this market; salary and commission. Y 283 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) now employed as cigar clerk and cashier, desires to join a sales department where he would be given a chance to learn the manufactured products and then go out to sell the same. Walenrod, 1,433 Vyse Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 18, intelligent, ambitious, office and factory experience, knowledge typewriting, unquestionable reference, seeks position with advancement. B 298 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with wide experience in efficiency, and also in perfecting a garment, desires to communicate with a large clothing house. Addres Abe Kleiman, 98 Woodward St., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) neat, energetic worker, desires position with prospects of becoming salesman; knowledge of bookkeeping; will do anything; best references. W 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, typist, some experience, desires position in office or bank; good reference. B 274 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires position; best recommendations. W 58 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COLLECTOR for installment accounts for New York publishing house; must have had previous experience; commission and salary; give references and full particulars as to previous employment. W 52 Times.

EVENING TEACHERS for every high school subject wanted in private school in Manhattan, $15 for five evenings a week; school open all year. Y 287 Times Annex.

HIGH-GRADE man wanted take charge New York salesroom leading store fixture manufacturer; office and selling experience; splendid opportunity; full particulars first letter. Box Y265 Times Annex.

KNITTER wanted; one that understands how to handle help and can look after sewing machines, and also make samples and create new styles; good salary paid. Address Knitter, Box 133 Times Downtown.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
AN ADVERTISING MAN.
Only those who have had thorough department store experience will be considered. Apply by letter, stating qalifications and referenees, &c.

MACHINE HANDS; New Britain machines; turret and monitor lathe operators. Apply 416 East 106th St.

MAN WHO SPEAKS SPANISH to act as assistant to export manager; must be good floor salesman and able to dictate letters. B 293 Times.

MANAGER.—A successful magazine of large circulation needs a manager of circulation of wide experience. Address Box Y 284 Times Annex.

MEN'S CLOTHING DESIGNER.—C. KENYON COMPANY, 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

OFFICE BOY.—Willing to work hard; good penman. Address, with full particulars, P. O. Box 750.

SALESMAN.—High-grade stock salesman to sell preferred stock, New York corporation for treasury account, controlling monopoly protected by basic patents exceptionally good; commission. L 227 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Representative house, popular-priced line of silk dresses; A1 man for Middle West and New York offices; only man with good following need apply; commission. L 77 Times.

SALESMAN, well acquainted with the dress costume and waist trade to sell trimmings on a commission basis. Adress L 69 Times.

SALESMAN.—Neckwear, Middle West, with following; drawing account; commission basis. Y 286 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with good selling experience; commission. Washington Rubber Bag Co., 108 East Houston St.

SALESMEN.—Wideawake salesmen wanted; salary and commission. 246 West 56th.

SOLICITOR.—Life insurance solicitor by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given beginners; commission. Apply Branch Office, 18 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man about three years' experience; state salary desired. B 291 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS, experienced on tools, jigs, and fixtures. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

TOOLMAKERS.—Competent toolmakers. Apply 416 East 106th St.

TRAVELING SALESMAN by wholesale paper house, located in Pacific Northwest, handling wholesale only, both wrapping and printing stock, to work both lines country and city territory; splendid opportunity for advancement to the right parties; in replying state age, experience, nationality, salary expected to start with, and whether married or single. T 169 Times.

TYPEWRITER AND STENOGRAPHER. — Young man not over 20 years, in office dry goods commission house; must be rapid typewriter operator, with a good knowledge of stenography, and assist in office; Remington machine; state age, salary, and reference in own handwriting. B 295 Times Downtown.

WAIST SALESMEN
To represent the largest middle blouse house as side line on straight commission basis; state territory. Y 279, Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN with experience in sample department wholesale woolen firm; state age, references, and salary expected. B 296 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Will the ladies kindly return muff found in taxicab Monday afternoon, going from 45th St. and 6th Av. to the Tube at 33d St. and Broadway, to the Cashier Waldorf-Astoria, and receive reward?

LOST—Monday, Dec. 13, on Harlem Division train leaving Grand Central at 9:35 P. M., package of papers in large manila envelope. Finder will receive reward at Gramatan Hotel, Bronxville, N. Y.

LOST—Gold waltham watch, gold pin, monogram "A. S.," No. 39,447, Lexington Av., 56th-59th, crosstown car, Broadway car, 65th-67th; reward. Hotel Marie Antoinette, room 300.

LOST—Diamond and star sapphire bracelet, between Knickerbocker Theatre and 140 West 55th, Sunday night; liberal reward. Notify M. Howard.

LOST—In or about Waldorf-Astoria, gent's two-diamond and emerald centre ring, on Dec. 4; liberal reward. Return to Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Lady's small handbag, Hudson Tube, Monday; pocketbook inclosed; keys, stamps, check. Return Lois Meredith, 153 W. 57th St.

LOST—Pearl ring surrounded by diamonds, Dec. 14, subway, 23d St., Grand Central Station; reward. Whipple, 17 Madison Av.

LOST—In or about Waldorf-Astoria, Dec. 12, diamond and ruby ring. Liberal reward. Return to Waldorf-Astoria Cashier.

LOST.—Circular pearl breastpin, Dec. 11, between 125th and 145th, 8th Av. Return to Owen, 703 West 180th. Reward.

LOST.—Gold bar pin set with fresh-water pearls; reward. Apartment 8 E, 318 West 100th St.

LOST—Gold fob, "J. A. T.," 148th, 145th, Broadway; reward. Tickner, 3,610 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond ring, Sunday, Dec. 12, in box; keepsake; reward. 504 West 129th St.

$50 REWARD for return of black leather purse, initialed M. B. U., containing money, diamond circle pin, and name cards of owner, lost Dec. 9 on Broadway or 10th Av. car. Communicate Studin & Sonnenberg, 55 Liberty St.

$250 REWARD
for ring, ruby and two diamonds, lost Sunday evening; no questions asked. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. at 48th St.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to The Delaware and Hudson Company for the issuance of duplicate Subscription Receipt for Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) of Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Convertible Gold Bonds of that Company No. V-118, the property of Margaret A. Brown, 2,350 Broadway, New York City, said receipt having been lost or destroyed on or about November 9th, 1915.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Attention, Saloon and Restaurant Men!—Have two places, must sell one; cafe and restaurant; price, $4,000, part cash; long lease; seating capacity, 200; rent, $180 monthly; license, $500 year; day and night; adjoining big burlesque house, two shows daily; trial given; no agents. Inquire at Empire Restaurant, 122-124 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

Exceptional opportunity for clever, ambitious man or woman with capital as partner in reliable established business; money needed to open New York store; party who is accepted must be ambitious, intelligent, experienced in the high-class methods of metropolitan distribution and with some ideas. Address Silversmith, Y 285 Times Annex.

Wonderful opportunity to secure the most prominent corner store in Memphis, Tenn.; suitable for jewelry, drug, or any high-grade retail business; rents reasonable; building now being erected. Plans and particulars address I. Katzenberger, 357 4th Av., New York. Phone 9800 Madison Square.

For Sale.—Genuine sacrifice of whole or part of well-established manufacturing business of ladies' garments, doing business with largest stores from coast to coast; extraordinary chance for one or two capable men, with about $5,000 each. P. O. Box 47, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Capable executive and salesman seeks connection with reputable house as salesman, or selling agency in vicinity for staple commodity, preferably wholesale or retail dry goods trade; commission basis only; highest references; give particulars. Confidential, T 109 Times.

ESTABLISHED LONDON AGENT requires selling or distribution agency for purely American house, (no Germans,) or would act as correspondent or London office for export, &c., on reasonable terms; first-class references. Write Pape, Regent House, Kingsway, London.

Restaurant, dining room, and kitchen, established some 3½ years, to lease in an apartment house, seventy-two families; upper west side, city. Apply Superintendent, Royal Grand, 160 Claremont Av., City.

Will sell rights to manufacture and stock of "Fighting for Fun," war game. Columbia Company, 102 Fulton St.

Do you desire to be represented in China? I intend to return shortly; 15 years' experience. W 55 Times.

Fully equipped hat factory for sale at a sacrifice; future delivery orders on hand. B 300 Times Downtown.

Cloak and suit plant for sale; fully equipped, with twelve machines. 147 West 22d St., 4th floor.

Good future for partner with services to extend business. Hardware, 3,525 Broadway.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

DISCOUNTING
of outstanding accounts and advances on merchandise are strictly our specialty. We urgently request Manufacturers and Jobbers who can use additional funds to call on us. Our terms are liberal, our methods readily understood. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

WE ADVANCE MONEY
to manufacturers and wholesalers; bills purchased, accounts financed; strictly confidential. Standard Discount Co., Inc., 949 Broadway, New York.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS
at one-half manufacturers' cost; fine, new rebuilt machines; satisfaction guaranteed; No. 5, $35 up; No. 3, $40, (14 in. carriage.) Buck Standard Typewriter Co., 280 B'way.

For Sale.—A large quantity of new aluminum cooking utensils, stamped material, German made; excellent quality. United Smelting & Aluminum Company, New Haven, Conn.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—Suits, overcoats, etc.; $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Three Oriental rugs for sale cheap. Kirsch, 18 West 31st St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, 23 or 24, high school graduate preferred, to do statistical work exclusively for the present in purchasing department of large manufacturing concern; one willing to master details and learn the business; value of position depends upon experienced and proven ability; previous experience desirable, but willingness to start at bottom and learn most important. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, references, nationality, experience, if any, and salary expected, "Chemicals," B 299 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years, in office of corporation where there is a good opportunity for advancement; high school education and neat appearance essential; salary to start, $6. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, nationality, &c., B 290 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 Court St., Brooklyn.
Numerous openings for young men, viz: Assistant bookkeeper, $10; multigraph operator and clerk, beginner, $9; 3 billing machine operators, $14; cost clerk, $15; two clerical men, good penmen, (banking,) $15; assistant foreman machine shop; draughtsmen, jigs and tools, $20; college men, (2,) openings in large corporation, $12, $15; sales openings for two active, young men.

BOWTELL'S BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU,
170 Broadway.
BOOKKEEPER, full set; Jersey opening; $20.
STENOGRAPHERS, several, $15-$18-$20.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN.—If you can read, and hammer a nail straight, earn $25 to $75 weekly, in a professional trade with the greatest possibilities; learned quickly in spare time; no book study. For particulars write for free Booklet "B," The Dentists' Laboratories, Inc., School of Mechanical Dentistry, 23 W. 45th St., N. Y. Greatest of ALL. Licensed by the Regents.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HASTEN TO RELIEVE THE NEEDIEST CASES

Four-Year-Old Boy Gets $50 for Braces, So He Can Play on Christmas Day.

DEFORMED GIRL IS AIDED

Total Contributions Yesterday, $4,800, and Full Amount for Two Days, $6,315.

Those who gave and those who received are happy today, because 11 of the 100 neediest cases, described in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, have had their needs provided for and are able to face the Winter with new hope and courage and with the means of fighting on. Total contributions yesterday exceeded $4,800, and seven more cases were fully relieved, making eleven for the two days.

Sylvia, the fifteen-year-old girl, who was betrayed and left with a fatherless baby to care for, has the assurance that she can keep her baby and that she need worry no more about her own maintenance. The sum of $170 has been sent to the State Charities Aid Association to enable Sylvia to recover her health and strength. Her pitiful story was 83 in the list of 100.

Four-year-old Philip is happy, too, for Santa Claus will see that he gets the strong new braces he needs, so that the frail little man can play in comfort this glad Christmas. Philip has not been in the world long or seen a great deal of it, but he knows it is a kind and beautiful world, else the $50 his braces are to cost would not be provided for him. Philip's appeal came from the State Charities Aid Association, and his case is 18.

The sixteen-year-old girl, who lost her place because she was color blind and who has been ill and despairing ever since, now has provision for her care till she is able to go to work again, where it will not matter if red looks yellow to her. Hers was Case 76, and was reported by the State Charities Aid Association.

Little Girl's Life Saved.

The little girl of 7, ill from lack of food, has received the help she needed to get rosy and well. Her's was Case 22, and her family said they could struggle along somehow, if her life was saved. One hundred and fifty dollars, too, has been given for the children whose mother was in a hospital and whose father had tuberculosis.

The mother whose husband recently lost his right arm, has $40 to tide her and the children over their hard times.

The case of the 7-year-old girl, 22 on the list, was reported by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as was Case 63, in which the husband had lost his arm. Case 75, in which the father is consumptive and the mother in a hospital, is among those reported by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

The State Charities Aid Association also reported yesterday full provision for the deformed 8-year-old girl, who needs clinical treatment.

With the $1,500 received on Monday, gifts for the 100 neediest cases now total $6,315. Of that amount $2,973 was reported from the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, about $1,500 from the Charity Organization Society, $1,063 from the State Charities Aid Association, and $649 from the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Some Gifts Overlap.

Contributions of $130 have been sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES, one, a check for $25, on Monday. Yesterday $100 was received from Selma A. Liebmann, to be divided equally among the four associations handling the cases, and $5 was sent by an anonymous contributor.

Really $424 should be added to the total of gifts, for that sum was received yesterday by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to be applied in relieving cases for which the entire amount required had already been obtained.

"Those gifts have not been formally acknowledged," said Jonathan A. Rawson, Jr., Executive Secretary, "because we have written the contributors, asking if they would not be willing for their gifts to be used for relief of cases which have as yet received small assistance. Many contributors to the Christmas fund have provided for such contingencies by stating that their gifts could be used at our discretion for any case."

B. C. Smith of the Charity Organization Society, and Homer Folks, Jr., of the State Charities Aid Association both spoke of the total of contributions as exceeding the amount received on the first two days a year ago, but remarked that all four of the organizations have among their cases several for which no contributions have been specified. Now that some of the more tragic, or apparently more tragic, cases have been wholly cared for, it is hoped that those whose distress, though commonplace in kind, is really great and pitiful, will receive a heartier response for their needs.

One of the most enthusiastic over the generous responses already made was Theodore W. Hanigan, Financial Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, which has seven of the one hundred cases to care for.

"The officers of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities feel the deepest gratitude to THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Mr. Hanigan, "for the splendid way in which it presented this year's stories of needy families. And they are grateful, also, to the people of New York City, who have responded so generously to the appeals.

"The fact that some of our largest contributions have come from persons living outside of Brooklyn, indicates a laudable feeling of unity and responsibility among the Boroughs of the greater city. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities now needs less than $800 to care adequately for the six remaining families in need. Should more than this amount be subscribed, the surplus will be disbursed for other needy families at Christmas time."

Urges Aid for Certain Cases.

B. C. Smith, Financial Secretary of the Charity Organization Society cited four very worthy cases in charge of that organization for which no specified funds have yet been received. He mentioned as especially worthy of assistance case 71, a mother and four children who need the Winter's rent to keep them from absolute destitution.

"They are a courageous family," explained Mr. Smith. "Their self-reliant spirit caused them to suffer many severe hardships before applying to us. The society is deeply interested in their welfare and the case is one that should appeal to the generous. With the father in a hospital with tuberculosis a cheery Christmas at that home is impossible, but at least the family might be protected from cold and hunger.

"Another case which appears to have aroused no particular interest is 92. A struggling mother is trying to care for four children, one a baby of four months. Such cases may be distressingly common but the suffering is just as acute as in those cases where the facts, by their novelty, have an unusual appeal. We want to keep this home together and supply milk for the baby."

The following letter from Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

> I wish to express my appreciation of the public service which THE NEW YORK TIMES has rendered for the past three years in its special Christmas feature known as "The Hundred Neediest Cases in New York." Relief organizations such as the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor are peculiarly dependent upon an intimate knowledge on the part of the public of the needs of families with which they are dealing. The work of relieving the needy in this community is, after all, public work, and it is our experience that the public is ready to support the relieving of family needs when those needs are brought home to it.
>
> The particular method which you have taken of bringing these needs home in a definite and personal way has been very effective in directing useful Christmas gifts. We know of no method of making Christmas gifts that is more fruitful of genuine satisfaction, both to the giver and to those to whom the gift goes, than this method of letting a needy family know at the Christmas season that some one has taken sufficient interest in their needs to guarantee that they will be met for a definite period of time, such assurance coming at the Christmas season. The giving and receiving of a Christmas dinner is useful, though very temporary. How much more useful and how much more satisfactory to all is the gift which is promised at Christmas, but which is extended to the needs of the family over a continuing period of time.
>
> I think that the custom which THE NEW YORK TIMES has established by this practice for the last three years has created a Christmas institution in our community which is far-reaching both in its immediate usefulness and in its suggestion, and I want to thank you in the name of the families to whom these gifts mean so much for what you have made possible, and to express the hope that it may be made a permanent NEW YORK TIMES contribution to the Christmas spirit of the community.

The 100 neediest cases are now reduced by gifts to 89, for eleven have been provided for in full.

WHERE TO SEND TO NEEDIEST.

List of Cases in Hands of Each Charity Organization.

The following is a summary of the "one hundred neediest cases," classified according to the organization receiving the contribution, which were described in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday:

Charity Organization Society.

[Contributions to the cases recommended by the Charity Organization Society should be sent to the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street. There is no requirement as to the amount of any gift; a contribution may be any part of the sum needed for the case in question.]

5. A Frenchwoman and two children, arriving here to find her husband, a teacher, in a hospital, needs $75 to keep her family together.

6. An old woman needs $40 to help keep her crippled grandchild whose father died and whose mother deserted him.

8. A man went insane and cut his throat, leaving, without means, his wife and seven children, only one being old enough to work.

12. An aged couple could support themselves another year with the help of $78.

19. $100 will tide over a mother and five children till their father, whose position is being kept for him, will be out of the hospital.

21. A boy, whose legs were cut off, was educated in hospitals and crippled schools and will be self-supporting if $130 is found for artificial limbs.

23. $150 is needed for a woman who, alone, is supporting five children and her husband, who is dying of heart failure.

24. $100 is needed by grandparents who will care for five children while their mother, who has supported them, undergoes an operation.

26. The mother of five children needs help till her husband recovers from pneumonia.

28. A man, who is in a plaster cast because of the strain of heavy lifting, needs $30 to tide over himself, his wife, and child.

42. For six months $20 a month is needed by a mother and five children, slowly recovering from typhoid fever, of which the father died.

44. Substantial food through the Winter will save a widow who has not enough help for her three children.

45. A man suddenly stricken blind needs $72 for his wife and six children while he learns a new trade.

50. A woman is trying to find light clerical work so that she can support her two little children, whose father is in an insane asylum. In the meantime she needs charity.

58. A woman, whose husband is dying, works hard, but needs $15 extra for her three children dependent on her.

65. $150 will carry out a plan to send a girl, 13, to a trade school, so that at 14 she can help her six younger sisters.

71. A mother earning $6 a week needs help to keep her four children until her husband returns from a sanitarium.

73. Left with three young children to support, a woman worked such long hours at needlework that she broke down, and is now in a convalescent home, her means entirely gone.

77. $9 a month for six months will support a mother and two children, with the aid of the small wages the woman is now making.

78. While she masters dressmaking, her husband having suffered a mental breakdown, a mother and her children need $150.

80. A woman whose husband has contracted tuberculosis, needs $75 to supplement her own efforts to support herself and two children.

87. With the youngest of three children only a few weeks old and the father crippled with rheumatism, this family needs $35 to keep it from destitution.

88. One hundred dollars is needed by a family of six, destitute because the father's foot was crushed in an elevator and a son later badly hurt by a motor truck.

89. A mother, 73 years old, who is doing the work of a janitress, to take care of her son, who has undergone three operations, needs $25.

92. A woman, who works as a janitress and laundress to support her sick husband and four children, needs aid at the rate of $14 a month.

94. This man cannot earn enough for his invalid wife and four children and needs a small amount of help.

99. A woman, who has four little children and a husband seriously ill, needs $75 to keep the family.

Poor Association.

[Contributions to the cases recommended by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor should be sent to the association at 105 East Twenty-second Street. There is no requirement as to the amount of any gift; a contribution may be any part of the sum needed for the case in question.]

1. A sick mother, supporting three children, whose father suddenly went insane, needs $75.

2. A woman, penniless and going blind, needs $150 to keep herself and four children alive until her husband recovers from illness.

3. A girl, 14 years old, receiving $4 a week, needs help to support family of five.

7. A mother, deserted by her husband, needs aid in supporting three children.

9. A man, dying of consumption, has a wife and five little ones dependent on him.

11. A boy, 13 years old, needs care to fight off consumption so that he can go to work next year to help his mother support two younger children.

14. Money is needed for the care of a boy, 13 years, so that at 14 he may help his mother, who has been supporting a blind husband and young family.

15. Until her widow's pension begins, this mother of ten children needs $90 a month.

17. A woman, 77 years old, who works for herself and invalid daughter, needs $60 for six months, during which the daughter may recover.

20. Twenty dollars a month is needed temporarily so that a man and his wife, both too ill to earn much, can support their five small boys.

22. A woman's oldest son can go to work in six months, but now she needs help because her third child, Clara, is ill.

29. The two oldest children of a widow, whose strength is exhausted, could work if they were better nourished.

30. Thirty-six dollars is needed by a woman who makes artificial flowers, to support a crippled husband and three children.

32. A widow, who must undergo an operation to save her life, has three children and no money.

35. Help is needed for six months by a mother and eldest daughter before they will be able to support themselves and three young children.

36. $12 a month will enable a widow, who earns $3 a week in a factory, to keep her two children.

38. A young woman, through overwork and disease, and her mother, through old age, have lost most of their earning power, but a little help will enable them to remain together.

40. Three orphan girls can continue to live happily with their grandmother if $9 a month is provided for a year, when the eldest girl can work.

41. A wheeled chair costing $60 would enable a man, now hopelessly crippled, to support his wife and child by making door mats.

46. A woman, an alien and ineligible to State aid, earns $4 a week, but needs $25 a month more for her four children.

47. $5 is needed by two aged sisters, whose work earns only enough for the rent.

49. A newsstand keeper, almost blind, needs $50 for his wife and three children, because of illness.

51. $50 a month is needed for the present by a family in which the father is crippled, the mother busy with sick children, and only one of the seven children old enough to work.

54. $35 a month through the Winter is needed to keep starvation and disease away from a mother and five children while the father and one child are under treatment at Otisville for tuberculosis.

55. A seamstress, whose husband is dying, needs $75 for three months while she is recovering from eye trouble. She has two children.

57. If $15 a month were given her to take the place of help which formerly came from Galicia, a woman and her three daughters could manage.

59. A widow and four children, living in a basement, and facing starvation, need $35 a month for eleven months, when the oldest boy can work.

61. The only income of a widow and seven children is the $7 a week earned by the oldest daughter. The family needs $24 a month during the Winter.

63. A father, who has lost an arm, and a boy of 12 selling papers cannot support a family of seven, and $40, some clothing, and milk for the baby are needed.

64. With two older boys being treated for consumption, and the youngest earning $5 a week, a mother needs $12 a month for the family.

67. A hard working mother does not make enough for herself and four children in Winter, but $150 will maintain the family till the eldest daughter can work.

69. A woman, who is in a hospital herself and whose husband is dying, needs $150 to care for her two children until she can return to work.

79. A woman's husband died suddenly of apoplexy and $300 is needed before she and the four children can become self-supporting.

82. A laundress, left with eight children, needs help till her oldest boys reach working age.

90. Charity is needed for a mother of seven children, for one year, when the oldest will have reached working age.

97. $40 a month through the Winter is needed by a woman, left penniless, with daughters.

State Charities Aid Association.

Contributions to the cases recommended by the State Charities Aid Association should be sent to the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street. There is no requirement as to the amount of any gift. A contribution may be any part of the sum needed for the case in question.

4. A boy who has spinal meningitis may recover if $25 is found for his care during convalescence.

10. A young and devoted mother needs $75 so that she can start well with her baby, who is deserted.

13. A little girl, deserted by both parents, can recover from St. Vitus dance and get a place with a good family if she is aided.

16. A girl, 8 years old and alone in the world, may grow up a strong young woman if money is provided for regular clinical treatment.

18. Fifty dollars will buy new braces to correct the deformed feet of a boy, 4 years old. His mother does all she can for the family, but cannot buy the braces.

25. Help is needed to pay for a plaster cast and care for a boy of 14 years, whose father is dead and mother intemperate.

27. To prevent permanent embitterment and possible insanity, a girl, 6 years old, whose parents were cruel, must meet with personal kindness.

33. A man and wife four years ago adopted an unfortunate six-year-old boy, and now, because of illness, they need $50 to keep the adopted boy and their own children.

34. A sixteen-year-old girl needs a little money for her brother until he becomes old enough a few months from now to work.

37. A reliable, industrious boy of 15 years will become self-supporting if $100 is given for his care and treatment by an oculist.

39. A woman, a fine knitter, needs money or the right kind of work to support herself and a sick child.

43. A few months of rest and fresh air, which $25 will procure, will be the making of a girl, 14 years old, whose nerves are unstrung because of cruel treatment.

48. A boy, an orphan, reared by poor neighbors, can work at the end of this school year, but needs help in the meantime.

52. A woman is rearing a daughter and a boy adopted years ago before her husband died. She is working, but needs help.

53. Two months' rest in the country, costing $25, is needed by a girl, 13 years old, suffering from lack of nourishment and a life of hardship.

56. A mother who must undergo an operation needs assistance or must part from her three-year-old daughter.

60. A mother, working as a domestic, who has a little saved, needs $15 for the support of her child while she undergoes an operation.

62. A deserted mother with a delicate child needs $25 more than she can earn in order to give the child surroundings necessary for its health.

66. $2.50 a week will give fresh air and good food to a boy, 7 years old, and weak after a battle with tuberculosis.

68. Money for the board and clothes of a girl, 12 years, is needed, unless somebody adopts this child, who is exceptionally attractive, in spite of bad environment.

70. $125 will save a boy, 15, from tuberculosis and keep him while he takes special training in a commercial school.

72. A deserted woman who is a hunchback wants light housework in order that she may support herself and a daughter 8 years old.

76. Two weeks or more of real care and life in the country will enable a girl, 16 years, to work. Otherwise she must become a dependent.

83. There is no State aid for a betrayed girl of 15 years, who is striving desperately to keep her baby.

85. A neglected child who was thought deaf and dumb was really suffering from cruelty, and good treatment restored him. Money is needed to continue special treatment, however.

93. To support herself and a child, a woman, suddenly left a widow, hopes to get employment as a secretary, her one accomplishment being a beautiful, classic handwriting.

95. A boy, 15 years old, just discharged from a tuberculosis sanitarium, needs money for clothes and rest in the country.

96. $25 is needed by a sick mother, with two children, to supplement the help she receives from relatives.

98. A home in some Catholic family is sought for a bright girl of 13, who is not physically strong, and who is alone in the world.

100. $75 would make it possible for a widow, now caring for an infant child, to take back her other two children, whom she will soon be able to support.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Contributions to the cases recommended by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities should be sent to the society at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. There is no requirement as to the amount of any gift; a contribution may be any part of the sum needed for the case in question.

31. A widow, who is consumptive, needs $200 for herself and three daughters, one of whom is blind and another consumptive.

74. A mother who supported seven children for three years is now in broken health and needs help of $100 till she can work again and her oldest son can earn more.

75. Three children, whose father and mother are ill, need $150 until the father recovers.

81. Help of $100 is needed now by a woman who has found work which will enable her to support her four children.

84. A woman, deserted, needs $150 for the care of her four children till she is strong enough to work again.

86. A woman, earning $3 a week, needs a fund of $125 for her family of four until she is stronger.

91. $100 will save children threatened by tuberculosis, who are supported only by their mother's earnings.

PUPIL MENACES TEACHER.

Israel Goldhammer Accused of Pointing Pistol at G. H. Zarnitz.

Israel Goldhammer, 15 years old, of 138 Norfolk Street, a pupil in Public School 160, at Rivington and Suffolk Streets, was arraigned before Justice Collins in the Children's Court yesterday charged with juvenile delinquency. George H. Zarnitz of 89 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, the boy's teacher, testified that Goldhammer entered the classroom Monday afternoon several hours after the teacher had slapped his face, and with a pistol pointed at the teacher's head threatened to shoot him if he arose from his desk.

Justice Collins, remarking that it was the most serious case that had come before him in his experience in the Children's Court, remanded Goldhammer to the care of the Children's Society for an examination by physicians to determine his mental condition. The boy will be brought before him for sentencing on Saturday.

Zarnitz said he was bent over a book when Goldhammer approached, and did not see him until he looked up and into the muzzle of an old revolver. He said he started to rise from his seat, but the boy told him if he did so he would use the pistol. The teacher, thoroughly frightened, tried to persuade the boy to lower the weapon, but Goldhammer held it pointed at him. During the talk Goldhammer backed toward the door, and Zarnitz snatched an opportunity to rush through the door and slam it behind him.

Zarnitz notified Policeman Bronworth, who arrested the boy. In the meantime Goldhammer had got rid of the revolver. At the Clinton Street Police Station Goldhammer said he had given the revolver, wrapped in a piece of paper, to Jacob Silberberg, 15 years old, of 171 Norfolk Street, telling him it was a package he wanted kept for him. When Silberberg learned that he had a revolver and that Goldhammer had been arrested he hurried to the Clinton Street Station. There he was also arrested charged with juvenile delinquency, because he had the revolver in his possession, but was released in the Children's Court after his story had been told.

KINGS FIRST IN LINE TO BOOM WHITMAN

County Committee Declares the Governor Is a Unifying Force for President.

TO WORK FOR NOMINATION

Brooklyn Republicans Indorse Preparedness Program and Senator Brown Criticises Wilson.

The Presidential boom of Governor Charles S. Whitman was formally launched last night by the Kings County Republican Committee, at a meeting in the Johnston Building, Nevins Street, near Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Alfred E. Vass was Chairman of the meeting, and more than 400 Republicans who were present heartily indorsed the resolutions presented by Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Executive Committee, proposing the nomination of Governor Whitman for President. Here are the resolutions:

> Whereas, the people of the nation recognize that New York will be the pivotal State in any campaign to place the National Administration again into the hands of the Republican Party, and will look to New York State to cast its electoral vote in the Republican column; and
>
> Whereas, we, the Republican County Committee of Kings County, representing 99,000 Republican voters, recognize the responsibility of the Republican Party of the State of New York and of Kings County to present a candidate for President; and
>
> Whereas, Governor Charles S. Whitman, who led the Republican Party in this State back into power in 1914, has, in the election of 1915, after one year of successful and constructive administration, received a certificate of indorsement by which the Republican Assembly was returned with an increased majority of 50,000 votes, and the party enrollment, which has just been made public, shows a very large Republican increase throughout the State,
>
> Therefore, the Republicans of Kings County believe that in the candidacy of Governor Whitman for President there can best be united and unified the various elements of the party throughout the country, and believing that in this unification success is assured, we, therefore, present his name to the Republicans of the State and of the nation for their serious consideration as to his availability, and ourselves firm in the belief of his ability, integrity, and statesmanship, request all Republicans to unite with us in all honorable means to bring about his nomination.

Governor Whitman's boom was favored by all the speakers except Alexander M. White, who thought it was not the proper time for the organization to take action in the matter, and further believed Governor Whitman was more needed where he is. He, therefore, nominated Mr. Whitman for Governor, and made a motion to table the resolutions, but the resolutions were carried overwhelmingly.

Elon R. Brown of Watertown, President pro tem. of the Senate and Chairman of the legislative committee investigating city finances, who had been invited to address the meeting, laid all the difficulties of the present State Administration, particularly the necessity for increased taxation, at the door of the preceding Democratic Administration. He also criticised the National Administration, and, among other things, said:

"There never was a time when the United States and the United States Government stood lower in the estimation of the world. We have been put in the light of one that talks much and never acts. The time is opportune for us to pray, but there will be no necessity for prayer after March 4, 1917."

Ex-Congressman William M. Calder offered resolutions expressing the Kings County Republican Committee's approval of an increase in the army and navy commensurate with the needs of the country, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

U. S. SUBMARINE ASHORE.

K-8, One of the Newer Vessels, Runs Aground at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Dec. 14.—The United States submarine K-8 was stranded in shallow water in Pearl Harbor here today while engaged in a practice run. The position of the vessel was not regarded by naval experts as dangerous, and the crew remained aboard. Tugs were sent alongside to tow her into deeper water at high tide. The submarine was making a surface run at the time of the accident, and it was reported that trouble developed with the steering gear.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Doush, Naval Commandant, said he thought it would be easy to float the craft.

The K-8 is one of the newer type of submarines, recently convoyed to Honolulu to replace the submarines of the F group, which were returned to the Pacific Coast.

Rosenberg-Hexter Wedding.

Miss Mildred Hexter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hexter of 210 West 107th Street, and Isadore Rosenberg of Detroit, Mich., were married at 6 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Rudolph Grossman officiated. The bride was unattended. Max Ettlinger was best man. The couple will make their home in Detroit.

Triangle Plays This Week
"The Beckoning Flame," with Henry Woodruff; "A Submarine Pirate," with Syd Chaplin; "The Missing Links," with Normana Talmadge and Robt. Harron.
Matinees at 2. Evenings at 8.
Prices—Daily Matinees, 25c and 50c
Evenings—25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2
Knickerbocker Theatre
Broadway at 38th Street

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25-50c
MRS. LANGTRY | ADELAIDE & HUGHES
Lew Dockstader, Marie & Mary Macfarland, Henry Lewis, Mike Bernard & Sidney Phillips.

COLONIAL B'way & 62 St. MAT. DAILY.
ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th. MAT. DAILY.
Double Bill—N. Y. World's Official Motion Pictures.
"FIGHTING IN FRANCE"
And Big Star Vaude. Bill. Mats. 1:30. Nights 7:30. At Both Houses.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St.
Phone 9059 Bryant. Eves. 8:10.
MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:10.
"MON AMI TEDDY" AND "SON HOMME"
Literary Mat. Fri. 3:15, Le Gendre de M. Poirier

Dress Clothes for Xmas?
Do you want the best? Our $50 to $60 materials—fabrics that Fifth Ave. tailors would ask $80 to $100 to match—are reduced.
Evening dress suits, $40. Tuxedos, $35. Black or white silk waistcoat if desired. Made to measure only. Style, workmanship, fit and finish strictly guaranteed.
Broadway & 9th St.
Arnheim

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Last Mat. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
JOHN DREW LAST WEEK in "THE CHIEF."
TUES. EVE., DEC. 21—Seats Now
MAUDE ADAMS "PETER PAN"
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Jan. 10, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

CANDLER West 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344 Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS A Smashing Hit!
With Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50c, 75c & $1.00

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42nd ST.
Matinee Today at 2:15.
PREPAREDNESS
Is the Vital Issue of the Day!
Are you prepared for an afternoon or evening of complete happiness?
You will find it just effervescing from
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION
AROUND THE MAP
FIRST SEE THE BEST THEN SEE THE REST

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce,
SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU
HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
Under Fire
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
FAIR and WARMER
HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS
ROLLING STONES
BIRTH OF A NATION
AT Liberty W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15 TWICE Daily. Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$1.50. Other Mats. 25-50-$1 LIMITED ENGAGEMENT D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

Go Where the Crowd Goes.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43 St. CONTINUOUS 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
Official French Government Pictures.
FIGHTING FOR FRANCE
SEATS 25c & 50c
Symphony Orchestra of 40 Conducted by DANIEL DORE

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Geo. M. Cohan's Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY"
LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his comedy TRIUMPH. "THE GREAT LOVER"
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
The Boomerang
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Common Clay
GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK CHIN CHIN
MONTGOMERY & STONE
TUESDAY, DEC. 21—Seats Tomorrow
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

CANDLER West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
POP. MATINEE TODAY.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS Tremendous Triumph!
with Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00.
500 Good 1st Balcony Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

FULTON Theatre, 46th, W. of B'y.
44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way
Continuous, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Full Orchestra. These are the ONLY FILMS exhibited at the French Embassy at Washington.
FIGHTING IN FRANCE
The French Government Official Motion Pictures taken for the NATIONAL ARCHIVES and loaned to
The World
through E. ALEXANDER POWELL, Its War Correspondent.
Part of receipts go to the French Red Cross.
PRICES, 25c and 50c.
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ALHAMBRA THEATRE, 126th & 7th Ave.
Special Bills Twice Daily.

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Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3380 Schuyler.
1st exclusive Uptown showing
Griffith-Ince-Sennett
TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in "The Village Scandal." Willard Mack in "Farewell to Thee."
Splendid Vaudeville
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
MAT. TO-DAY, 10c, & 15c.

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People.
SOUSA & HIS BAND | Ice Ballet | Seats Up to 1916
Sunday Special Xmas Benefit
SOUSA & MAMMOTH STAR BILL.

BOOTH THEATRE, Friday Aft., Dec. 17
SPECIAL BENEFIT MATINEE aid of the BRITISH WAR RELIEF ASS'N, Inc.
E. H. SOTHERN And His Entire London Co.
in "LORD DUNDREARY"
To be preceded at 1:30 P. M. by a one-act play, "A Nocturne," for this occasion only with Miss Haidee Wright. Seats now at Box Office, $1.00 to $3.00.

PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. 15 to 50c Continuous 1:15 to 11 P. M.
GERMANY ON THE FIRING LINE
German Staff Motion Pictures, Auspices of the New York Globe.
Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30.
TREASURE ISLAND
Seats 8 Weeks Ahead. Tele., 1366 Circle.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
COURTENAY SISTERS, Grenda & Hill (6-Day Cycle Winners) ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed. Heated. 25c, 35c, 50c.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices
FOLLIES OF THE DAY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8, Manon. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45, Walkuere. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Sembach, Braun, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 1:45, Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 8, Lohengrin. Destinn, Ober; Sembach, Weil, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Traviata. Hempel; Botta, De Luca, Tegani, Rossi. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri., Dec. 24, Xmas Mat. at 2:30, (Double Bill). (Prices 50c to $2.50.) Haensel und Gretel; followed by Ballet Divertissement. Seats now selling.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat., Dec. 18, at 8. La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Botta, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS.
BORIS GODOUNOV
Today at 11. Sunday at 3:30.
78 West 55th St. Phone 714 Plaza.

CARNEGIE HALL 57th St. & 7th Ave.
NEXT FRIDAY, DEC. 17, at 8:30
NEW YORK DEBUT
ROMANI
"The highest and most perfect tenor voice since Rubini."—MASCAGNI.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
MLLE. ODETTE LeFONTENAY
Of Opera Comique and Covent Garden
Proceeds for Italian War Victims in America.
SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.
$2, $1.50, $1.00, 75c. Boxes $15 & $12.

SYMPHONY Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Fri. Aft., Dec. 17. Sun. Aft., Dec. 19.
Pablo Casals, Violoncello.
Merle Alcock, Contralto.
Unfinished Symphony, SCHUBERT; Concerto for Violoncello, D minor, LALO; and excerpts from Incidental Music to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Walter Damrosch. (First performance in New York.)
Seats at Box Office. Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

FOURTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
HOTEL BILTMORE, DEC. 17, AT 11.
MME. Melba | LEOPOLD Godowsky
ROSA Olitzka | LOUIS Siegel
Res. seats, $3; Boxes, $30. Now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
To-morrow (Thurs.) Evening, 8:15.
Next Friday Afternoon 2:30.
FRITZ KREISLER
Smetana (Symphonic Cycle), Brahms, Wagner.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 19—CARNEGIE HALL
PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY
FRANZ X. ARENS, Conductor.
Second Orchestral Concert—Wagner Program.
KATHLEEN HOWARD CONTRALTO
Prima Donna Century Opera & London Royal Opera, and ALFRED GREENFELD, Violinist, Soloists. $1.50 to 20c. Half rates to Students and Workers at Room 1210, 32 Union Square, and Macy's.

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. EVE., DEC. 18.
Piano Recital for Benefit of Italian War Sufferers.
THE WORLD-FAMOUS FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD PIANIST
BIANCA DEL VECCHIO
Tickets on sale at Aeolian Hall Box Office and International Music and Drama, Longacre Bldg., 42d St. & Broadway, Room 421.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 45th St., Nr. B'way Friday Afternoon, Dec. 17, at 3, and Last Performance Sunday Evening, Dec. 19 at 8:30.
YVETTE Guilbert
Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction Daniel Frohman and Cath. A. Bamman.

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